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THE
Peculiar Use and Signification
OF
Certain WORDS in the
LATIN TONGUE:
OR, A
COLLECTION of OBSERVATIONS,
Consisting of
English Sentences

*Translated from the truest Copies of the Purest
Latin Writers, and principally intended to
be translated back again into that Language.*

Ufui & Latini & Anglici sermonis studiose juventutis.

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C A M B R I D G E,

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quuntur Observanda, sunt delibata.**

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Plautus.
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Terentius.
Varro.
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THE
Peculiar Use & Signification

Of certain *WORDS* in the
LATIN TONGUE.

A, A B.

1. **A**NTENOR, when Troy was taken, through many Adventures, arriv'd in the inmost Gulf of the Adriatic Sea: *Aeneas upon the like Calamity, having fled his Countrey, came first into Macedonia: after into Sicily, and landed at last in Latium (ab simili clade.)*

2. The Romans upon that prodigy appointed a solemn sacrifice of nine days continuance, (*ab eo prodigio.*)

3. Does any one in his wits disinheret his Son for the first offence (*a prima offensa*) h. e. ob, propter.

4. A Prince uses to punish for two Reasons, either to revenge himself, or some body else (*a duobus.*)

¶ **ABDICO.** 1. The Romans would not suffer M. Fabius to give up his Dictatorship till the year was fully expir'd; tho otherwise that Office was held but six Months (*abdicare se dictatura*)

A

pro

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pro quo Barbari, tradere suum munus, Magistratum &c.

¶ **ABDO.** 1. They quitted their Countrey, carried all their effects out, and hid themselves in Desarts and Woods (*in solitudines &c. abdiderunt.*)

2. He hid himself in the inner part of the House (*in partem.*)

3. After the Athenians were conquer'd, not thinking himself safe enough in those parts, he hid himself deep in Thrace (*penitus in Thraciam se abdidit.*)

4. This Counsel being approved of, they leave the City, and commit their Wives, their Children and most valuable moveables to the inner recesses of the Islands: themselves repair to their Ships arm'd (*abditis insulis demandant.*)

¶ **ABDUO.** 1. When two or three of the Merchants were harried away by surprise aboard a certain Privateer, and the rest implor'd your Aid; yet they could not obtain any assistance from you, till the Merchants themselves were forc'd to embody their own strength, and rescue from the hands of Pirates the Persons seiz'd on in that River, of which your City is the Mistress, not without extream hazard of their Lives (*in navem quandam predatorem per insidias abducti essent.*) propriè. **ABDUCTA VIRGINE PRÆDO** Ovid. *de Dite, nisi quid me fugit.*

2. This it is, that we most earnestly request of your Highness, that you will permit an afflicted, and many ways misus'd Virgin, born of honest Parents, and Pyrated out of her native Countrey, to return, as far as lies in your power, with freedom and safety home again (*abductam.*)

3. Certain



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3. Certain of our Seamen, who revolted from us the last year, *treacherously and wickedly carried away the Ships, with the Command of which they were entrusted (per scelus atque prodicionem abduxerunt.)*

¶ ABEO. The Soldier justly claims a share in the Glory of the Action with the Commander; because in a Conflict *the business passes from Conduct to the strength and force of the Combatants (abit res a Consilio.)*

2. Why do you descend to these trifles, you'll say (*abis*) h. e. *te demittis?*

3. His Cloaths change into Shag, his Arms into Legs. He becomes a Wolf (*abeunt.*)

¶ ABHORREO. i. Let us follow Nature, and shun every thing, that offends the Eyes and Ears (*abhorret Oculorum &c. approbatione.*)

¶ ABJICIO. i. What think you of this Purchase? Do you think it cost too much? *M.* I do not know I ever saw any House thrown away, but this. *L.* Do you like it? *M.* Like it, ask you? Exceedingly I swear. What an apartment for the Women! What a Portico! (*ades abjectas*) h. e. *vilissimo pretio venditas, projectas quasi, tanquam rem nihili.*

2. None will endure to keep any thing so disagreeable to their Humours. The deform'd Sister that loves drinking will sell the Eunuchs, and rich Furniture, to buy Wine. The Strumpet will part with the land at any rate, to buy fine Cloaths (*abjiciet.*) h. e. *Quacunque summa trader, ut paulo inferius loquitur. Terent. Adelph. 4. 7. QUÆ QUANTUM POTEST, ALIQUO ABJICIENDA EST, SI NON PRETIO, GRATIIS.*

¶ ABJUDICO. i. The Senators were glad to hear, that the People of Ardea, for the wrongs and

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warding of their Lands from them were revolted.
(*ob injuriam agri abjudicati*) h. e. *judicio ablari*.
Eadem forma dictum abjuro.

¶ ABJURO. 1. We carry to Jupiter the names of such as go to law presuming upon false Witnesses, and of those that in Court swear off money that has been lent 'em (*abjurant pecuniam*) h. e. *cum perjurio insitiantur*.

¶ ABROGO. 1. Falling under the Envy of some Crimes that were fasten'd upon him by his Adversaries, his Command was taken from him by an Act of State, and a new Prætor appointed to succeed him (*imperium huic erat abrogatum.*)

¶ ABRIPPIO. 1. Three Ships the South-Wind hurries away and dashes against hidden Rocks (*abreptas.*)

¶ ABSTINENTIA. 1. The love of the Multitude is got by nothing more, than by abstinence (*abstinentiâ*) *abstinentia eorum est, qui manus ab alienis abstinent: rapacitati opponitur.*

2. Panætius commends Scipio Africanus for being uncorrupt as to the matter of money (*abstinens.*) 'Tis a Virtue that very well deserv'd commendation: But I think there were others in that great Person, that deserv'd it much more: To be untainted with money being (*cum esset abstinentia*) not so properly a Virtue of that Man, as of those times in general.

3. 'Twas a good Answer that Pericles once gave Sophocles the Tragedian: They were both of 'em Prætors of Athens together, and meeting one day about some business of their Office, it happen'd a Beautiful Boy pass'd by; whom Sophocles espying, Heavens! said he, Pericles, What a Delicate Youth is there! To which he reply'd, a Magistrate, Sophocles, should have not only un-
corrupt

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corrupt Hands, but chaste Eyes too (*non solum manus, sed etiam Oculos abstinentes.*)

¶ ABSUM. 1. He endeavour'd to imitate Crassus: Cotta chose rather to imitate Antony: but *this* wanted Antony's Force, he Crassus's Beauty and Elegance (*ab hoc aberat*), paulo post. *Istis, cum summi essent oratores, due res maxima altera alteri defuit.*

2. How can that Life be pleasant, that wants (*a qua absit*) Prudence: that wants Temperance?

3. Musick with us is below the Dignity of a great Man: Dancing is reckoned even a fault; yet amongst the Grecians these are reckoned Genteel Accomplishments (*abest a principis persona.*)

4. The less distance these Ancients were remov'd from the original of the World, the more clearly perhaps did they see Truth (*quo propius aberant a.*)

5. We are, by nothing farther remov'd (*longius absumus*) from the nature of Beasts, than by Discourse and Reason.

6. Those that design the Good of the Publick, will avoid this sort of Liberality, which takes away from one, to give to another (*aberrunt ab.*)

7. An Estate should be got by such methods, as have nothing of Scandal or Dishonesty in them: preserv'd by care and prudent management: and by the same means better'd and augmented (*a quibus abest turpitudine.*)

8. The Common sort of People can't tell what is Perfect, and therefore don't know how much any Virtue comes short of Perfection (*quid absit a perfecto.*)

9. I will not make War upon the Ædui, nor their Allies, if they stand to their agreement and pay their usual Tribute: But if they do not this,

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their being call'd Brethren by the People of Rome will be far from protecting them (*longe ab his fraternum nomen P. R. absurdum est.*)

10. Let Torquatus cease to wonder, that I who gave no assistance to Antony, defend Sylla (*Antonio abfuerim*) ita *ADESSE pro juvare, auxilium praesentem esse.*

¶ *ABSURDE.* 1. If any one that professes himself a Grammarian, should speak false Latin; or he that would pass for a Master of Musick, should play or sing out of Tune, this would be more inexcusable in him, because he miscarries in that very thing which he professes the knowledge of (*absurdè canat.*)

¶ *ABUTOR.* 1. He humbly begs this of you, that he may be allow'd to carry with him out of your Court, the reputation he brought into it; and that T. Nævius may not be suffer'd to spend all the creditable conveniences of his life, as so many spoils (*abuti*) *abuti est utendo consumere, ut dudum docti monuerunt.*

¶ *AC.* 1. They scorn Gold and Silver as much as others covet it. Their Food is Milk and Honey. The use of woollen Cloathing is unknown to 'em (*lana ac vestium*) h. e. *lancearum vestium.*

¶ *ACCEDO.* 1. He drove a Trade both by Sea and Land, he had engag'd in publick business also, leaving no way of getting money untried (*ad publica quoque accesserat.*)

2. 'Tis thought that Philosophers would hardly meddle with the Business of the Publick, but upon force as it were (*ad remp. accessuros.*)

3. As to what concerns your Majesty's Interests in referen e to the Common Cause of Protestants, we would have your Majesty have those thoughts
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of us, that since we came to the Helm of this Republick, tho' the condition of our Affairs be such at present, that they chiefly require our utmost Diligence, Care and Vigilancy at Home; yet that we hold nothing more sacred, and that there is not any thing more determin'd by us, than, as much as in us lies, never to be wanting to the League concluded by our Father with your Majesty (*ex quo ad hujus Reip. gubernacula accessimus.*)

4. Such is the nature of People, that no one cares to engage in a wicked Action without an expectation of advantage (*ad maleficium accedere.*)

5. I never thought that Pompey would agree to any Conditions (*accessurum ad.*)

6. I am of their opinion, who think that the People of Germany are pure and unmixt, and not alter'd by Marriages with other Nations (*eorum opinionibus accedo.*)

¶ ACCENDO. 1. I saw there a world of Crystal Cups, the price of which their very Brittleness heightens (*accendit*) h. e. auget, intendit.

¶ ACCIDO. 1. How acceptable it would have been to us, if that League could have been concluded to the liking of both Parties; he declar'd to your Embassadors (*Quam gratum nobis accidisset.*)

2 What you wrote me in your last Letter, was by no means surprizing, and exceeding pleasant to me (*acciderunt.*)

This was very strange to me that Pompey should be so suddenly reconcil'd to one that had used him so intolerably (*permixtum accidit.*)

3. Nothing of all this will light upon my mind with surprize. Whatever happens better than I expect, all that I shall reckon meer gain (*accidet animo novum.*)

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4. Miserable Man that I am! S. Have you found that out but now at last? Long ago, long ago, Pamphilus, when you resolv'd to compass no matter which way, whatever you set your heart upon; even then that expression *was properly applicable to you* (*vere in te accidit.*)

¶ ACCIPIO. 1. Do you think the Gods like your self? *I'll treat you*, Sirrah, as you deserve, come but hither (*accipiam.*)

2. He engag'd with Antigonus, not in a pitch'd Battle, but in his March: *and forc'd him* to retire *being scurvily treated*, to his Winter-Quarters in Media (*eumque male acceptum &c.*)

3. Now, Son, *take my Thoughts*, how you may perform this (*accipe*) h. e. *audi.*

4. Let Æschylus come next, not only a Poet, but a Pythagorean. For so *we have it by Tradition* (*accepimus.*)

¶ ACCOMMODATUS. 1. Now we are to speak to Bounty and Liberality, than which nothing is *more agreeable to the Nature of Man* (*accommodatus.*)

2. Players when they pitch upon what they'll act, don't always choose those Parts that are best, but *those that fit them best* (*sibi accommodatissimas*).

¶ ACCURATE. 1. By the Book which you wrote to me *with the greatest exactness*, I perceive you are of the Opinion, that Virtue is self-sufficient to Happiness (*accuratissime.*)

¶ ACER. 1. The Town is encompass'd on one side with a high Mountain: on the other, with a *Rapid River* (*acri.*)

Eo fit,
Plenior ut si quos delectat copia iusto,
Cum ripâ simul avulsos ferat Ausidus acer,
Hor. Sat. lib. 1. Sat. 1.

2. When

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2. When Seleucus was committed to Custody, and the Governor of the Prison ask'd Antigonus, in what manner he would have him kept; as you would, says he, the wildest Lyon, or the fiercest Elephant (*ut acerrimum, inquit, leonem.*)

3. As to what we understand by your Letters dated the 25th of June, that some of our People deal not with that Fidelity and Probity, as they were wont to do in their Trading and Commerce among ye; we presently referr'd it to the consideration of certain Persons well skill'd in those matters, to the end they might make a more strict enquiry into the Frauds of the Clothiers, and other Artificers of the Woollen Manufacture (*ut acrius inquirerent in &c.*)

¶ ACERBUS. 1. So many untimely Funerals, that we see every day, do not make us think of Death (*acerba*) *Tralatio a fructibus qui de arboribus immaturi decidunt.*

2. As 'tis our Duty to be generous in Giving, so is it, not to be rigorous and inflexible in demanding; but in every Transaction of Buying, Selling, Letting, and Hiring, to behave our selves towards our Neighbours and Chapmen, with all manner of Fairness; to let go something of our strict and just Right, upon some Occasions (*in exigendo acerbis*) *proprium in ea re verbum.*

3. The same Persons think, that if a Child dies Young, it ought to be born patiently: If in the the Cradle, that no complaint at all is to be made. And yet nature has more rigorously exacted her Loan of such an one (*acerbius exegit.*)

4. The Triumvirate for the better regulating the Common-wealth he managed ten years: In which

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which he oppos'd his Colleagues a little at first, that there might be no Proscription; but when it was begun, exercis'd it *with more rigor and severity than either of 'em.* For he spared no one (*utroque acerbius.*)

5. We make no question but that the Fame of that *most rigid* Edict has reach'd your Dominions (*acerbissimi.*)

¶ ACQUIESCO. 1. The Conditions of Peace were propos'd; severe and hard indeed, *but such as* those miserable and indigent Creatures after they had suffer'd all that was oppressive and barbarous, *would have gladly acquiesc'd in,* had they been observ'd (*sed quibus facile acquiescerent.*)

2. Thus this our most valiant Hero, having run through many and various Labors, *repos'd himself in death,* in the seventieth year of his Age (*acquievit.*)

¶ ACTIO. 1. Formerly, when the Republick was in its flourishing Condition, I had little or no time to write. And what time I had, I spent in penning my *Orations and Pleadings* (*actiones nostras.*)

¶ A D. 1. The Camp being taken, a vast Booty was got: And setting aside Horses, and Men, and Silver, which they had a great deal of in the Trappings of their Horses (*for as for Table-Plate, being in War, they used very little of that to be sure*) all the rest of the spoil was given amongst the Soldiers (*nam ad vescendum facto perexiguo, utique militantes, utebantur*) *factum argentum ad vescendum sunt vasa & instrumenta mensa ex argento: Argentum escarium, in quo vescebantur; uti docet Joan. F. Gronovius. ita canes ad venandum.*

2. I desire you would plead my Cause with *Cesar* (*ad Casarem*) h. e. *apud Casarem.*

3. All

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3. All the rest return'd Home, but Q. Statorius remain'd *with the King (ad Regem.)*

4. Dionysius was with me very early in the Morning (*ad me fuit.*)

5. Tiberius being drown'd in ferrying over Albula gave the river a name *famous with posterity (celebre ad posteros.)*

6. When Janus his Temple was shut, Numa, lest the minds of his People, whom the fear of enemies and military discipline had kept in order, might grow wanton by having nothing to do; thought fit to strike into them a fear of the Gods, *a thing no doubt most efficacious, with the then ignorant and rude multitude (rem ad multitudinem &c. efficacissimam.)*

7. Romulus, having order'd the Herdsmen to come at a certain time, some one way, and some another, to the Place; *sets upon the King (ad Regem impetum facit.)*

¶ ADDICO. 1. Assemblies of People summoned were dismissed, Armies levied and ready to take the Field were discharg'd, yea and the greatest Affairs of State were given over and laid aside, *when the birds had not approv'd, or allow'd of the same (ubi aves non addixissent.)*

¶ ADDO. 1. As for the name of Germany, 'tis a new one, and lately given (*additum*) h. e. *datum, impositum. Cui nunc cognomen Iulo Additur. Virg. Æneid. 1.*

2. Who ever fix'd the name of Wickedness upon a mistake (*addidit?*) *Frequenter adhibetur in pejorem partem.*

*Nec Teneris addita Juno
Usquam aberit, h. e. affixa & per hoc infesta.
Virg. Æneid, 6. v. 90.
Ille*

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Ille malum virus serpentibus addidit utris, Idem:
h. e. *male, infelicitèr, pœna loco.* J. F. Gron.

3. Put my hands into Chains: they have deserv'd Bands (*Adde.*)

¶ *ADDUBITO.* 1. Dinon the Historian, whom we credit most touching Persian Affairs, writes that he escap'd out of Prison. *But this he makes some doubt about*, whether 'twas done with Teribazus his knowledge or no (*illud addubitat.*)

¶ *ADDUCTUS.* 1. As Engines shoot forth their Stones with so much the more violence, as they are with greater force strain'd and skrew'd up: so the voice, so a blow falls heavier, with the greater spring it is set on (*contenta atque adducta.*)

¶ *ADEO.* 1. Our Request is, *that you will grant him free liberty of access to your Majesty*, and give such Order that care may be taken of his safety and Honour, while he resides a Publick Minister with your Majesty (*huic vestre Majestatis adeundi copiam ut faciatis.*)

2. Nothing is reckoned more disgraceful or effeminate with them, than to use Harness. Therefore tho' they are never so few, they dare attack any number of Horsemen so equipped (*adire ad.*)

3. Whatever Controversies the Soldiers afterwards had one with another, they went of their own accord to Cæsar (*ad &c. adierunt*) *Verbum Forense.*

Minos is gone to, in this Forum; *Rhadamanthus in that* (*aditur.*)

4. Q. Scævola *being gone to* answer'd that he would not meddle in so foul a Cause (*aditus.*)

5. A Good and Wise Man was desir'd by one who appointed him his Heir, and left him by
Will

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Will* a vast Estate, that, *before he enter'd upon the Possession of it he would dance at Noon-day in the open Streets (ante, quam hereditatem adiisset.)*

6. Nothing more noble, more illustrious could befall us, than the Judgment of such a Prince; nothing more fortunately auspicious could happen to us, at our first entrance upon the Government, than such a Congratulator; nothing lastly that could more vehemently incite us to take Possession of our Father's Virtues, as the best Inheritance, than the Encouragement of so great a King (*ad virtutes denique patrias, tanquam hereditatem optimam, adjuandas &c.*)

¶ ADEO. 1. Now I'll go and talk with Chremes: I'll beg of him to give his Daughter to my Son. *And accordingly there is the very man coming out (Atque adeo.)*

2. I confess I heard Philumena had conceiv'd a disgust against you: *and I must tell you 'tis no wonder in the least; and 'twould be a miracle rather, if she had not done it (Minimeque adeo mirum.)*

Who told you so? *S. Davus*, who is most intimately acquainted with all their concerns. *And more over you shall hear what he says your self.* Soho there, call out Davus hither (*intus adeo.*)

¶ ADHÆRESKO. 1. Ought not the Senate to have taken care, *that that Torch of Sedition might not fix upon, and catch hold of so much combustible matter (ne adheresceret in?)* Vid. HÆREO.

¶ ADHIBEŌ. 1. If our Friends *had us'd that Integrity* they ought, we should not have been in these Straits (*fidem adhibuissent.*)

2. The next day, very early in the Morning, the Germans, *with all their principle Men* came flocking

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flocking to Tiberius his Camp, to excuse themselves, for joyning battle contrary to agreement, and their own petition (*omnibus principibus adhibitis.*)

3. These Brothers were Twins. Therefore there being no Prerogative of Age, they put it to the Gods to determin which should enter upon the Government first (*adhibere Deos, uter.*)

4. If the Gods take no care of human Affairs, what reason is there, why we should worship 'em, honour 'em, pray to 'em (*eis cultus &c. adhibeamus.*)

5. Whenever we are in doubt and suspense about a Duty, 'tis a good way to advise with some learned or experienc'd Men, before we resolve and determin with our selves (*adhibere*) *nempe in consilium. Ita Gracis xgūdny.*

6. When you come before those inexorable Judges Minos and Rhadamanthus, neither will Lucius Crassus, nor Mark Antony plead your Cause; nor can you have Demosthenes for Counsel; your self must make your own defence in the greatest of all Assemblies (*adhibere poteris*) *nempe defensorem, qui pro te causam dicat.*

¶ ADHUC. I. Nothing to this day has been more fam'd in History than that Battle (*adhuc*) *id est, ad hoc usque tempus.*

¶ ADJICIO. I. The Death of his Father put a delay to his Marriage (*adjecit*) *h. e. fecit, interposuit moram &c.*

¶ ADJUNGO. I. Perdiccas try'd with utmost endeavour to gain this Man to his Interest; having observ'd him to be a Person of great Honour and Industry (*sibi adjungere.*)

¶ ADJUVO. I. If he be unjust, that does not keep off an Injury from his Neighbor, if he be
able:

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able: what sort of Man shall we take him to be, who does not only not repel, but *helps to promote* an Injury (*adjuvat*?)

¶ ADIGO. 1. We are all *made to take this Oath*, to bear human accidents; and not to be disturb'd with those things, which 'tis not in our power to avoid (*hoc Sacramentum adacti*) a militia ductum.

2. Claudius, being sent to by the Augurs to pull down his House, because it hindred their Prospect, instead of that, sells it to Calpurnius. Calpurnius soon after, has the same orders, and accordingly demolishes the House; but finding afterwards, that Claudius had not set the House to Sale, till he had been order'd by the Augurs to pull it down, *he brings him before an Arbiter* to determin what Satisfaction should in Equity be made him. M. Cato gives sentence upon the matter, That since Claudius knew this Inconvenience before-hand, and did not discover it when he sold the House, he was oblig'd to make it good to the Purchaser (*arbitrum illum adigit.*)

¶ ADMINISTRO. 1. The way to the Castle was very narrow, and had precipices on both sides. The Soldiers therefore could neither stand firm to their work, because of the steepness of the place: nor *manage* without danger, because their Fortifications were destroy'd with Fire and Stones (*administrare*) *id nempe quod administratur venuste sub-* *intelligitur. Sic & CURO quod vide.*

¶ ADMITTO. 1. For you, Æschinus, to do such Scandalous things? For you *to commit* these things that are a disgrace to our Family (*admittere*)?

2. Confidius, *setting spurs to his Horse*, halts to Cæsar, and acquaints him, that the Enemy ha possess'd himself of the Mountain (*equo admisso.*)

AD-

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¶ **ADMODUM.** 1. He being driven into Banishment left his Son Pyrrhus, *an Infant of about two years old*, to succeed him in the Kingdom (*bimum admodum parvulum*) h. e. *circiter, praterpropter, quasi bimum.*

2. Seleucus, *after about seven Months*, was treacherously murder'd by Ptolemy, whose Sister he had married (*post menses admodum &c.*)

¶ **ADMONEO.** 1. As to the Shape of the Gods, Nature it self gives us a Hint of that (*admonet.*)

¶ **ADORNO.** 1. Order the Sacred Vessels to be got ready, that I may perform the Vows I made in the Army if ever I got safe home again (*ador-nari.*)

¶ **ADSCISCO.** 1. Coming to Syracuse, he was admitted into the number of Citizens, where he behav'd himself as seditiously, as he had done infamously before (*adscitus in civitatem est.*)

¶ **ADSUMO.** 2. Livia was adopted into the Julian Family, and honoured with the Title of Augusta (*adsumebatur.*)

¶ **ADSUM.** 1. The Business was debated in the Senate. Few there were that consider'd the merits of the Cause, but took part with one or the other, each as he was preengag'd by private affection (*huic atque illi &c. adfuerunt.*)

¶ **ADVERSUM.** 1. Æschinus I find is not come home yet, nor any of the Servants, *that went to fetch him* (*qui adversum ierant*) *proprie locutus est, nam adversitores dicuntur.* DONATUS.

2. 'Tis very convenient, that either he should talk with her, or that I should say something to him about her (*adversum hunc.*)

¶ **ADVOCO.** 1. He calls in Friends to stand by him, and defend him: He is himself present in Court. He fights with all earnestness and zeal for himself (*advocat.*)

¶ **ÆGRI**

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¶ **ÆGRITUDO.** 1. *Discontent* seems to me incident to a Wise Man (*Ægritudo.*)

2. As Pity is an *Uneasiness* at another's Adversity: so Envy is an *Uneasiness* at another's Prosperity (*ægritudo.*)

3. The Latins did excellently well in calling Vexation, Disquiet, Anxiety, *Ægritudo*; because of the likeness between a Sick Body, and Sick Mind.

¶ **ÆGRUM.** 1. The Tribunes, like vile Artisans, are ever seeking work, and always desiring that there may be something ill and out of order in the Commonwealth; to the end they may be employ'd about the cure (*agri aliquid esse.*)

2. I receiv'd more *uneasiness* from my Husband's departure, than pleasure from his arrival (*plus agri*)
h. e. *ægritudinis, molestia.*

¶ **ÆMULOR.** 1. He was a Man that thoroughly understood all divine and human Laws. They falsely report Pythagoras of Samos, for want of another, to have been his Instructor: concerning whom, this is well known, that he above a hundred years after, in the reign of Servius Tullius, held meetings of young Men, that were his Disciples, and maintain'd his Tenets, in the farthest coast of Italy, about Metapontum (*juvenum æmulantium studia*) h. e. *sectatorum.* Sic Cicero: ZENOCUJUS INVENTORUM ÆMULI STOICI NOMINANTUR. Gronov.

¶ **ÆMULUS.** 1. After Amasinius, many of the same sect fill'd all Italy with their writings (*ejusdem æmuli rationis*) h. e. *earundem opinionum studiosi propugnatores.*

¶ **ÆQUABILIS.** 1. Nothing can be even and uniform, that does not proceed from a steady Principle of Reason (*æquabile.*)

¶ **ÆQUABILITAS.** 1. In States that are Free, and
B where

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where all Men in common enjoy the same Privileges; Courtesy and Affability are peculiarly requisite (*& in juris æquabilitate.*)

2. Nothing is more brave, than an Evenness of Temper in every Condition of life; and, as is reported of Socrates and Lælius, a constant retaining the same Air in one's Countenance, without ever seeming puff'd up, or dejected (*æquabilitas in omni vita.*)

¶ *ÆQUITAS.* 1. That too frequent expression of yours often comes to my ear, That you have liv'd long enough. Here then will you make, not the safety of the Republick, but the moderation of your mind, the bound and measure of your life? (*Hic tu modum vite tue, non salute reipub. sed æquitate animi definies?*) h. e. putasne te propterea satis vixisse, quod æquo animo & citra indignationem mori potes, & annos præteritos non requiris? *Budaus.*

¶ *ÆQUO.* 1. I earnestly desire you to read not only my Orations, but these Books also that concern Philosophy; which are now almost grown to a bulk equal to them (*illos æquarunt.*)

¶ *ÆQUUS. ÆQUUM, qui.* 1. If as it is but reason, credit were given to us rather, than to the most malicious Calumnies of loose and wicked Men; perhaps we should find those Persons more amicably inclin'd, who now abroad have the worst Sentiments of our Actions (*his fortasse æquioribus uteremur.*)

2. Every Wise Man dies with a most serene calm mind: every Fool with the contrary (*æquissimo.*)

3. If you have but an equal mind, you have enough to live upon (*æquus*) h. e. moderatus, tolerans, *minimè querulus in adversis. Budaus.*

4. Equity of mind, is a right constitution and a calm disposition of mind, free from all grudging and repining. *Budaus.*

5. If the Letter of the Law makes against you,
you

of certain Words in the Latin Tongue 19

you must use arguments for Equity (*pro equo.*)

6. Come Phormio, what will you have given you in hand, to drop this suit. For I am sure of this (so good and generous a Man is my Master) if you'll come to any sort of reason, you'll never change three words together (*si tu aliquam partem equi bonique dixeris.*)

7. He became a Favourite with him when dead, from whom whilst alive, he could neither present nor absent obtain any thing of reason (*quicquam equi boni impetrare*) h. e. a quo vivo jus sum ex nulla parte potuit obtinere.

8. The Prætor's Business was, to mitigate and correct the Severity of the written Law: to determine *ex equo & bono*, according to fairness, equity, and reason.

9. Equity defended the Testament and Will of the Deceased (*Æquum bonum*) *sine copula.*

10. He is not patient, but stupid, that construes this well (*equi boni facit.*)

¶ *ÆS.* 1. Antiently all money consisted in Brass. therefore he is said *as alienum habere*, that owes Gold, or Silver. The word continues, tho' the Coin be chang'd.

2. They said of late that pay was not to be allow'd the Soldiers, because it never had been allow'd them before (*era.*)

¶ *ÆSTIMO.* 1. The Estates being set at their true Values (*Æstimated possessionibus,*) the present Incumbents, who possess'd those Lands, which originally belong'd to others, were perswaded to take an Equivalent in Money for them, and resign them to those who had been outed by the Tyrants.

¶ *AFFERO.* 1. This great Man, as he had the favour of Nature in the dispensation of the Qualities

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lities of the Mind; so he found her unkind in the business of the Body, being a little Man, and lame of one foot; which thing *made him somewhat deform'd* (*nonnullam afferebat deformitatem.*)

2. Profuseness in Giving is usually accompanied with unjust Ways of getting: For when by this means Men have parted with what's their own, they are forc'd *to lay violent hands* upon that which is another's (*manus afferre.*)

3. No one should be so sparing, as to draw upon himself the Suspicion of Avarice. Mamer-cus, a Person of very great Riches, *was put by the Consulship, for letting the Edileskip pass by him* (*pratermissio adilitatis consulatus repulsam attulit.*)

4. The Merchants of this Common-wealth, who trade in your Majesties Territories make (*deferunt*) great complaints of extraordinary Violence and injuries *offer'd 'em*, and of new Tributes impos'd upon them by the Governors and other Officers of your Ports and Places, where they traffick (*sibi allatis.*)

¶ AFFICIO. I. What can be more absurd than *to give Divine Honour* to things sordid and deformed (*Deorum honore afficere?*)

2. Those are despis'd, who neither do good to themselves, nor others. *Those are admir'd* who keep themselves free, as from all other things that are base and unbecoming, so more especially from those sorts of Vices, which the rest of Mankind can't so easily stand against (*admiratione afficiuntur ii.*)

3. 'Tis our Duty to Honour and Respect, as all those that are Virtuous and Courageous; so *those that are put into, and bear any honourable Post, or Command* (*aliquo honore aut &c. affectos.*)

4. As the Eye when out of order, is not du-
ly

ly dispos'd to the performance of its office: So the mind when out of order, is not in fit case to discharge it's duty (*probe affectus.*)

5. Is the Hand rightly dispos'd, when it is swell'd?

6. The Body by Exercise ought to be brought to such a Frame and Condition, as that it may be able to obey the Mind, in performing that Business and bearing those Fatigues, which are requir'd of it (*ita afficiendum est.*)

7. As ye hope for my Favour in your Buyings, Sellings, and all other things; as ye ever expect that I should bring you and all yours good News; I require of ye a favourable attention, and a just and impartial Censure of our Play (*bonis nuntiis me afficere.*)

8. Having been besieg'd several days and nights, they defended the Rampart with their Arms, themselves with the Rampart: at last having attempted and endur'd extremities, when all the Succours of life fail'd, and their strength being enfeebled with Hunger, they could no longer support their Armour and hold up their Weapons; conquer'd rather by the necessities of human nature, than the Enemy's force, they surrender'd themselves (*affectisque fame viribus.*)

9. After they have brought home their Bodies wasted with labor, weakened with wounds, and worn out with age (*confectus.*) and have found all things at Home unhusbanded by reason of their Masters long absence, they must, forsooth, pay Tribute to the Republic, out of their lean, decay'd Estate (*ex affecta re familiari.*)

¶ AFFECTIO. 1. May not a Wise Man, if he be ready to perish for Hunger, take away Victuals from another, who is a Fellow good for nothing? No by no means; for Life it self is not more

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useful to me, than *such a Disposition of mind*, as to injure no one for my own private advantage (*animi talis affectio.*)

¶ AFFIRMO. 1. These things I neither intend to confirm with Arguments, nor to confute (*affirmare.*)

¶ AFFLICTOR. 1. When they were come to Tyre, then they began to lament, and *to be extremely afflicted* (*afflictari.*)

¶ AFFLIGO. 1. The Senate commanded Domitian's Statues to be pull'd down before their faces, and *dash'd against the Ground* (*affligi solo.*)

2. When Fortune gives us a prosperous gale, we are carried home to our desir'd Haven ; but when she blows against us, *we are dash'd to pieces, and ruin'd* (*affligimur.*)

3. We should lend our Assistance in the first place to those that are in present Calamity : We should be ready however to forward those likewise, who desire only our helping hand, *not so as to save them from ruin*, but that they may rise to some higher degree (*non ut ne affligatur.*)

4. He appear'd in Court, and *bore hard against, and run down* his Aunt Lepida with his Evidence ; to gratifie his mother, by whom she was prosecuted (*testimonio afflixit.*)

5. The Emperour had a great many fresh Forces, which he had reserv'd for second chances : nor were even the vanquish'd *so dispirited and cast down*, but that they were still ready to undergo any hazard in revenge of the Ignominy which they had sustain'd (*adeo afflicti.*)

6. Through the whole course of his Reign, there was nothing that took up his thoughts more, than the establishing the *almost ruin'd and tottering* Common-
Common-

of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 23

Common-wealth; and next, the beautifying and adorning of it (*prope afflictam.*)

¶ AGITO. 1. He undertook, that satisfaction should be given the Merchants, as soon as the League between the two Nations, *which was then under negotiation*, should be ratifi'd and confirm'd (*quod tum agitabatur.*)

¶ AGMEN. 1. How great is the Labor of an Army in their March? (*agminis*) h. e. *exercitus incedentis.*

¶ AGNOSCO. 1. Demetrius Phalereus is subtle enough in his Disputes of Philosophy, but methinks in his Oratory, he wants that Spirit and Vehemence that is requisite; however he has such a vein of sweetness with him, *that one may know he had been Theophrastus his Scholar* (*ut Theophrasti discipulum possis agnoscere.*)

2. Hitherto you bring Arguments on my side. But that I shall examine anon; in the mean time where are those Verses that you quoted? for I don't remember to have met with 'em before (*non agnosco.*)

¶ AGO. 1. Which of all your Orators, ev'n of those that *have made nothing else their Study*, will you prefer before Cæsar? Who more copious and poinant in his sentences? Who more clean and neat in the choice of his words? (*nihil aliud egerunt.*)

2. Of all injustice, theirs is certainly of the deepest Dye, who *make it their business* to appear honest Men, whilst they are practising the greatest of Villanies (*id agunt.*)

3. The readiest, and shortest cut as it were, to arrive at Glory, is, *for a Man to endeavour really to be what he wou'd be thought* (*si quis id agat.*)

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4. *It was never labour'd with greater earnestness,* than when I was Consul, that Debtors might be excus'd from Payment: Men of all Ranks and Degrees in the State took up Arms, and form'd Camps for the bringing it about; whose endeavours I resisted with so much vigour, that the Republick was quickly deliver'd from so pernicious an Evil (*vehementius actum est.*)

5. The business was debated in the Senate; and the two Consuls strove who should give the other the harder words (*acta est.*)

6. He acquainted him, that the breaking down the Bridge which he had built over the Hellespont, was in agitation; to exclude his return into Asia (*id agi, ut dissolveretur.*)

7. The Business now in hand is this: I'm to reconcile Pamphilus and his Wife together (*Hac res hic agitur.*)

8. Put the Case that my Master is cast; yet 'tis not a business that brings his life in danger, but his money (*non capitis ejus agitur.*)

9. Master, may I know of you, the good I have done to day, or what that is, you are talking of (*agitis.*)

10. Do you think I could hear distinctly, on the outside of the door, what they talkt of secretly with themselves (*egerint inter se?*)

11. There was nothing in Cassiu's speaking superfluous. Nothing at which the Auditor could be unattentive, without loss to himself (*in quo aliud ageret.*) Hoc age dicebant illis, quos in sacris attentos, & animo praesentes volebant: ita aliud agere est non attendere. J. F. Gronov.

12. When I saw the old Woman, I make up to her; I ask her, how Pamphila does (*quid agat.*)

13. His chiefest Favourites were Narcissus, and Pallas.

of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 25

Pallas. Being in entire Subjection to these, and his Wives, *he acted not the Part of a King, but of a Servant; disposing of Honours, Armies, and all other things, as they thought fit (non regem, sed &c. egit.)*

14. The Romans of their own accord entreated Numa Pompilius, *that liv'd at Cures, to be their King (agentem.)*

¶ AGGREDIOR. 1. Before *I come to the Particulars of your Discourse, I'll tell you what I think of you (aggredior ad.)*

¶ AIO. 1. *Do you affirm that I arriv'd here yesterday? I affirm it: and as soon as you arriv'd, you immediately saluted me, and I you (Ain? aio.)*

¶ ALGEO. 1. I am afraid least *he has caught Cold, or faln down some where, or broken a Limb (alserit.)*

¶ ALIBI. 1. Before I married this Woman, I had my Affections *entirely given up to another Amour (amori alibi deditum.)*

¶ ALIENUS. 1. Injury is done two ways, that is, either by force, or fraud; fraud seems to be the property of the Fox, force of the Lyon: both *most Foreign to the nature of an Humane Creature: But fraud is the more odious (homine alienissimum.)*

2. Amidst so many happy circumstances, the first cause of mourning to you, was your Grand-Child, and Horns, *unnatural to him, clapt upon his Forehead (aliena.)*

3. Of all those things, that tend to the advancement and maintenance of our Interest, there is nothing more proper and convenient than Love, nor any thing *more improper or inconvenient than Fear (alienius.)*

4. The Barbarian suspecting no Trick, the next day engag'd the Enemy, *in a place very disadvantageous to himself, but on the contrary mighty advantageous*

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vantagious to his Enemy (*alienissimo sibi loco.*)

¶ ALIQUIS SUBAUDITUR. 1. Geta is not here now: Nor any one to send to the Mid-wife, nor any body to go for Ælchinus (*nec quem mittam; nec qui &c.*)

¶ ALIUS. 1. The event declares that we endeavour'd peace from the beginning, and aim'd at nothing else but common Liberty (*nec quicquam aliud libertate*) h. e. *prater libertatem.* Sic Phædr. *præfat.* lib. 3.

QUOD SI ACCUSATOR ALIUS SEJANO FORET.

¶ ALLEGO. 1. Chrysogonus both gets himself to them, and sends under-hand Men of note to them, to desire 'em, not to go to Sylla, and to promise 'em that Chrysogonus would do all things they should desire (*allegat iis.*)

2. I only beg this of you, that you would not think that this old Man was suborn'd by me (*allegatum.*)

¶ ALLEVO. 1. One Mindycides a Sybarite, seeing a Man digging, and raising the Mattock pretty high, complain'd it made him weary, and bid him leave off working in his Presence (*allevantem.*)

¶ ALLOQUOR. 1. Metrodorus seems to have said excellently well in that Epistle, where he comfort's his Sister, who had lost a very hopeful Son (*alloquitur.*) *Ita Græcè παρρησιάζειτο ὁ μετρώδης.*

¶ ALO. 1. This small Farm not being a sufficient maintenance for him, he turn'd I suppose, School-Master (*cum non satis aleret.*)

¶ ALTER. 1. Turn your resentments upon us: We are the cause of the War, we of the wounding and killing Husband and Father. We had better perish, than live Widows without the one; or Orphans without the other of you (*sine alteris vestrum.*)

2. Corni-

of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 27

2. Cornificius deliver'd me your Letter upon the twenty second day of April (*altera vicesimo.*)

¶ AMBIO. 1. Augustus took particular care of the Vestal Virgins; and when after the death of any one, another was to be substituted in her room, and many Fathers made all the Friends and Interest they possibly could, that they might not be forc'd to venture any of their own Daughters to the Lot; he protested solemnly, that if any of his own Grand-daughters were of Age for it, he would offer her of his own accord (*ambirent ne.*)

2. Unless you take care, unless you entreat the Old Man's Friends, use all your Interest, try all ways and means, you'll fall short of your Wife (*ambis.*)

¶ AMBITIO. 1. Dionysius the Tyrant sent a Ship adorn'd with Garlands to meet Plato, and brought him in great Pomp and State to Syracuse (*magnaque eum ambitione.*)

2. Arbactus having after a World of Court and Importunity with much ado at last procur'd Admission to the King, found him spinning amongst a Herd of Concubines, and distributing their several Tasks to the Young Women (*magna ambitione.*)

3. I in such manner recommend M. Curius to you, that 'tis impossible for me to recommend any one either with more zeal, or for juster causes. And I'll do that which those ought to do that recommend conscientiously, and without any design of obliging, and making an interest: for I'll undertake for this, that such are Curius's Morals, such his probity, that if you know him, you'll judge him worthy both of your friendship, and of so particular a recommendation (*religiose & sine ambitione commendant.*)

¶ AM.

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¶ **AMBITIOSUS.** 1. Marius abstain'd from no word, nor action, *that was but popular*: He relax'd the discipline of those Soldiers that he commanded: He spoke invidiously of Metellus, and magnificently of himself: He gave out, that if but half the army was put into his hands, he should in a few days have Jugurtha in Chains: that the General protracted the War on purpose, because being a vain Man, he too much delighted in command (*quod modo ambitiosum foret*) h. e. *ad favorem ac benevolentiam conciliandam comparatum, utile.*

2. What not go out to meet Appius Claudius? Especially since in such sort of things I use to act much *below what my Honour and Quality requires* (*ambitiosius, quam &c. postulat.*) *Ambitiosa sunt, qua favoris parandi causa fiunt. Hac quoniam plerumque sunt blanda nimis & humilia, inde ambitiosus est humilis, blandus, adulatorius: ut apud Just. 12. 15. AMBITIO VULGI est, quod lib. 13. 3. dicit ADULATIONEM VULGI Grævius.*

3. After the Civil Wars, neither in his Harangues or edicts, did Augustus call any of his Soldiers, Fellow Soldiers, but only plain Soldiers; *thinking that too popular, and a greater submission, than was consistent either with Military Discipline, or his own Majesty* (*ambitiosus id existimans quam aut &c. ferret.*)

¶ **AMICITIA.** 1. He made void his Mothers Will in a little time after her death, and dealt hardly by all her Friends and Domesticks (*amicitias & familiaritates,*)

¶ **AMICUS.** 1. The King being exceeding angry with his Confident Harpagus, for not exposing the Child according to order, killed his Son and gave him to his Father to eat (*amico suo.*) *Re-*

gum

gum confilarii, & arcanorum participes amici Regum dicebantur.

2. Lest this should be look'd upon with Envious Eyes, if none but himself wore the Persian Habit; he orders *his Counsellor* also to wear the long purple Vest embroider'd with Gold (*amicos suos.*)

¶ AMITTO. 1. Woman, I am resolv'd not to let this business pass uninquir'd into (*inquisitam amittere.*)

2. I'll never let this money go out of my hands, without Witnesses to whom, and for what I deliver it (*amittam a me.*)

3. I have got a Wolf by the ears, as they say: for I neither know, *how to part with my Mistress,* nor how to keep her (*quò amittam a me.*)

4. They had taken three several Oaths to defend their General with their Lives and Fortunes. However so mightily did they envy his Merit, that they chose rather to part with their Faith than not betray him (*fidem amittere.*)

5. Poppilius was Commander in one of the Provinces, and Cato's Son a Young Soldier under him. Now Poppilius thinking fit to disband one of his Legions, it happen'd to be the same in which the Young Man was; who therefore was dismiss'd among the rest of the Soldiers: But having a mind to see more of the War, he notwithstanding this, continu'd still in the Army. Hereupon old Cato writes a Letter to Poppilius, and therein desires him, That if he suffer'd his Son to continue in the Army, he would give him another military Oath; for *that the former being void* he could not any longer fight lawfully with an Enemy (*quod priore amisso.*)

¶ AMO. 1. Tho' I have a good conceit of my self, I dare not however say, that I am handsomer than

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than that Bull, that carried Europa (*anem ipse me.*)

¶ ANIMA. 1. I went up to the Door: I stood at it: I clapt my ear to't: I held my Breath: in that posture I fell to hearkening (*animam compressi.*)

¶ ANIMADVERSIO. 1. The Centurions, if they forsook their stations, he punished with Death (*capitali animadversione punit.*)

¶ ANIMUS. 1. Do you think the Romans exercise themselves every day in those Fortifications, for a recreation (*animi causa?*)

2. No one has so far revolted from the Law of Nature, as to be wicked for diversion (*animi causa*) h. e. *per voluptatem, animi recreandi gratia.*

¶ ANNUS. 1. A year ago, when the Players invoc'd Jupiter in a Pitiful Comedy, he came to their Assistance (*anno*) *subintellige abhinc.*

¶ ANTIQVUS. 1. Being plain, simple, honest Men, and judging of others by themselves, they easily believed Chrysogonus (*homines antiqui.*)

Quia illi homines antiqui non erant callidi, hinc et homo antiquus pro homine simplici, qui facile credit.

Grævius. ANTIQVA VIRTUTE, AC FIDE. Teren. Adelp.

2. The care of preserving our Honesty ought to be before that of encreasing our Estate (*antiquior quam*) h. e. *potior.*

3. That Man is unworthy of life, to whom his Country is not the dearest and most venerable thing in the world (*antiquissima.*)

4. The Duties of Knowledge ought to give way to the Duties of Justice, which consist in upholding Human Society; than which nothing ought to be more dear and venerable to Men (*antiquius.*)

4. Ancus

of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 31

5. Ancus Marcius *thinking it a thing of far the highest consideration and moment*, to reduce all public Divine Service and Sacrifices to the first institution of Numa; order'd the High-Priest to make a transcript of all the Sacred Rites and Ceremonies out of Numa's Commentaries, and ingross 'em in a Table, and publish 'em to the People (*longe antiquissimum rarus.*)

6. He thought nothing of nearer concern to him than the Safety and Liberty of the Republick (*antiquius sibi.*)

7. Your Letters, dated December the 24th, full of Civility, good-will, and singular affection towards us and our Republick; and what ought always to be greater and more sacred to us; breathing Fraternal and truly Christian Charity, we have receiv'd (*quodque nobis semper majus & antiquius debet esse.*)

¶ APERIO. 1. They are asham'd to deny: But afterwards when the time is come for their Promises to be perform'd, then they necessarily discover themselves (*aperiunt.*)

2. He knew Cyrus was preparing Forces against the King. *If he discover'd this to him*, he considered, he should oblige him mightily (*id si ei aperuisset.*)

3. This Particular is very remarkable, that, tho' the Alter stand in the open Air, yet it is never wet with Rain (*in aperto*) Cælo, Spatio.

¶ APPARATUS, A, UM. 1. Summoning the People he orders 'em all to get ready with their Axes to cut down a Wood that incommoded the Road: Which when they had chearsfully performed, the next day he regales 'em with a splendid Entertainment (*apparatis epulis invitatur*) h. e. lautis, splendidis, opiparis. Vide INVITO.

¶ APPA-

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¶ APPARATUS, US. 1. To these things he adds entertainments vastly sumptuous; lest his Luxury should be imperfect in any one respect (*ingentes epularum apparatus.*)

¶ APPELLO, AS. 1. I'll approach her and speak to her. In truth, Madam, I don't think any Man in the World loves his Lady so tenderly, as my Master does you (*hanc appellabo.*) *ita Gracianus ait, pro alloqui, sermonem instituere cum aliquo.*

2. To make me your Debtor, you must do something for me in particular. You can't call upon any one for that, which you scatter amongst the People (*quemquam appellare*) *tanquam debitorem.*

3. The Belly hears no Precepts, it asks, it calls upon you. Yet 'tis no troublesome Creditor, 'tis sent going with a little; provided you give it what you ought, not what you may be able (*appellat.*)

4. Care should be taken, that the Penalty be proportion'd to the nature of the Crime: and that some be not punish'd for the same Misdemeanours, which others are not so much as question'd for (*appellentur.*)

¶ APPELLO, IS. 1. The unfortunate Captive was said to be landed in one of those Places (*discebatur appulsa.*)

¶ APPETO. 1. He was so little curious in his Diet, that his Host having some time serv'd up a Dish, with a sort of Unguent, instead of the best Oyl; he eat more heartily than ordinary of it, rather than seem to tax his Landlord of being a floven (*largius appeteret.*) *Phadrus Lib. 5. Fab. 5.*

*Tuum libenter prorsus appeterem cibum,
Nisi qui nutritus illo est, jugulatus foret.*

¶ AP-

of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 33

¶ APPONO. 1. I think it by no means the part of a Gentleman, when he does a Man no courtesy at all, to desire to have it reckon'd to him as an obligation (*id sibi gratia apponi.*)

2. Neither let the Seller suborn any one to bid high for his Goods, and enhance their Prizes: nor the Purchaser, any one, to bid under-value, and so beat 'em down lower (*apponat qui*) h. e. *allegat, immittat, subornet.*

3. C. Nævius, a most profligate young Fellow, is suborn'd to be the Accuser of these Men (*his apponitur.*) *Potuisse dicere ponitur, quomodo in Epistolis loquitur.*

4. When his Father was return'd, he set Governours over him, to reclaim him from his former way of living: But he not able to endure such a change in his course of life, threw himself from the top of the House, and so ended his days (*apposuit ei custodes.*)

5. Supper was serv'd up: you sup'd with me: I lay down by you, in the same Couch (*apposita est.*)

¶ APPPOSITUS. 1. What Nature requires, is of easy purchase, and ready at hand: We labour after things superfluous (*appositum.*)

2. Boldness is not contrary to Assurance, but lies near it, and is Neighbour to it: and yet is a Fault (*appositum est.*)

¶ APPREHENDO. 1. Cimber Tullius, who had undertaken the first Assault, pretending a Request to Cæsar, made his Approaches nearer than the rest; whom Cæsar refusing to hear then, and signifying by his Gestures to him, to defer his Business till another time; he seizes his Gown on both shoulders (*ab utroque humero togam apprehendit;*) at which he crying out, This is down-

C

right

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right Violence; one of the Cassii making up to him, stabs him a little below the Throat.

2. As soon as the Child saw the two Serpents, immediately he leaps out of the Cradle, makes directly at 'em, and seizes one with one hand, and the other with the other (*alterum altera apprehendit manu.*)

¶ APPROBO. 1. Undertakers are properly said *opus approbare*, when they make it to the liking of those, that put it out.

2. Simonides the Poet agreed with a certain Champion, that had carried the Prize, to make a Copy of Verses in his praise, at such a Price. *He perform'd the work to his liking* (*opus approbavit*) *nempe homini.*

3. Those things the Gods are properly said *approbare*, that they afford their divine Favour, and Assistance to.

4. May the Gods, O Romans, *prosper*, what you are upon (*approbent.*)

5. 'Tis reasonable, that we render everlasting Thanks to the Gods, since they *prosper* and grace our Piety (*approbent.*)

6. As ye expect that I should effectually bring about, and make good to ye all things that ye desire; I require of ye a favourable Attention to our Play (*me vobis approbare.*) *loquitur Mercurius.*

APTUS. 1. In the midst of this mighty entertainment he order'd a drawn Sword *hanging by a Horse-hair* to be let down the Ceiling; so as to point at the head of this happy man (*setâ equinâ aptum.*)

2. 'Twas a pretty saying of the Spartan, who, when a Merchant was bragging, that he had sent out Ships to all the Sea-Coasts, reply'd; That
Fortune

of certain Words in the Latin Tongue 35

Fortune is not very desirable, which is rack'd upon Cables (*rudentibus apra.*)

3. Having resolved to write something at present, and a great many others hereafter to you, I have chose to begin with that, which is *fittest* for your Age, and *most becoming* my Authority as a Father (*aptissimum.*)

¶ APTE. 1. Allowing some others the Precedence in Philosophy, if I assume to my self what's the part of an Orator, viz. to speak *suitably*, methodically, and handsomly upon any Subject; seeing I have spent my whole life in that Study, I think 'tis no more than what I may reasonably lay claim to (*apte*) h. e. *dignè: ad rem accommodatè.*

¶ ARBITRATUS. 1. The next day the principal Men of the Town, with tears in their eyes come to implore our Pity; and *surrender* themselves, their City, Wives and Children *at discretion* (*in arbitratum dedunt.*)

¶ ARBITRIUM. 1. Answer was made, that, if the Volsci would wait their time, and leave the redress of their Injury wholly to the discretion of the Senate; they would soon after be glad, they had govern'd their passion (*arbitriumque Senatui levanda injuria sua permittant.*)

2. The Salt-licence, because it was sold at an exceeding high price, was taken from private men (*Salis vendendi arbitrium.*)

¶ ARCEO. 1. Our Passions, like slaves, are to be bound in Chains and kept under Guard (*vinclis ac custodia arcendi*) h. e. *vinciendi, constringendi* &c,

¶ ARS. ARTES. 1. Their way of conquering was quite different. the Son carried on his Wars by open force, the Father by Stratagem. One

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lov'd to trick an Enemy underhand, the other to defeat him in the Field by bravery (*artibus*) h. e. *occultis consiliis*.

2. He hated him for his Riches, for the Excellency of his Natural Endowments and moral Perfections; and for the Reputation which they had gain'd him with the People (*artes egregias*.)

3. I am happy in this particular above all others, that I have a Brother adorn'd with the highest Accomplishments (*artes*.)

4. By these two Virtues, Courage in time of War; and Equity in Peace, the Romans advanc'd their State (*Duabus his artibus*.)

5. Avarice subverted Integrity, Probity, and other moral endowments (*ceterasque bonas artes*.)

¶ ARTIFEX. I. Stage-Players imitate Modesty: they speak low, they fix their eyes upon the ground, but cannot make themselves blush (*Artifices scenici*) *Histriones, Mimi*. Sed & ipse per se Artifex, ni fallor, histrionem notat. exemplum in presenti non succurrit.

¶ ASCENDO. I. A Messenger being sent to him into Sicily by the Magistracy, to return home; he refus'd not to obey, and went on board the Trireme, that was sent to convey him (& in triremem &c. ascendit.)

¶ ASPICIO. I. Datames was in the Fleet as a private man; yet he had greater Authority than any that were in Places of Command, and the Soldiers respected him more than their Officers (*aspiciebant*.)

¶ ASSECTOR. I. Upon this, Cæsar Courted Pompey's Friendship by all the good Offices imaginable; whom he knew to have been disgusted at the Senate, for having delay'd the Ratification of what he had decreed his Soldiers, after his Victory

Story over Mithridates (*omnibus officiis Pomp. Affectatus est.*)

¶ ASSENTOR. 1. Do you also agree with, and talk as she does? R. What would y' ha' me do? Don't ye know the old saying, Crossa Madman, and you make him ten times more mad (*Affentaris huic?*) h. e. *obsequeris, morem geris, secundum hanc loqueris. opponitur rē adversari.* Negat quis? nego: ait? aio. postremo imperavi egomet mihi omnia assentari. *Terent. Eunuch. 2: 2.*

¶ ASSEQUOR. 1. Old Age pursuing close behind, overtakes us in the race (*assequitur.*)

2. This Liquor is call'd Hydromel, and by Age gets the very taste of Wine; and no place affords better than Phrygia (*saporem assequitur.*)

3. Since we find by experience, that in so many Ages that are gone over the World, there has been but here and there a Man found, who has been able worthily to recount the Actions of great Heroes, and potent States; Can any Man have so good an opinion of his own Talents, as to think himself able to reach these glorious and wonderful works of Almighty God, by any Language, any Stile (*ullis se verbis, aut Stylo assequi posse?*)

¶ ASSIDUITAS. 1. Tiberius resolv'd to retire, and get out of the way as far as he could: whether it was that he was sick of his Wife, whom he durst not divorce, and could no longer bear; or that by avoiding the cheapness which being perpetually present, and always in sight, occasions; he might by his absence improve and encrease his Authority, against the Publick stood in need of him (*vitato assiduitatis fastidio.*) *assiduitas de iis dicitur, qui assidue in medio sunt: nunquam non ob oculos versantur.*

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2. He had certainly dy'd, had it not been for the perpetual Presence, and constant Attendance of the Physician (*assiduitas*.)

¶ *ASSIDUUS*. 1. Being perpetually about the Schools and Auditories of the Professors; there happen'd once a terrible Brawl amongst the Disputants; in which one of 'em did not scruple to make a scurrilous reflexion upon him, for interposing and interressing himself on the contrary side (*cum circa &c. assiduus esset*.)

2. 'Tis no difficult matter for me to name many either of my Tribe, or Neighbour-hood, who have desir'd that their Children, that they esteem'd most, should be perpetually employ'd in Husbandry (*agricolas assiduos esse*.) vide GRONOV. de Pec. Vet. lib. 3. cap. 9.

¶ *ASSUETUS*. 1. The Vulturs, being Birds accustomed to Blood, and Rapine, portended that the City would prove Martial (*assueta sanguine*.)

¶ *ASTRICTUS*. 1. Their Bodies are made to sustain Hunger, and all sorts of Fatigues: Their minds are inur'd to a contempt of Death. A rigid strict Parsimony runs through all (*dura omnibus & adstricta parcimonia*.) hinc *adstrictus parvus est*: pater *adstrictus* apud Propertium, h. e. *ad rem attentior*.

ATQUE. 1. As soon as I come to the Port, immediately I spy my Old Friend Philocrates (*atque*.) Virg. 1. Georg. 202.

————— *sibrachia forte remisit,*
Atque illum in praeceps prono rapit alveus amni.

2. I do not like the contrivance at all: But it pleases them hugely (*atque*) h. e. verum, *vid.*

¶ *ATROX*. 1. We have sent our Letters to the Duke of Savoy, wherein we have most importunately besought him, to spare those miserable People,

People, who implore his Mercy; and that he would no longer suffer that most rigid Edict to be in force (*illudque atrox edictum porro esse ratum ne sinat.*)

¶ ATTENDO. 1. This Plot could not be long conceal'd from him. For he was a Man of that sagacity, that it was impossible to deceive him; especially when he had bent his mind upon taking care (*animum attendisset ad &c.*)

¶ ATTENTUS. 1. Such abominable Wickednesses do not use to spring up in a saving frugal, country life (*attenta*) *ad rem nempe. Horat. Ep. 1. 17. DURUS, AIT, VULTEI, NIMIS, ATTENTUSQUE VIDERIS ESSE MIHI. Terent. Adelp. 3. ATTENTIORES SUMUS AD REM OMNES QUAM SAT EST. h. e. rei augenda plus aequo inservimus, plus justo dediti sumus.*

¶ ATTERO. 1. After he had worn out their Reputation, and Modesty, he put 'em upon greater Villanies (*attriverat.*)

¶ ATTINET. 1. We ought to follow that kind of Study, and apply our selves to that Course of Life, which is most agreeable to our own Inclinations: For 'tis to no purpose to struggle against nature (*neque enim attinet.*)

2. To what purpose is it, to call back the bitter remembrance of so many calamities (*Quid attinet?*)

3. The Grandchild of P. Crassus; as also the Sons and Grandsons of many other excellent Persons, whom it is no ways material to name, have been very Villains (*nihil attinet.*)

¶ ATTRIBUO. 1. To indulge Grief; and to add our own Misery to the loss of our Friends, is, to love them better than they would have us, if they were sensible (*attribuere ad amissionem.*)

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¶ AVERTO. 1. Should we signify no more than this only to your Highnesses, that she is a Widow, that she is in great want, the Mother of many small Children, *all whose Fortunes almost her Creditor endeavours fraudulently to carry off*; we cannot believe we need make use of any Arguments to your Highnesses, so well acquainted with those Divine Precepts, forbidding the Oppression of the Widow, and Fatherless; to persuade ye not to grant any such Privilege, to the subverter of the Widow's Right (*cujus omnes prope fortunas avertere conatur*) *ad se nempe. vide* CONVERTO

¶ AUCTOR. 1. For me to become a New-married Man in the sixty fifth year of my age, and marry an old decrepit Woman! *Would you advise me to that* (*idne estis auctores mihi?*) *Ut faciam nempe?*

2. *Those that persuade and counsel, not one or two Soldiers, but whole Armies, to leave their Standards, and abandon the Camp, are heard patiently, with us, in open Assembly* (*auctores signa relinquendi &c.*)

3. When I resided at Athens, I was, *and that by Philo's advice himself*, a diligent Hearer of Zeno; whom he call'd the Prince of the Epicureans (*& quidem ipso auctore Philone.*)

4. You, my Son, are engag'd in a most noble, and antient Philosophy, *under the Tutoridge and Instruction of Cratippus*, who is hardly inferior to its most glorious Founders (*Cratippo auctore.*)

5. If their Kings were prudent and wise, as well as just and honest; the People thought there was nothing they might not obtain *by their Conduct and Management* (*his auctoribus.*)

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6. Seven times have they rebelled. Our Country they have laid wast a thousand times: the Fidenates they have forc'd to revolt from us: our Colony that we planted there, they have slain: they were *the Principal instruments* of the impious murder of our Embassadours (*auctores.*)

7. Numa Pompilius, a Man not so much as a Citizen of Rome, much less a Patritian, was sent for, out of the Sabine Country, and *by the People's Voices, and Assent of the Senators* made King of Rome (*Populi jussu, Patribus auctoribus.*)

8. As Volero was the Inventer of this Law, so Lætorius, his Collegue, was *the Approver and Encourager* of it (*auctor.*)

9. Licinius Macer *informs us*, that the names of these Consuls were found both in the League with the People of Ardea, and in linnen Books in the Temple of Moneta (*auctor est.*)

10. Pythagoras was then in Italy, when L. Brutus *the noble Founder* of your honourable Family, set his Country at liberty (*praclarus auctor.*)

11. Should you ask me what God is; *I would imitate the example of Simonides*: Who upon Hiero's putting the same question to him, cray'd a days time to consider on't; and being call'd upon the next day, desir'd two more; still doubling his number of days, so often, that the Tyrant wondring at it, ask'd the reason of his so doing. Whereupon he told him, the more he thought of it, the harder the matter appear'd to him to be resolv'd (*auctore utar Simonide.*)

¶ AUCTORITAS. 1. Since you went to Athens, as to a Mart of good Literature, 'twill be scandalous for you to return empty, disgracing *the Reputation* both of the City, and your Master (*auctoritatem.*)

¶ AUCTUS

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¶ **AUERUS.** 1. Being *advanc'd* by the change of Government, they were more willing to embrace the present slavery, with an assur'd prospect of ease and quiet, than to run the hazard of new dangers, for the recovery of their antient Freedom (*Novis ex rebus aucti.*)

2. He had been *advanc'd* to those Honours which he had, by the Eloquence and Interest of Demosthenes (*honoribus auctus.*)

3. Titus return'd to his Father with a mind exalted by what the Oracle had told him (*aucto animo.*)

4. He devis'd a project, whereby the Revenues of your Republick might be much *advanc'd*, without any burden to the People (*multo auctiores fierent.*)

¶ **AUDEO.** 1. They do not come into the Field against us, because they are bold and brave, but because there is a necessity of it (*audent.*)

2. He had put the Latin Colonies upon some desperate Attempt, if the Consuls had not aw'd him with keeping the Legions up in Arms about the City (*ad audendum aliquid.*)

¶ **AUDIO.** 1. In this Forum Thetis's Father-in-Law is judge (*audir.*)

2. Certain Persons were appointed to hear the Complaints of Slaves against their Masters (*qui audirent de loco scil. quaestorum, judicium.*)

3. What do you think People would have said of Ulysses (*Quid auditurum putas fuisse Ulyssem;*) if he had continu'd in his pretended Madness; since tho' he perform'd the gloriousest things in War, he has these reproches thrown upon him by Ajax (*haec audiat ab?*)

4. M. Craesus wasthick of hearing: and what is worse, heard ill; tho', as I thought, wrongfully (*male audiebat.*)

5. Being

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5. Being unaccustomed to be ill-spoken of, he could not easily bear the reproachful Speeches of those, who but a little before had prais'd him to the Skies (*insuetus malè audiendi.*)

6. Thro' their disobedience to their Commanders orders, and by leaving their Ships unmann'd, and being disorderly scattered up and down the Fields; they came into the power of their enemies (*Quod dicto audientes imperatoribus suis non erant.*)

7. Tho' he was in the Career of Victory, yet being recall'd, he return'd Home, and was obedient to the Orders of the Magistrates (*dicto audiens fuit jussis.*)

¶ AUDITIO. 1. Their Custom is to stop Travellers and Passengers, and enquire of them, what they have either heard, or know concerning any thing, that has happened. By these Rumors and Hearsays they take all their measures in things of the greatest concern (*auditionibus.*)

¶ AUFERO. 1. This is the Reward I have receiv'd for my good deeds (*abstuli.*)

2. Cæsar breaking down the Bridge, hinder'd the Enemy's Flight (*fugam abstulit*) h. e. *impedit, præcidit.*

3. Cyrus swore that he would bring the river that hinder'd his passage, to that pass, that even Women should be able to wade it (*commeatum auferentem*) h. e. *transitum.*

4. Govern all things with your own Prudence: let not the Counsels of others seduce you. There is no one that can advise you better, than your self (*te auferant*) h. e. *corrumpant, a recta sententia demoveant.* Ovid.

*Auferimur cultu: gemmis auroque teguntur
Corpora: pars minima est ipsa puella sui.*

GRÆVIUS.

5. For

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5. For this heinous fact Horatius was impeached: but merit brought off the Offender (*abstulit*) h. e. *legibus eripuit, ut loquitur Cicero.*

6. We went to Cæsar: we spoke in behalf of the Buthrotians: we obtain'd a most gracious Decree (*abstulimus.*)

7. Panfa not only assur'd me, but engag'd his word that he would very shortly get the Letters Patents for your return (*se ablaturum*) h. e. *Cæsare impetraturum.*

8. Dear Father, let me prevail upon you to do it. M. Are you mad? Away (*aufer*) te, *aut manum deest: nam rogans, manum admovent scilicet.* DONATUS.

9. Unless they do what is reasonable for 'em to do, they shall not carry it off so (*auferent.*)

10. He shall never carry off these things undiscover'd. I had rather dye immediately, than not tell his Wife of 'em (*tacita auferet.*)

11. I got twenty Pounds of your Husband by a Trick: those I gave your Son. And he gave 'em to Dorio for his Mistress (*abstuli.*)

12. I cannot prevail upon him, to tarry three days, till I get of my Friends the Money they have promis'd me (*aufero.*)

B.

1. **B**ENE. Liberty is not safely trusted with an ambitious Man (*benè.*)

2. He has ow'd me for these eighteen years a considerable sum of Money (*pecuniam benè magnam.*)

3. How much soever it cost, that which is necessary, is bought cheap (*benè.*) *contra, malè emptata ades apud Plaut. h. e. carè.*

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4. A Man is not at all oblig'd to a Seller, for buying at a low rate (*benè.*)

5. When an Acquaintance, that I had not seen for a long time, came to visit me; *we far'd well* (*benè erat.*)

¶ BENEFICIUM. 1. He was suspected of endeavouring to stir up the People to a Mutiny, by the means of certain Centurions of his own promoting (*per sui beneficii centuriones*) h. e. *quos suo ipse beneficio ad eum ordinem provexerat.*

2. Cæsar humbly requested the Senate by Letters, that the Peoples Grant, by which he was capacitated to stand for the Consulship in his Absence, might not be taken from him (*beneficium populi.*)

¶ BONUS. 1. In a Republick, those that are poor and have no interest, always envy the wealthy and the great (*bonis.*)

¶ BONUM. 1. 'Tis a great mistake in any one to think, that because Aristippus or Socrates said, or did such things, therefore he may be allow'd the same: for these Persons attain'd that Privilege by great and almost divine qualifications (*bonis.*)

2. Perpetual Infelicity has one good quality, that whom it often harrasses, it at last hardens (*unum bonum.*)

3. The chief Excellencies of the Body are Beauty, Strength, Health, Nimbleness &c. (*bona.*)

4. She had nothing to set off her Beauty: her Hair about her Ears: her Feet bare: Tears all over her Face: her Cloaths ugly; so that unless a world of excellence had been in her natural Beauty, these things would have utterly defac'd it (*vis boni.*)

5. Justice

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5. *Justice and Equity* bore sway amongst the Romans, not so much because of their Laws, as from the natural disposition of the People (*Justitiamque.*)

C.

1. **C**AD O. since they themselves have hurt on body designedly, no hurt can happen to them deservedly (*ipsis cadere.*)

2. This happened to me very luckily, that an Estate should be left me, at a time when I did not know, which way to turn my self for want of money (*cecidit mihi.*)

3. He that is liable to (*In quem cadit*) fear, is liable also to Discontent and dejection of mind: and he that is liable to these, is liable also to be a slave (*in eundem cadit, ut &c.*)

4. Were Man a Creature, who might be look'd into, and all his inward Parts discover'd; would the Soul do you think be visible; or by reason of its extraordinary subtlety, escape the sight (*casurūne in conspectum videatur animus?*)

¶ CÆREMONIA. 1. What punishment ought to be inflicted upon him, that has perfidiously polluted the inviolable sanctity of an Embassy (*cæremoniam?*)

¶ CALAMITAS. 1. He went over the Country, not as a Legate of the Roman People, but like a sort of a Hail-Storm, destroying all before him (*quasi quædam calamitas.*) SED ECCA IPSA EGREDITUR FUNDI NOSTRI CALAMITAS. *Ter. Eun. 1. 1.*

¶ CANO. 1. Epaminondas, the greatest Man of Greece in my Judgment, is reported to have play'd singularly well upon the Lute (*ceciniſſe.*)

2. The

of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 47

2. The Trumpets *sound*: the Valleys *eccho*: the Soldiers *shout* on all sides: the Generals send their Prayers to Jove, and every where encourage their Men (*cantant.*)

3. All being frightened with this Prodigy the Prophets *sung*, that the rising Empire of the Romans would swallow up the old one of the Greeks, and Macedonians (*cecinerunt*) h. e. *predixerunt*
CANO *datum* vox est futura *prænuñtium.*

4. Delphic Apollo *sung* that they might by this means recover their Countrey.

¶ CUMULUS. 1. Death is desirable, whilst a Man is in a prosperous State. For the *Crowning and Completion* of Goods cannot be so pleasant, as the *Diminution* is grievous (*cumulus.*)

¶ CAPIO. 1. The *deliberating about the Execution of a thing under Consideration* is threefold. First we deliberate whether the thing be *Honest*: Secondly, whether it be *Profitable*: and Thirdly, what's to be done, when that Thing which seems to be *Profitable*, comes into *Competition* with that which is *Honest* (*consilii capiendi deliberatio.*)

CONCILIIUM CAPERE *hic est* *exequi deliberatum, rem facere de qua deliberabatur, uti dicit J. F. Gronovius: at qui vir!* DUX CAUTUS ET PROVIDENS SCIPIO, VICTUS NECESSITATIBUS TEMERARIUM CAPIT CONSILIUM, UT NOCTE INDIBILI OBVIAM IRET: ET QUOCUNQUE OCCURRISSET LOCO, PRÆLIUM CONSERERET. *Lib. 25. Cap. 34.*

2. It comes now into my mind, what you said, when *we chose* him out Son-in-law (*cepimus.*)

3. Simus and Crito have a difference about some lands: *they have chose* me their Referree (*cepere.*)

4. Tho' he was many times chief Commander of the Forces of his Countrey, and bore the highest

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est Offices in the City; yet is he much more known for Integrity of Life, than for military Exploits (*summosque magistratus cepit.*)

C. Rufus was the first of that Family, who obtain'd a Magistracy by Popular Vote (*primus cepit.*)

5. By one single Decree of the Senate, he heap'd upon his Grand-mother Antonia, all the Honours that ever Livia Augusta had receiv'd (*quicquid honorum cepisset.*)

6. Pharnabazus gave him Grunium a Fortrefs in Phrygia, from which he receiv'd fifty talents yearly income (*quotannis capiebat.*)

7. Poverty was so easy a thing to him to bear, that Glory was the only Advantage he made of the Common-wealth (*nihil de &c. prater gloriam cepit.*)

8. Seeing he was safe in no place of Greece, he pass'd over into Asia to Pharnabazus: whom he so won with his particular courtesie, that no body stood before him in his Friendship (*sua cepit humanitate.*)

9. He took Mamercus an Italian Commander Prisoner, a very warlike man, and one of great Interest; who had come over into Scicily to the Assistance of the Tyrants (*cepit.*)

¶ CAPUT. 1. Slaves pay down their Peculium, which they got by starving their Belly, for their Liberty (*pro capite.*)

¶ CAREO. 2. He liv'd as King among them, tho' he had not the name (*quamvis carebat.*)

3. Had Sophocles said these Words, at a time when they were choosing Wrestlers, or Racers, he could not justly have been blam'd (*reprehensum cepisset.*)

of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 49

4. I would have all who relate to me, as free from the suspicion, as the Guilt of an ill Action (*tam suspicione &c. carere.*)

5. As for the contrary Faction, some they banish'd: amongst whom this Adrianus was an Exile (*patriâ carebat.*)

6. When King Philip presented him with a vast sum of Money, and by his Ambassadors press'd him earnestly to accept it; advising him withal, That, tho' he for his own part might easily dispense with the want of it (*si ipse hac facile careret;*) yet he ought to be concern'd for the good of his Children; to whom it might be difficult in a low Ebb of Fortune, to maintain the greatness of their Father's Character: He generously refus'd the Present and told them; If my Children prove such as my self, then that small Parcel of Ground will keep them, that has advanc'd me to this: But if they degenerate, I should be loth their Luxury should be supported, or encourag'd by my Provision.

¶ CARPO. 1. What may be divided into small parts, may entirely perish (*carpi.*)

¶ CASTUS. 1. I have a mighty desire to see you, and to die in your Embraces; since neither the Gods, that you have most religiously worshipped, nor Men, that I have serv'd, have made me any return (*castissimè coluisti.*) Virg. Lib. 3. v. 409.

Hunc socii morem sacrorum, hunc ipse teneto:

Hac CASTI maneat in religione nepotes.

CASTI) pii: ut,

Nulli fas CASTO sceleratum insistere Limen:

SERVIUS,

¶ CASUS. 1. Knowing Epaminondas his death would be the safety of their Countrey; they turn'd

D

their

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their whole Force upon him, encompass'd him, and would not leave him, till after a great slaughter on both sides, and a brave resistance made by him himself; they saw him, wounded with a dart, drop to the Ground. *Upon his Fall* the Bæotians were somewhat disheartned (*Hujus casu.*)

¶ CAVEO. 1. He never would accept of Inheritances that were left him by such as had Children. He made void a Testamentary Legacy of Roscius Cæpio, who *had provided and order'd in his will*; That his Heir should every year distribute a certain Sum of Money to the Senators, as they enter'd the Senate (*caverat.*)

2. Several Masters of Families *provided by their wills* that their Heirs should lead Victims into the Capitol, with an Inscription upon their Forehead, declaring the Reason of the Offering to be, FOR THAT THEY HAD LEFT CÆSAR AUGUSTUS SAFE AND IN HEALTH BEHIND THEM (*testamento caverunt.*)

3. There is a Public Decree extant, whereby *it was provided*, that the Rites of Mars should be always so celebrated (*cavebatur.*)

4. There was a League made between you and us, by Lutatius the Consul: in which, *provision is made for the Allies* of both Nations (*caverunt &c. sociis.*)

5. I earnestly recommend to you L. Valerius the Lawyer: nay tho' he be no Lawyer. *For I am for making securer provision for him*, then he used for others (*melius enim ei cavere volo &c.*) *Jurisconsulti propriè alicui cavent, cum ne in contrahendo decipiantur, satis provident.*

6. Why do you come away from her? S. I am going to call the Midwife. P. Make hast. But do

of certain Words in the Latin Tongue § 1

do you hear? take care you do not say a word about the Marriage (*verbum unum cave.*)

¶ CAUSA. 1. What can be said, why I should not march directly hence into the Mill-House (*Quid causa est?*)

2. Have you any reason to alledge, why I should not divorce you, and deprive you of your Dowry (*nunquid causam dicis, quin?*)

3. If it be so, that Antipho has committed any thing, whereby he may appear to have been regardless of his reputation; I say nothing for him, but that he may suffer what he has deserv'd (*non causam dico*) h. e. *non recuso, non deprecor.* DONATUS.

4. As soon as we were come down into our Academy, I bid any one of them that were present, propose a Subject to debate upon (*causam disserendi.*)

5. Hannibal, to beget matter for a War, raz'd Saguntus, an old rich City of Spain; and that had been remarkably faithful to the Romans (*in causam belli.*)

6. When we go about any Action, we ought to consider, of what Moment it is; that so we may take neither more, nor less pains about it, than the thing requires (*causa postulet.*)

7. This suspicion he shortly after confirm'd by his sudden Return to Bithynia, upon Pretence of getting up a Debt, due to a Libertine, his Client (*per causam.*)

8. Romulus, when he kill'd his Brother, pretended for an excuse, that he leapt over his new-raisd Walls with Contempt (*Causam interposuit.*)

9. If the Old Man ask for me, tell him I am gone to the Water-side, to enquire when Pamphilus comes home. Do you hear what I say? if

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he enquires for me, then tell him so; if not, say nothing; that I may have this *excuse* fresh for another time (*causa.*)

10. Q. Pompeius, who was *in the same Fault*, made Interest to be excus'd from the same Punishment; and by that means escap'd it (*in eâdem causâ.*)

11. After their return home, his Collegues being impeach'd upon this Crime, he permitted them to cast the whole guilt of the thing upon him; and to plead, that it was wholly thro' his means, they had not obey'd the Law (*omnem ut in se transferrent causam.*)

12. Tho' the Suevi were notable to expel the Ubii, out of their Countrey; yet they made them their Tributaries, and mightily weakned their Power. *In the same condition and circumstances* were the Usipetes and Tenchtheri (*in eâdem causâ.*)

13. *His Case*, who struggles at present under some pressing Necessity, is different from his, who is well enough to pass, and only desires to be in better Circumstances (*Alia causa est ejus &c. & ejus &c.*)

14. *There frequently happen a great many Cases*, which disturb Mens Minds, and put 'em into suspence, whether they may honestly do this, or that thing (*Incidunt sæpe multâ causa.*)

15. Regulus was in a better Condition, even when he was murdering by being kept awake, than he would have been, had he stay'd at Home, and liv'd under the Scandal of being perjur'd (*erat in meliore causa.*)

16. Those that use to be seiz'd with the Falling-Sickness, find when 'tis a coming, by the warmth forsaking their extreme parts, by the dimness of
their

their eyes, the trembling of their nerves, and failure of their Memory: therefore with the usual remedies they prevent the disease it self in its rise (*incipientem causam occupant*) h. e. *ipsam valetudinem, ipsum morbum comitalem, amant.*

17. Could you that have been attack'd with so many Sicknesse's and Distempers, think that you had brought forth a Son that would live for ever (*causis?*)

¶ CAUSOR. I. He order'd his Brother little dreaming of his approaching Fate, to be suddenly murther'd by a Tribune of the Soldiers: *pretending for an excuse*, that he did not follow him to Sea, when he embark'd in a tempestuous season (*causatus.*)

¶ CAUTIO. I. Least he should come to know, that I have a Child by her, *is a point to be taken care of* (*cautio est*) h. e. *canto opus est.*

¶ CELEBRO. I. Talk of him frequently, and remember him often (*memoriam ejus celebra.*)

¶ I. CENSEO. I. *What shall we Imagin of that Elder Dionysius?* With what eternal Fears and Apprehensions must he needs be rack'd, when daring not to venture his Throat to any Razor, he was forc'd even to singe off his Beard with Coals? *What of Alexander*, who was firnam'd the Pheræan? In what torment, think we, must he perpetually live? When (as 'tis usually reported of him) he dar'd not so much as rise from Table, and go to his own Wife Thebe's Chamber, one whom he lov'd with an entire affection, without a Barbarian, and him (as 'tis said) too a branded Thracian, to lead the way with his naked Sword; and used to dispatch some of his Guards before him, to search the Cloaths and coffers of the Women, for fear any Weapon should be conceal'd within

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'em. O miserable and unhappy Man, who could think a Barbarian, one that carried the marks of his condition in his Forehead, would be faithfuller to him, than his own Wife! *Quid censemus superiorem illum Dionysium? Quid Alexandrum?*

2. Solon fear'd least by his silence he should prejudice the Publick, or by delivering his opinion, bring himself into danger (*censendo.*)

3. Regulus deliver'd his opinion quite contrary to what he had in charge from the Enemy. He was against making peace, and exchanging Prisoners (*diversa, quam &c. censuit.*)

4. Some gave their opinion, that he ought to be called Romulus, as if he too was the Founder of the City: others, Augustus, as being a more magnificent Title (*censuerunt.*)

5. Augustus, in matters of Importance, did not ask the Senators their Opinions in order and one after another, but here and there as he pleas'd himself: to the end that every body might prepare himself, and intend his mind as much as if he was to propound rather than Assent (*censendum potius quam assentiendum esset.*) *Proprie igitur CENSERE non dicitur, nisi qui novam sententiam in senatu dicit, eamque vel oratione, vel de scripto pluribus explicat.* CASAUB.

¶ CERNO. 1. You are not a stranger to this I suppose, that Men in a Civil Dissension, as long as the dispute is wag'd amicably and without arms, ought to take the honestest side: But when the business comes to arms and camps; the stronger, and to determin that best, that is safest (*quamdiu cernitur*) h. e. *dimicatur, decertatur.*

2. We fight for our Country, for our Children, for our Religion, against unarm'd Robbers (*cernimus.*)

2. Jupiter

3. Jupiter falling in love with Alcmena changed himself into the shape of her Husband. Amphitryo; whilst he is fighting with the Enemies in defence of his Country (*cernit.*)

4. *Cerno* properly signifies to separate and judge; and from thence 'tis us'd to signifie to Fight, because those that fight, decide their Differences by the Sword.

¶ CERTUS. 1. If you think these things worth your consideration, send a trusty Person to me that I may confer with him (*certum hominem.*)

2. Quintus Volusius, Tiberius's Son-in-law, is a Man steadily honest and faithful, and wonderfully uncorrupt (*certus homo.*)

3. I forbear asking for what reason: I enquire how you come to know, he had thoughts of disinheriting his Son: *tho' it were the part of an honest Accuser, and one that deserves credit, to lay forth all the Faults and Debaucheries of the Son, whereby the Father might be so far incens'd, as to conquer even Nature, to throw out of his mind that deeply-implanted affection, finally to forget that he was a Father* (*tametsi erat certi accusatoris officium.*)

4. The last part of the Journey is steep, and requires a tight steady rein (*certo.*)

¶ CESSO. 1. He always gave judgment for those that appear'd in Court against those that were absent, making no difference whether any one absented himself through negligence, or necessity (*cessasset*) h. e. *vadimonium non obiret.*

2. He left no sort of Cruelty unpractis'd, nor ever wanted matter for it. No day, how sacred and religious soever, pass'd, without some Punishment or other (*nullus a pœna cessavit dies.*)

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3. One of the Consuls dying suddenly on the last of December, Cæsar gave the Place that was vacant to a Person that begg'd it, for the few remaining hours of the year not yet expir'd (*cessantem honorem.*)

4. Why does Tartarus lie unexercis'd with your power? Why do you not extend your own, and your Mother's Empire? The third part of the World is the Prize (*cur cessant?*) *Venus natum alloquitur de Plutone in amorem dando.*

¶ CÆTERA. I. C. Quintius was the Brother of this P. Quintius: in other things indeed a prudent, and frugal Master of a Family; but in one thing not quite so considerate as he should have been; for that he enter'd into partnership with Sextus Nævius (*cæterarum rerum*) in negotio nempe.

2. What did you think that the Gods would bring this about for you? I would by no means have you so egregiously careless in other things.

¶ CÆTERUM. I. Excepting only that you were not with me, in other respects I liv'd very pleasantly at my Tusculan-House (*cæterum*) Idem quod CÆTERA in illo Horatii.

Excepto, quod non simul esses, cætera letus.

¶ CIBUS. I. He is reported to have been a very great Feeder; insomuch that in the Winter-time it was his Custom to call for his Breakfast before day (*cibi plurimi traditur.*)

¶ CIRCUITUS. I. He tarried no longer at Brundisium, than he could satisfy the demands of the Soldiers: then making a tour round about Asia and Syria, he came to Egypt (*Asia Syriaque circuitu.*) *Hujusce formæ nomina (ut monet Grævius) in casu Sexto sic poni solent. Consulatu, devenimus in medium rerum omnium certamen atque discrimen.*

h. e.

h. e. *cum consularum gereremus.* Cic. i. de Orat. Cap. i. *Sic infinitus forensium rerum labor, & ambitionis occupatio, decursu honorem, etiam etatis flexu, constitissent.* h. e. *postquam honoribus omnibus eram defunctus, & jam etas vergeret in senium.* Sueton. Aug. C. 42. *Sed & Troja ludum edidit frequentissime, majorum, minorumve puerorum delectu, prisci decorique moris existimans Clara stirpis indolem sic nolescere.*

¶ CIRCUMSCRIPTIO. i. Knavish Tricking has always been punish'd by the Laws of the City: witness the Twelve Tables about Guardianship; and Lætorius's Law about the Over-reaching and Circumvention of Minors (*de circumscriptione &c.*)

¶ CIRCUMSPICIO. i. If the War be not finished in the Summer, we ought to stay the Winter: and not, like Summer Birds, immediately in the fall of the Leaf; *to look about for Harbour and Covert* (*circumspicere.*)

¶ CIVILIS. i. He oftentimes personally encounter'd the Enemy. He pleaded Causes in the Forum, tho' he had triumph'd: and amongst other Monuments of his parts, left behind him several Greek Comedies. He *behav'd himself at home and abroad, as tho' all were his equals, and upon the same foot with him.* To such Towns as were free and confederate he went without his Lictors (*domi forisque civilis.*) Vide COMMUNIS.

2. From thence the Emperor put to Sea for Rhodes, taken with the Pleasantness and Healthfulness of that Island. Here contenting himself with an ordinary House *he put himself into a private Citizen's way of Life;* being constantly at the Schools and Auditories of the Professors, and receiving and paying Visits, almost upon the Level (*genus vite civile instituit.*)

3. Having

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3. Having espous'd Vipsania, the Daughter of M. Agrippa, and formerly the Wife of Tiberius, he seem'd to have thoughts of raising himself above the condition of a private Man (*plus quam civilia agitare.*)

4. Cæsar's Legacies exceeded not the degree of other Citizens; excepting that he bequeathed to the People four hundred thousand great Sesterces (*non ultra civilem modum*) h. e. *modesta, moderata, neque excedentia usitatum locupletibus & copiosis civibus in condendis testamentis modum.* MURETUS.

5. In a squabble between a Senator and a Roman Knight he pronounc'd: That Senators ought not to be revil'd; but if a Senator began, it was lawful and reasonable for a Roman Knight to return him as good as he brought (*civile, fasque esse.*)

6. He bore with an even mind the Aspersions, which Aulus Cæcina, in a Scandalous Pamphlet; and Pitholaus, in a virulent Satyr, had thrown upon him (*civili animo tulit.*)

7. In advancing himself, and his own Grandeur, he was sparing, and modest. He refus'd the Title of Emperour, and slighted all extraordinary Honours (*civilis.*)

¶ CIVILITAS. I. There are many, and illustrious Instances of his Clemency, and of the moderation, and equality with which he carried himself to his Citizens (*civilitatisque.*) *civilitas proprie ea virtus est, qua civis equo & pari cum civibus jure vivit, neque se justo altius effert.*

¶ CLEMENTER. I. The Danube springing from the side of the Hill Abnoba, which rises with a gentle easy ascent, passes by many Nations, till

it falls into the Pontick Sea in six Channels (*mollis & clementer editio.*)

2. He very calmly answer'd: What if my Son should take a fanſie to cudgel me? (*quam clementer*) Ita Phadrus, CLEMENTER RESPONDEAS. de Vulpe ac Dracone.

¶ CLIENTELA. I. Claudius Drusus endeavoured to get the Government of all Italy into his hands, by the means of his Dependents (*per clientelas.*)

¶ COEPI. I. Over and above these Calamities, when they were worsted in a Land-engagement also, then Demosthenes deliver'd his opinion, that 'twas best for 'em to leave Sicily, while their affairs, tho' none of the best, were not yet in a desperate condition (*censere cæpit*) h. e. censuit. Vide INCIPIO.

¶ COEO. I. They cease not to Sollicit you, to forsake your antient and most faithful Friends, the English and the French, and enter into a strict Confederacy with your old Enemy the Spaniard (*arctam societatem coire.*)

COERCEO. I. Cæsar was not stiff and rigid in his Discipline at all times and places, but only when the Enemy was at hand; then indeed he kept his Soldiers up close to their Duty (*coërcuit.*)

¶ COGNITIO. I. Besides this Cruelty of his, he was also very intemperate; for he would sit up till Midnight revelling with his Companions. He was likewise extremely covetous; it being certain, that in the Causes which his Father try'd he would take Bribes of the Litigants (*in cognitionibus patris.*)

¶ COGNITOR. I. Cognitor properly signifies one that offers himself in the Court of his own accord, and voluntary undertakes the defence of another Man's Cause.

¶ COG-

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¶ COGNOMEN. 1. The last of all the Kings was Tarquinius, to whom the *Surname of Superbus* was given from his Behaviour (*cognomen Superbo.*)

¶ COGNOSCO. 1. As soon as he arriv'd at Carthage, he found the Common-wealth in another condition, than he expected. (*cognovit.*)

2. Because *I have had experience of your Courage, and Fidelity to me*, upon many, and those important occasions; therefore I shall venture to enterprize the greatest and most glorious action, in conjunction with you (*vos cognovi fortes, fidosque mihi.*)

3. He heard the Causes both of those who possess'd what had belong'd to others, and of those who had lost what had been formerly their own (*Cognovit.*)

4 He defended King Archelaus, and the Thesfalians, Augustus sitting Judge (*cognoscente*) *nempe pro Tribunali.*

5. Tho' I had all other qualifications in perfection, yet I have scarce had time enough to be able to inform my self aright of the nature and state of so great a cause, perplext with so many intricacies (*tantam rem cognoscere.*) Sic DISCIT CAUSAM, qui defensurus est: DOCET, cujus res agitur, cum pro se acturum instruit. I. F. GRON.

6. Cæsar after his Victory suffer'd none of Pompey's Party to come into Italy, excepting such whose excuse he had himself accepted (*nisi quorum ipse causam cognovisset.*) Vide NOSCO.

7. After the Ephori had perus'd the Letter, they gave it Lyfander himself to read (*cognoscent.*)

8. When he had read this Letter, being very well satisfied that the purport of it was true, he resolv'd to revolt from the King (*His ille literis cognitis.*)

9. Alcibia-

of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 61

9. Alcibiades coming to understand this by the Wife of King Agis, *whose Gallant he had been*, fled to Tislafernes, Darius's Deputy (*quam cognoverat.*)

¶ COGO. 1. The Senate *being assembled in a great hurry* upon this Riot, call'd Cæsar into the Court, and highly extoll'd him for the Service he had done: repeal'd the former Decree, and restor'd him to his Place (*festinato coactus.*)

2. What is it to recollect ones self, but *to rally* the scatter'd and disorder'd parts of the Soul into their proper place again (*cogere?*)

¶ COLLATIO. 1. By not only accepting, but even demanding *Contributions*, he almost exhausted the Provinces, and Estates of private Persons (*collationes.*)

¶ COLLEGIUM. 1. A little after he was impeach'd by L. Antistius Memmius, but *by an Appeal to the rest of the Fraternity*, he gain'd this Point, not to be brought to a Trial, whilst abroad upon the Publick service (*appellato Collegio*) *nempe Tribunorum.*

¶ COLLOCATIO. 1. Those are truly Liberal, that redeem Prisoners, or help their Friends and Acquaintance out of Debt, or assist them *in getting their Daughters Husbands*, or help them, either in making, or encreasing their Fortunes (*in filiarum collocacione*) *nuptum nempe.*

¶ COLLOCO. 1. when any of his Country-men were taken Captive, or any of his Acquaintance had a Daughter Marriageable, who could not be dispos'd of (*collocari*) for want of Fortune, he call'd a consult of Friends, allotted to every one, according to the proportion of his Estate, what he should give; and when the design'd sum was made up, he would not himself receive it; but
intro-

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introduc'd the Person who was to receive the Benefit, to collect it; that he might know how much he ow'd to every one's Kindness.

2. Casting all their other business aside, *they put themselves wholly upon searching out the best State of Life (totos se in &c. collocarunt.)*

3. The Gratitude of Men, as a Requitall for his Services, *Plac'd Hercules in the Assembly of the Gods (in concilium collocavit.)*

¶ COLLOQUOR. 1. *Amp. Wife, I would talk with you. Why do you turn away from me? Al. 'Tis my way to serve my Enemies so (re colloqui.)*

¶ COLO. 1. *The Maurusii live near the Ocean, towards Gades. The Aborigines were the first Inhabitants (cultores) of Italy (colunt) h. e. incolunt, habitant.*

¶ COMITATUS. 1. *After Sun-set, clapping into his Chariot a Pair of mules, he set forward on his Journey with all privacy, and with a small Retinue (modico comitatu.)*

¶ COMITOR. 1. *He must needs be a man of excellent parts. For Virtue does not usually go along with slow understandings (mentibus comitatur.) Cic.*

¶ COMMEATUS. 1. *Since we are shortly to have a War far from Home, and 'tis uncertain, when you'll see again your Houses, and whatsoever there is dear to you; if any of you has a mind to visit his Friends, I give you leave to be absent. At the beginning of the Spring, I charge you to be here; that, with the blessing of God, we may begin a War that will bring us vast Glory and Booty (commeatum do.)*

¶ COMMENDO. 1. *These things we recommend to your Prudence and Equity; your selves to the*
Pro-

of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 63

Protection of Heaven (*commendatos volumus.*)

¶ COMMEREOR. COMMEREOR. 1. He would say, *wherein have I done amiss*, or offended, Father? I hinder'd one that was going to throw her self into the fire: I sav'd her life. A fair speech (*quid commerui?*)

2. I never to my knowledge *did any thing*, whereby she might deservedly conceive an aversion for me (*commerui.*)

3. Your Wife *has done nothing amiss*, has deserved no blame in this matter: all proceeds from my Wife Myrrhina (*nullam commeruit culpam.*)

4. How can I use her ill, who never *did any thing to me* that displeas'd me (*erga me commerita est:*) and *has I'm sure often done* (*merita est*) what has been very pleasing to me. MERERI bona dicimus: COMMERERI mala. DONATUS.

¶ COMMIGRO. 1. A Certain Woman three years ago, *remov'd* from Andros to this Neighborhood, *to dwell* (*commigravit.*)

¶ COMMITTO. 1. The Enemies of Religion despair'd of breaking your united Forces by any other means, *than setting you at variance one with another* (*quam si vos inter vos commisissent.*)

2, As *we* never ought, by too warily avoiding Dangers, *so to manage*, as to be thought Faint-hearted and Cowards; so on the other hand, Care should be taken, that we thrust not ourselves into Hazards and Difficulties, where there is no manner of occasion for it; than which there is no greater Folly upon Earth (*committendum est.*)

3. 'Tis an Argument of a merciless Temper, to bring many in danger of their Lives by Accusations. As this is dangerous to the Person himself, so 'tis scandalous, *to get himself the name* of an Accuser (*committere ut &c. nominetur.*)

4. Since

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4. Since all things are thus plentifully supplied on my part for your improvement in Virtue and Learning; *never let it be thought, that you have been wanting to your self* (*ne committas ut &c. videare.*)

5. Whoever obeys Nature and Right Reason, *will never be guilty of coveting, what is another's, or applying to his own use what had first been injuriously taken from his Neighbour* (*nunquam committet, ut appetat &c.*)

6. Of all sports, Augustus Cæsar was most delighted with fisty-cuff-fighting; in which he *used to match the Latins with the Greeks* (*committere cum.*)

7. *He begun the Sports from a Tribunal plac'd in the Orchestra* (*ludos commisit.*)

¶ COMMODITAS. 1. His *Obligingness* has made me very careful not to do any thing that may displease him (*commoditas.*)

2. *When they desir'd the convenience of Porto Ferraro*; answer was made it could not be granted, least the King of Spain should be offended (*Potentibus ut portus FERRARIJ commoditate uti liceret.*)

3. His Stature was low; however 'twas conceal'd *by the Cleverness and Symmetry* of his Limbs; unless some one much taller stood by him (*commoditate & equalitate.*)

¶ COMMODUM. 1. I wonder'd why you *refus'd to accept the profits* of the Tribunship; especially since you was to be excus'd the trouble of executing it (*commoda contempseris.*) *COMMODA proprie dicuntur de stipendio & premiis militaribus. Ovid. de Arte,*

Romule militibus scisti dare commoda solus.

GRÆVIUS.

2. Men

of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 65

2. Men of the meanest condition, not having been at liberty to dye at their own time, and in the manner they would themselves chuse; have snatcht up what came next, and made that the instrument of Death, which in its own nature was not hurtful (*cum commodo mori non licuisset.*)

¶ COMMODUS. 1. She is an obliging courteous Woman. C. Truly so I thought her (*commoda.*)

2. Caesar, the day before he was murthered; upon occasion of a Discourse started (*natus*) at Table, in M. Lepidus's House, concerning the best sort of Death, declar'd for that which was sudden and unexpected (*quisnam esset finis vite commodissimus.*)

3. I never in all my life heard my Master speak more agreeably (*commodius.*)

¶ COMMOROR. 1. She is now going into France, with the Young Duke her Son, and there intends to reside for some time (*commorari.*)

¶ COMMUNICO. 1. Depending upon the strength of the Conspiracy, he admitted no slaves, which at first flockt to him in great Numbers; besides, he thought it inconsistent with his Undertaking, to let Fugitives partake in a Cause that concern'd Citizens (*causam civium cum fugitivis communicare*) h. e. *communem facere.*

2. He that undertakes another Man's quarrels; gives a greater proof of his Heat, than his Wit (*inimicitias cum alio communicat*) h. e. *communes accipit: easdem cum alio inimicitias suscipit, ac communiter gerit.*

¶ COMMUNIS. 1. Do you think Pompey would have acted more upon the square, and like one of us, after Victory, than he did whilst things were yet depending? And if when you were Consul, he would not follow your most prudent advice; I suppose

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suppose you, if he had been once posselt of the whole Common-wealth, that he would have had any regard to our counsel (*magis communem futurum fuisse*)? in eadem serè notione ponitur CIVILIS, quod vide.

2. At Athens he carried himself in such a manner, that he seem'd upon the Level with the lowest, and equal to the highest (*communis infimis*.)

3. Before your time, Princes out of a haughty disdain of doing like the rest of the World, and a fear of being thought equal to their Subjects; had lost the use of their Feet: therefore the shoulders and necks of Slaves carried 'em above our heads: Fame, Glory, the Duty of your Subjects, Liberty mount you above those very Princes: the Ground raises you to Heaven; so much in common with others and undistinguishable are our Prince's footsteps (*ita communia & confusa Principis vestigia*.)

¶ COMPAREO. 1. The said Merchant, after great expences and loss of time, could never obtain his right and due at Leghorn: nor durst he there appear in Court, being threatned, and way-lay'd by his Adversaries (*in iudicio illic comparere*.)

¶ COMPARO. 1. This Man he matcht with a Thracian, and after he had vanquisht him, order'd his Throat to be cut (*Thraci comparavit*.)

2. 'Twould not be a matter so much to be complain'd of, that they have these advantages in the highest degree, if we had 'em in at least a moderate one. But thus the case stands: I that have little experience in pleading, and less ability, am put to engage with a Patron of the greatest Eloquence: and P. Quintius that has no Power, no interest, no stock of Friends, contends with a most potent, most gracious adversary (*cum pa-*

of certain Words in the Latin Tongue &c

erono disertissimo comparer.) sumptum a compositione gladiatorum.

3. Gladiators are said *componi* and *comparari*, when those that are equal in strength, age, and experience are chosen to fight, by him that gives the show. Hence two Adversaries fairly matcht are call'd *par bene compositum: bene comparatum.*

4. He sent for Aetahis from Pergamus, and desired him to undertake the War with him: when he had promis'd him his own, and the service of his People, he dispatches him home to get ready (*ad comparandum*) *quicquid ad bellum pertinet. Nimirum ita amant veteres. Cornelius Nepos Hannibale: QUUM IN APPARANDO ACERRIME ESSET OCCUPATUS. Terent. Adelph. 3. 7. OCCIDUNT ME EQUIDEM. DUM NIMIS SANCTAS NUPTIAS STUDENT FACERE, IN APPARANDO CONSUMUNT DIEM.*

5. 'Tis the part of a good Servant to sympathize with his Master; to be just as he is; to set his Countenance by his Countenance: to be sad, when he is sad; and merry when he is merry (*vultum ex vultu componet*) *h. e. fingat, componat.*

¶ COMPENDIUM. 1. There's nothing, he tells us, that he'd scruple to do, for his own advantage, if it be but permitted and allow'd of by the Law; for which I think he does not much deserve to be thank'd, or commended (*compendii sui causa.*)

¶ COMPETIT. 1. His Body did by no means fit his Soul. For he was extremely little, and deform'd (*competit.*)

¶ COMPLECTOR. 1. Persuasive Speaking, if joyn'd with Prudence, is a greater Accomplishment, than the Acutest Thinking, if destitute of Eloquence: for Thinking is terminated in it self alone, but Speaking takes in those, with whom we are joyn'd in the same Society (*complectitur.*)

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¶ COMPOSITIO. 1. What? Do you think I desir'd you to send me word of the Gladiator-matches, the proroguing of Causes, the pilferings of Chrestus, and such trivial things, which when I am at Rome, no one presumes to tell me (*ut mihi gladiatorum compositiones &c. mitteres?*)

¶ CONATUS. 1. Aspis seeing the King ride briskly up to him, was sore afraid, and being discouraged from any thoughts of resisting surrend'rd himself (*a conatu resistendi.*)

¶ COMPLEO. 1. These things the Stoicks call Goods, but do not allow, that they completely make up a Happy Life (*his compleri.*)

¶ CONCEDO. 1. The Senators saw plainly, they must yield the victory either to their Enemies, or their Citizens (*de victoria concedendum esse.*)

2. What reason put me, above others, upon undertaking Roscius's cause? Because if any of those, that you see present, had defended him, Men of the greatest reputation and worth; if he had spoke a word of the Republick, a thing that must necessarily be done in this cause: He would be thought to have said much more than he had: as for me, tho' I should say all that is proper to be said, yet my words can by no means like theirs get out and come abroad. And in the next place, because a rash expression of the others cannot be pardon'd, because of their Age and Prudence: but if I speak any thing too freely, it will be excus'd upon the account of my youth (*temere dicto concedi non potest.*) Sic Horat. Lib. 1. Sat. 3. v. 84.

————— *Paulum deliquit amicus;*
Quod nisi CONCEDAS, habere insuavis &c.

3. I have resolv'd to go and live in the Country. I find I am hated here. 'Tis time to get out of the way, and make room for others (*concedere*)

h. c.

h. e. *è medio excedere ; ut de eâdem re loquitur.*

¶ CONCILIO. 1. Nature endears one Man to another: And begets in them an extraordinary Love and Affection for their own Children (*hominem conciliat homini.*)

2. 'Tis almost unexpressible, of what influence Courtesie and Affability of Discourse are, towards the winning of Mens Affections (*ad conciliandos.*)

¶ CONCIPIO. 1. What you swear in such a manner, as that your Conscience tells you it ought to be done, that you are bound to perform; where 'tis otherwise; you are not perjur'd, tho' you should not perform it (*ut mens concipiat.*)

2. We took care to enjoin a certain form of an Oath, by which all who held any Office in the Common-wealth, or being fortified with the Protection of the Law, enjoy'd both Safety, Ease, and all other conveniencies of life; should bind themselves in words prescrib'd (*conceptis verbis se obstringerent.*)

¶ CONCLUDO. 1. We might produce a great many more Instances of his unshaken Honesty, but we must deny our selves that Liberty; because we design in this one Volume to comprehend the Lives of many illustrious Persons (*concludere.*)

¶ CONDEMNO. 1. Publius indited Cn. Piso, the mortal Enemy, and Murderer of his Friend, and condemn'd him (*condemnavit*) h. e. *in judicio obtinuit, ut condemnaretur.*

¶ CONDITIO. 1. Cæsar, to keep up his Friendship with Pompey, offer'd him Octavia, his Sister's Grand-daughter, to Wife (*conditionem ei dedit.*)

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2. Having lost his Wife Lepida, and two Daughters which he had by her, he remain'd a Widower, nor could he be prevail'd upon by any offer or Match, to marry again (*nullo condicione.*)

¶ CONDO. 1. This Prince founded all their Martial Discipline, and Art of War (*condidit.*)

2. He put the Ashes into the Urn with his own hand (*condidit.*)

¶ CONDONO. 1. I present you with this golden Cup, the very same that Pterelas us'd to drink in; whom I slew with my own hand (*tibi condono.*)

2. He sends for Dumnorix, advises him for the future to avoid all suspicions: that he pardon'd him what was past upon the account of his Brother Divitiacus (*præterita fratri condonare.*)

3. The ship was press'd by the Turks, forc'd into their Service without the knowledge or consent of the owners, set upon, and vanquish'd by the Gallies of the Venetians, taken, carried away to Venice, and there adjudg'd lawful Prize by the Judges of the Admiralty. In regard therefore the said ship could not possibly withdraw from the Engagement; we most earnestly request your Serenity, that you will please to remit that sentence of the Court of Admiralty, as a present to our Friendship, and take care that the Ship may be restor'd to the owners, no way deserving the Displeasure of your Republick by any Act of theirs (*ut sententiam illam maritime curiæ velis nostræ amicitie condonare.*)

4. There is some hope that the mind of the most Serene Duke may be asswag'd, and that he will give up this Resentment of his upon the intercession and importunity of so many Neighbor Princes
(& have

of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 71

(*& hanc iram suam tot &c. intercessioni &c. condonaturum.*)

¶ CONDUCO. 1. He gather'd together and brought to the Court all his Clients, and Debtors. By their means, he sav'd himself from standing his Trial (*conduxit.*)

¶ CONFERO. 1. I have cast the five days Disputes into so many Books (*contuli.*)

2. A great many Men bestow too much study and Pains upon very difficult and obscure Subjects; and such as perhaps, when they are found out, are of but very little, or no Concernment (*conferunt.*)

3. If I had been as perfidious, as those are, that lay these things to my charge; yet certainly I should not have been so foolish, as to shew an inclination of injuring you, in a thing, wherein I could not (*in nos hac conferunt.*)

4. Towards the Rebuilding of his Palatine House consum'd by Fire, the Veteran Soldiers, the Decuries, the Tribes, and indeed all Persons of the meanest Rank contributed every one according to his ability (*pecunias contulerunt.*)

5. What Difference is there, whether any one turns himself into a Beast, from a Man, or carries the Savageness of a Beast under the Figure of a Man (*se quis conferat?*)

6. Fabius considering that this Law was made for the preservation of the Common-wealth, would not turn it to the ruin of the State; and continued his Command four Months longer, than the People had Enacted (*conferre.*)

¶ CONFICIO. 1. I desire you would take care, that I may have, as soon as possible, the things you write me word you have bought for me:

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And I would have you think how to get me up
a Library (*Bibliothecam nobis conficere.*)

2. My Friend Geta came to me yesterday a-
bout the Arrears of a small Parcel of Mony he
had left in my hands formerly; He begg'd me
to get it up. I have got it up, and am now carry-
ing it to him (*id ut conficerem.*)

3. The Old Men, not seeing me here, will
think I am confounding their mony (*conficere.*)

4. Lysander utterly ruin'd the Athenians in the
twenty-sixth year of their War with the Pello-
ponnesians (*confecit.*)

¶ CONFIDENTER. 1. I tremble and quake
every joynt of me. However I'm resolv'd to talk
to the Man with assurance; to try if that will
save my Bones (*confidenter.*)

¶ CONFLICTOR. 1. He encounter'd Adverse For-
tune also. For first he liv'd in banishment; And when
he design'd to bring Thessaly under the Theban
Power, and thought the Character of an Ambassa-
dor, which all Nations hold Sacred, was a sufficient
Protection; he and Appius were seiz'd by Cal-
listratus the Tyrant, and clapt in Chains (*con-
flictatus est cum adversa fortuna.*)

2. Many being slain by the Soldiers, the rest
plunder'd and driven from their Houses, together
with their Wives and Children, are forc'd to combat
Cold and Hunger, among desert Mountains, and
perpetual Snow (*fame & frigore conflictari.*)

¶ CONFORE. 1. If there be no delay in Pam-
philus, Chremes is the only Man left, that is to
be gain'd: And I hope the business will be effectua-
lly brought about (*spero confore.*)

Nunc qua ratione, quod instat
Conferi possit, paucis, adverte, docebo.

¶ CONFORMO. 1. I fashion my self to Pompey's Will; from whom I cannot with honour dissent (*conformo*) h. e. *formo, fingo, compono.*

2. Nature produc'd and form'd us for greater things (*conformavit.*)

3. I am of opinion that the World was not built, but fram'd by Nature (*conformatum.*)

¶ CONFUGIO. 1. Eurydice the Mother of Perdiccas and Philip, upon the decease of her Husband Amyntas, fled for succour and patronage to Iphicrates, with these two Children, and was defended by his Power and Interest (*confugit.*)

2. There being two sorts of Disputing in the World, the one by Reason, and the other by Force; when we cannot obtain what is our Right by the former, we must have recourse to the latter (*confugiendum est.*)

¶ CONGERO. 1. The Gods cease not to heap Kindnesses upon Men that doubt whether there are Gods or no (*congerere dubitantibus.*)

2. He heap'd several Honours upon him, desirable even by Consular Men, (*illi congeffit non in illum; quod quidam volunt.*)

¶ CONJUNGO. 1. Him we have sent to treat and negotiate with you, such matters and affairs, as are interwoven with the Benefit and Advantage of both Republicks (*cum utriusque Reip. utilitatibus conjuncta sunt.*)

2. We entreat your Highness to be assur'd, that there is nothing that we account more sacred, or more earnestly desire, than to be serviceable and assisting to your Interests, so bound up with the cause of Religion (*vestris rationibus cum religionis causa iam conjunctis.*)

3. Some People give very Plentifully, not from any generous Principle in their Nature, but only

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to appear great in the Eye of the World. Such Bounty is nearer of kin to Vanity, than Liberality (*conjunctior.*)

¶ CONOR. 1. The Tyrant hearing that Miltiades, whom he had banish'd, was raising Forces in Peloponnesus, and design'd to make War upon him, gave his Wife, that was left at Athens, in Marriage to another; and order'd his Son's education in such manner, that by indulging him, he might be infected with all sorts of Vices (*sibique bellum facere conari.*)

2. Some People say Cornelius Balbus held Cæsar down, as he was going to rise up (*cum conatur assurgere*) to the Senators: others, that he did not so much as offer at it at all; insomuch that C. Trebatius suggesting it to him receiv'd a Frown for his pains (*ne conatum quidem.*)

3. She is afraid, lest you should forsake her. P. How! can I possibly have such a thought (*istius conari?*)

¶ CONQUISITUS. 1. Odours were burnt; the Tables were pil'd up with most choice Dishes (*conquistissimis.*)

¶ CONSCISCO. 1. The Difference in the Natures of Men is of so great Moment, that one Man may be oblig'd to make away with himself (*sibi ipse mortem consciscere,*) whilst another, in the same circumstances, may be oblig'd not. Cato, for instance, and those who in Africk surrendered themselves to Cæsar, were all under the same Condition; and yet any of the rest might perhaps have been blam'd for't, had they murder'd themselves as Cato did; because they were Men of less strictness in their Lives, and less severity in their manners. But Cato was a Person, whom nature had endow'd with incredible firmness

ness and strength of Soul, which he had augmented by perpetual Constancy, and unalterably adhering to his once undertaken designs and resolutions: It became his Character therefore to dye, rather than to see the face of the Tyrant.

¶ CONSCENDO. 1. He muffled up his Head, and in the Night time went aboard a small Pinnace, without any company but his Pilot (*navigium conscendis*.)

2. I would have you take Ship as soon as possible, and come to me (*conscendas*) *navem* sc. Ita frequenter veteres.

¶ CONSCIENTIA. 1. They communicated their Design to one another, and brought it to perfection: not without the privacy of the enfranchis'd Bondmen (*conscientia*.)

¶ CONSCIUS. 1. Upon the day appointed for the Assassination, the Accomplices having notice given 'em beforehand, to wait for him in the Town; he went in the Morning to pay his respects to Galba (*premonitis consciis*) *Scilicet* *conjurati*.

2. Why did you snatch away that Sword, which I was plunging into my Body? I had now been dead; I had not been a Witness (*consciis*) of so many Crimes, with which you have stain'd your Honour, since that day.

¶ CONSILIUM. 1. His good successes were owing not to the greatness of his Armies, but his Conduct; in which he surpass'd almost all Mortals (*consilio*.)

¶ CONSCRIBO. 1. Soldiers are call'd *Conscripti*, because their Names are enter'd in Catalogues: as they are call'd *transcripti*, when they pass from one Legion to another.

¶ CONSECTOR. 1. Philip the Father of Alexander reproves his Son sharply in a Noble Epistle

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pistle, for endeavouring to purchase the Good-will of the Macedonians by Donations (*quod &c. con-
fectetur.*)

¶ CONSEQUOR. 1. When the Carthaginians knew he was fled, they immediately sent out two Ships to apprehend him, if they could overtake him (*pos-
sent consequi*)

¶ CONSENESCO. 1. Victory is in our Power: our Age is vigorous, our mind strong. With them on the other side, through years, and luxury, all things are weak, and grown into decay (*contra illi
&c. omnia consenuerunt.*)

¶ CONSISTO. 1. One Man goes to law with his Mother: another impeaches his Neighbour of a Crime, wherein he himself is more manifestly faulty (*cum matre consistit*) h. e. *cum matre ju-
dicio agit, congregitur, lege experitur. In judiciis
ab ipsa re stabant litigantes. Inde nata est hec
vocis notio.*

2. Raise up your Spirits, and stand up firm against Fortune (*consiste*) *tanquam athleta contra
adversarium.*

¶ CONSPICIO. 1. No Fatigue could either tire his Body, or conquer his Mind. Heat and Cold he could bear alike: meat and drink he measur'd by natural Appetite, not pleasure: for sleeping and waking, day and night was all one with him. What time he had left from business, was allow'd for repose: and this was not invited by a soft Bed, or still silence. Many have often seen him lying upon the Ground under a Soldier's Cloak amidst the Sentinels. His apparel was nothing better than that of his Fellows and Companions: his Arms and Horses were eminently conspicuous (*conspiciebantur.*) *Ovidius de domo sua
Lib. Trist. 2.*

of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 77

*Et neque divitiis neque paupertate notanda,
Unde sit in neutrum conspiciendus eques.*

2. Irus was as remarkable for his Poverty, as Cræsus for his Riches (*conspiciendus*) h. e. *notandus*.

¶ CONSPIRATUS. 1. The Conspirators fixt the fourth day of April for his Murther (*conspirati*) h. e. *qui conspiraverunt: sic Sol occasus, qui occidit: pax conventa, que convenit.*

¶ CONSTANS. 1. We ought to observe a Regularity and Order in our Actions, so that all things in our Life, as in a regular coherent Discourse may agree, and be suitable one with another (*quemadmodum in oratione constanti.*)

2. After the Decease of Cornelia, Cæsar married Pompeia, Cn. Pompeius's Daughter; whom he afterwards divorc'd, upon suspicion that P. Clodius had debauch'd her. For 'twas confidently reported, he us'd to come to her in Womens Habit (*constans fama fuit.*)

¶ CONSTANTER. 1. There are some, who object against me, and ask, *whether* I may be thought to act consistently enough, who affirm that nothing at all can be known, and yet have discours'd upon several Subjects, and at this very time am laying down Rules and Directions about Duty (*satisne constanter.*)

¶ CONSTANTIA. 1. The Boy not changing Countenance at all, answer'd that he had acted like a King. Astyages surpriz'd at the Boy's Assurance, calls to mind his Dream and the Explanation of it (*constantiam.*)

¶ CONSTITUO. 1. The Temple erected in the Forum to the Twin-Brothers, bore only the name of Castor (*constituta.*)

2. He

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2. He built the Town of Amphipolis, and Planted there a Colony of ten thousand Natives of Athens (*constituit.*)

3. Tell Callidemides, that *whereas* I appointed to meet him to day, business has so falln out, that I cannot (*quod constitui.*)

4. Cæsar return'd answer, that he took it as an affront, that the Embassadors did not come to the place, and at the time appointed (*ad constitutum.*)

5. *Constituere*, is to agree with any one to come to a certain place, at a certain time.

6. If Justice be of so great Efficacy, as that it can raise and support Pirates; of what force must we suppose it to be amidst Laws and Courts of Judicature, in a well-constituted Republick (*in constituta Rep.?*)

¶ CONSTITUTIO. 1. All the Welfare and Happiness of Life, according to Metrodorus, *consists* in a firm Constitution of Body, and a well-grounded Hope of the lastingness of that Constitution (*constitutione continetur.*)

¶ CONSTO. 1. He had no constant Health either of Mind or Body. While he was a Boy, he was troubled with the Falling-Sickness. The Infirmitie of his Mind he was sensible of himself: and therefore had frequent Thoughts of retiring, and purging his Brain (*Valetudo ei neque animi neque corporis constitit.*)

2. Before he got well settled in the Chariot, he was struck down with Lightning (*Antequam constitit.*)

3. If Peace continue firmly fix'd between two such powerful Neighbors; if we would but make it our main Study to continue in Brotherly concord; there would be no cause to fear either the Force or subtlety of our Enemies; all whose Endeavour

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deavours and laborious Toils our Union alone would be able to dissipate and frustrate (*Si pax constet.*)

4. The loss of our Merchants amounts to above sixteen thousand English Pounds; as will easily be made appear by Witnesses upon Oath (*constat supra.*)

5. If you'll be consistent with your self, all that ever were, or shall be born, are miserable (*tibi constare vis.*)

6. There are many, who in things of a Contrary nature, are inconsistent with themselves: as for Pleasure, they despise it with all the Severity of a Stoick; but yet are so effeminate as not to be able to bear the least Pain (*parum sibi consistent.*)

7. The Soul may subsist of it self without the Body (*constare.*)

8. He thought Profusion, the only Advantage of Wealth and Riches; and therefore look'd upon all those as sordid and miserable, who had a clear account of their Expences (*quibus ratio impensarum constaret.*)

¶ *CONSUETUDO.* 1. What the Greeks call Passions, I might term Diseases: But the Expression has not been receiv'd into our Language (*in consuetudinem nostram.*)

2. Is this Marriage any thing grievous to my Son, because of his conversation with this same stranger? D. not at all (*propter consuetudinem.*)

¶ *CONSUL.* 1. Julius Cæsar lost his Father, in the sixteenth year of his Age: And the year following, being High-Priest of Jupiter, Elect, he divorc'd Cossutia, a Lady not only of an Equestrian Family, but a very great Fortune (*sequentibus consulis.*)

¶ *CON-*

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¶ CONSULARIS. 1. Of those that had been Consuls, only Valerius and Horatius were not present at these Counsels (*Ex consularibus.*)

¶ CONSULO. 1. As Caligula was standing by the statue of Jupiter, he ask'd (*consultit*) Apelles the Tragedian, whom he thought to be the greater of the two: and because he did not give him an answer presently, he order'd him to be severely scourg'd; ever and anon commending his Voice, while he begg'd for mercy.

¶ CONSULTOR. 1. We have heard that C. Drusus's House us'd to be fill'd with Clients, tho' he was blind: those that could not see their own business, took a blind Man for their Guide (*consultoribus.*)

¶ CONTACTUS. 1. No sort of Calamity, that usually attends War, was wanting; the City being as it were infected with the furious madness of two young Fellows (*velut contacta.*)

¶ CONTEMNO. 1. Aristotle and Plato delighted with the Studies of Philosophy, neglected to meddle with Oratory (*contempserunt*) h. e. *noluerunt tractare, ut exponit GRÆVIUS.*

2. I believe you was often possess'd with a longing for Athens: And repented you of your Resolution (*contempsisse.*)

3. I did not value giving three hundred pounds for the Picture: 'twas so curiously done (*contempsimus in*) h. e. *tanti emere nihil prorsus dubitavimus: argentum libenter impendimus, pretiumque adeo vile habuimus.*

4. The Judicious Poet means, that the Custom of bearing Pain, is no mean School-mistress (*non contemnendam*) of Patience.

¶ CONTENDO. 1. Canius begs earnestly of Pythius to sell him the House. He pretends abundance

of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 81

dance of Unwillingness at first; but at length is brought to a Compliance (*contendit a Pyrbio.*)

2. The Soldiers would blush verily, if any one should object these things to them: and would maintain stiffly, that they have a manly hardiness both of mind and body, and that they are able to wage Wars as well in Winter as in Summer (*contendantique.*)

3. There is no question, but that Utility cannot come into competition with Honesty (*cum honestate contendere.*)

¶ CONTENTE. 1. 'Tis a Fault in Parents, to keep their Children in a strait niggardly and close manner. It puts 'em upon disingenuous tricks to get money (*arctè contentéque habere.*)

2. By living penuriously and closely the latter part of his life, he retriev'd his Estate; which he had much impair'd in his youth (*contentéque vivendo.*)

¶ CONTINGO. 1. Of all Women, her I desir'd to have: She happily fell to my lot: our tempers suit: fare them well, that would have us parted: nothing, but Death, shall take her from me (*contigit.*)

2. This Man had the good Fortune (*Huic contigit*) to free his native Countrey from the Oppression of a Tyrant, and to redeem Syracuse, to whose assistance he was sent, from a long continu'd Bondage (*inveterata servitus.*)

3. He did over the Head and face of his Son with a Sacred Unguent, that it might be able to bear the rapid heat (*contigit*) h. e. *perunxit.*

¶ CONTINENS. 1. Proceed then to demonstrate that Death is not an Evil. I'll not interrupt you. I had rather hear a continu'd Discourse (*continentem orationem.*)

F

¶ CON-

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¶ CONTINEO. 1. You know Bassus was always of an infirm Body: *He kept it together* a long time: but now it has suddenly fail'd (*illud continuit*) *tanquam vas quassum, juncturisquē diductis diffluens.*

2. Nothing more strongly binds, and holds together all the parts of a Common-wealth, than Faith or Credit; which can never be kept up, unless Men are under a necessity of paying what they owe one another (*vehementius continet.*)

3. They seem'd to be united not by mutual kindnesses, but by the common hatred, which they had conceived against the King (*contineri.*)

4. The Celtæ are hemm'd in and encircled by the River Garumna, the Ocean, and the Borders of the Belgæ (*continentur.*)

5. In this whole Business relating to the Passions, the stress of the Cause seems to lye in one thing (*una res causam continere.*)

6. 'Tis plain from hence, that Happiness consists in Virtue alone (*contineri.*)

7. Thus have I endeavour'd to lay down those things, wherein Justice consists (*continentur.*)

8. Wisdom is defin'd by the old Philosophers, The Knowledge of things divine and Humane, and of the causes, upon which these things depend (*quibus &c. continentur.*)

9. Of all others my Friend Milo got the greatest Honour, by purchasing Gladiators for the Defence of the Republick, which was included in my safety: and thereby defeating the mad pernicious Attempts of Clodius (*quæ salute nostra continebatur.*)

10. All those Sciences which relate to the Direction of Life, are compriz'd under Philosophy (*continentur.*)

11. When

11. When he heard the News of this Overthrow, he order'd strict watch to be kept in the City, to prevent any Insurrection of the People: and continued his Commissions to the Governours of the Provinces; that the Allies *might be kept to their Duty* by those that were vers'd in their Customs, and to whose Command they were used (*continenterur.*) h. e. *in officio retinerentur.*

12. Some say he took up Arms with this design, that his secret Enemies, whom fear rather than good Will *restrain'd and kept to their Duty*; might discover themselves (*contineret.*)

¶ CONTINUO. 1. When they have bathed, they fall to eating: then to business, and often to drinking. *To sit a Tippling a Night and a Day together*, is reckon'd no scandal (*diem noctemque continuare potando.*)

CONTINUUS. 1. Cæsar made a Decree, that no Citizen above twenty, or under forty years of Age, unless sworn a Soldier, should absent himself *above three years together* out of Italy (*plus triennio continuo.*)

2. The Comet arose about five a Clock in the After-noon, and appear'd for a Week together.

3. The Image of the Goddess, is not, as usually, of Human Form, but a *continued Round*, rising smaller, Pyramid-fashion, till it come at last to a Point (*continuus orbis.*)

4. He not only arrogated too great Honours to himself, as the *continual Exercise of the Consulship*, the perpetual Dictatorship, the Title of Emperour, and Father of his Country; but accepted of others, too big for a bare Mortal (*continuum consulum.*)

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¶ CONTRAHO. 1. The Bravery and Worth of Alcibiades rais'd him more Envy than Respect (*contraxit.*)

2. Famine and want of all Necessaries had brought a Pestilence also, which made such a Ravage in the Army, that the High-ways were fill'd with dead Bodies (*contraxerat & pestem.*)

¶ CONTRARIUS. 1. The Victim slain to Father Dis was attended with lucky Bodings; whereas in such kind of Sacrifices, Entrails that have unlucky Signs, and bode ill, are more desirable (*contraria exta.*)

¶ CONVALESCO. 1. By this means Cæsar has got so much Power, that the whole Republick is not able to stand against one Citizen (*ita convaluit.*)
HIS MORIBUS BREVI CIVITAS CONVALUIT.
Justin.

¶ CONVENIO. 1. He seeks for Associates to kill him: he has meetings with his Enemies, he confirms the Conspiracy (*convenit.*)

2. These he orders to go to Fabius unarm'd, that so it might seem they came only to talk with him (*conveniendi gratia.*)

3. Here, sit down, and tell the Mony: 'twill come right to a farthing (*conveniet*) h. e. constabit ratio.

¶ CONVERTO. 1. Neither that Gyges, whom we mention'd above; nor that other, whom we just now suppos'd, to be able by the snapping of his Fingers to become all Peoples Heir, and carry off their Estates, can by any means be excus'd (*hereditates omnium posse convertere*) domum nempe, aut ad se. Vid. Gronov. Observ. Lib. 4. Cap. 5.

2. To do Injury to one, that you may shew your Generosity and Bounty to another, is just one and the same sort of Injustice, as to en-
rich

rich your self by the Spoils of your Neighbor (*ut si in tuam rem aliena convertas.*)

3. Titus drew the eyes of the People upon him, all the way he went; as tho' he was sent for to be adopted by the Emperor (*convertit homines*) h. e. *ad se advertit: oculos hominum ad se contemplandum convertit.*

¶ CONVICTUS. 1. Those that were convicted of any notorious Fraud, he condemn'd to the Beasts (*In majore fraude convictos*) h. e. *fraudis.*

¶ COPIA. 1. He restrain'd the Incurfions of the Daci, slaying three of their Leaders, with a great Force (*cum magna copia*) h. e. *magno exercitu.*

2. Being in love with the Country, the way of living, and plenty of the Gauls, they pass'd over in great numbers (*copias*) h. e. *opes, facultates.*

3. They seiz'd all their Houses, and maintain'd themselves the remaining part of the Winter, with their Provisions (*copiis.*)

¶ COPIOSUS. 1. Was Mummius ever the wealthier after he had raz'd the wealthiest City in the World? He chose rather to adorn Italy with his spoils, than his own House (*Numquid copiosior.*)

¶ CORPUS. 1. I think to continue here till I get well again. For I have lost both strength and flesh. But if I can throw off my disease, I shall easily, I hope, recover them (*& vires & corpus amisi*) *contra ea, CORPUS FACERE est pinguescere* *Vid. Phadrum, de Cane perpasto, & Lupo macie confecto.*

¶ CORRIPIO. 1. He retrench'd the extravagant Expences of Plays, and Publick Sights, by lessening the Stipends of the Comedians, and reducing the Number of Gladiators to a Certainty (*Corripuit.*)

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¶ CORROBORO. I. As soon as ever M. Terentius had laid aside his Prætexta, and was come into the Forum, he joyn'd himself in friendship with me. And afterwards, *when he was grown a Man*, two reasons came in, that encreas'd my affection for him (*ut se corroboravis.*) Sic in Orat. pro Calio: CUM IS JAM SE CORROBORAVISSET, AC VIR INTER VIROS ESSET. Et in eadem, NON MODO HÆC ÆTAS, SED ETIAM CORROBORATA, id est, non modo adolescentes, sed etiam viri. P. MANUTIUS.

¶ CORRUPTUS. I. Sardanapalus was the last that reign'd over them, a Man more effeminate than a Woman (*Corruptior.*)

¶ CRESCO. I. If I had a desire to accuse, I should accuse those rather, *by whom* I might advance my self (*ex quibus crescere.*)

¶ CRIMEN. I. Having lost a considerable number of his ships, he retir'd back again from whence he came, and dispatcht an express to Athens, to let them know, that he could easily have taken Samos, had he not been deserted by Dion and Iphicrates. Upon this, they were impeach'd (*in crimen vocabantur.*)

¶ CUM. I. The Leader with several of the principal Men are taken Prisoners (*capiuntur.*)

2. The Cilician Legion with the Spanish Cohorts were plac'd in the right wing (*collocata.*)

3. Juba and Labienus being taken Prisoners came into Cæsar's hands (*cum Labieno capti venerunt.*)

4. None of us observes any time but that which is at present passing: few reflect upon what is past (*cum maxime transit.*)

5. Metellus busy at present in ordering the affairs of Macedonia, has the care of this War assign'd him (*cum maxime.*)

6. Look

of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 87

6. Look about you, and you'll see Old Men, who are *at this present time* preparing themselves for places at Court, for Travelling, for Merchandising. But what is more scandalous than an Old Man beginning to live?

7. My Father gone into the Countrey, say ye?
S. A great while ago. C. Prithee tell me true. S. I believe he is *at this present time* doing some work or other (*nunc cum maxime.*) *Interdum NUNC, tanquam synonymum, additur; uti docet GRÆVIUS.*

¶ CUMULO. 1. Some not content with the Glory of their Ancestors, have added something of their own to't: as Scipio Africanus, the Son of Paulus crown'd his Fame for Military Exploits with Eloquence (*eloquentiâ cumulavit.*)

2. Many things have occur'd to make Death seasonable for me: no new Acquisition could be made; the duties of my life *were fully and completely discharg'd* (*cumulata erant.*)

3. If every thing be happy, which wants nothing, and which in its own kind is perfect and accomplish'd to the highest; and this be the property of Virtue; doubtless all Virtuous Persons are happy (*expletum atque cumulatum est.*)

¶ CUPIDE. 1. Cæsar being appointed by Lot to try Rabirius, *shew'd so much heat and party in Condemning him*, that when he appeal'd to the People, nothing was of so much service to him, as the Severity and Rigor of his Judge (*eum tam cupide condemnavit.*)

¶ CUPIDO. 1. The Athenians carried on the War in Sicily, with more *Eagerness*, than Success (*cupido.*)

¶ CUPIDUS. 1. Who is there *so eager and earnest* (*tam cupidus*) in the Contemplation and Study of Nature

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Nature, as that, if his Countrey should fall into danger, he wou'd not immediately throw all aside, and run to its Relief with all possible speed; even tho' he thought he could number the Stars, or take the just Dimensions of the whole World?

¶ CUPIO. 1. Some were mightily afraid of an impending War; others *earnestly desir'd it* (*cupere.*)

2. Forbear entreating me: any one of these Reasons puts me upon doing it: either your self, or because the thing is true, or because *I heartily wish well to Glycerium upon her own account* (*ipse cupio.*)

¶ CHRATIO. 1. To light and inconsiderable Diseases Physicians apply easie and gentle Remedies; but in desperate Cases, they are forc'd *to use desperate Cures* (*curationes adhibere.*)

2. You say he is reckon'd a good Physician: but in troth I do not like his *methods of practise* (*curationes.*)

3. Is there no *Course of Cure for Souls*? What is it, because the maladies of the Soul are less hurtful than those of the Body? (*curatio animorum.*)

4. Rascal, don't I know you? out of my sight Sirrah. What have you to do to meddle in this matter, Varlet (*quid tibi hanc curatio est rem?*)

Ita HANC REM TACTIO apud Plantum. DOMUM REDITIO apud Casarem.

¶ CURO. 1. All sick Persons, that suffer *themselves to be practis'd upon*, do not immediately do well again: Souls on the contrary, which are willing to be restor'd to their Health, and follow the Prescription of the Wise, undoubtedly recover (*se curari.*)

2. Some Wounds we see grow worse *by being dress'd* (*curando.*)

— *utritque*

urique videndo

Fæmina. Virg. Georg. 3. 215. h. e. *dum videtur.*

3. C. Manlius he orders to take care in the right Wing, and one of Fæfulæ in the left (*curre*) *res nempe. Vide ADMINISTRO.*

¶ CURSUS. 1. In her Voiage between Palma and the foresaid Island, she was taken by four French Vessels and carried with all her Freight, and the greatest part of the Seamen, to the East-Indies (*Dum &c. cursum teneret.*)

D.

1. **D**AMNOSUS. Nero was in no one thing more *expensive and profuse*, than in Building (*damnosior.*) *damnosus est, qui suis facultatibus damnum affert. SI DE DAMNOSIS AUT DE AMATORIBUS DICTATOR FIAT NUNC ATHENIS ATTICIS, NEMO ANTECEDAT FILIO, CREDO, MEO. Plant. Pseud. 1. 5. 1.*

¶ DE. 1. Before the third Watch was ended, he goes aboard the Ship, and escapes (*De tertia vigilia.*)

¶ DEBEO. 1. There is no Debtor without a Creditor. Some one *must give*, that some one may receive (*dare debet.*)

2. Whoever duly weighs the Folly of those things *cannot but* have a Veneration for Epicurus (*debeat.*)

3. If most Authors that have deliver'd in Writing the Transactions of particular Princes, and particular Nations, have yet complain'd of the difficulty of the Work; our Historian *must needs be thought by us* to have attack'd the World with the boldness of Hercules, in whose
Books

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Books are contain'd the remarkable Accidents of all Ages, and Kings, and Nations (*nobis videri debet*) h. e. *nobis, si recte judicamus, non potest non videri.*

4. Since you see that no Pain can deter some Men from the Prosecution, and Acquiring of what they propose to themselves: *you must in reason conclude* that Pain is either, no Evil, or so small an one, that 'tis overwhelm'd by Gallantry, so as not to appear at all (*debeas existimare.*)

5. *We cannot in reason think it a difficult thing,* to render our Fidelity, our Equity and Patience, manifest to all fit and proper Judges of things (*Nobis difficile non debet esse.*)

6. After the performing so glorious an Action as this, *you'll be oblig'd* to do nothing that is mean and little, not so much as to think of, much less to do any thing but what is great and sublime (*debebitis.*)

7. If a Man has done us an Injury in a Passion, let us give him time to consider what he has done. He'll reprove himself. *In short let him be indebted to us for an amends.* There is no reason, why we should set even with him immediately (*Denique debeat pœnas.*) *Ita Græci ἐφισκᾶναι πρῶτον.*

¶ DECEDO. 1. This Prince being slain, he himself *deceas'd* soon after, leaving behind him his Son Minya, and Wife Semiramis (*decessit*) *sc. de vita.*

2. This Anger *will go off* soon: tho' he has reason enough to be angry (*decedet*) *tanquam febris æstus.*

3. After he had abstain'd from eating two days, his Fever all of a sudden *left him*, and his Distemper began to abate (*decessit.*)

4. Before

of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 91

4. Before Carthage was destroy'd: the fear of an Enemy kept the Senate and People of Rome in good order. But when *that dread was gone off from their minds*, Wantonness, and Pride, the usual attendants of Prosperity, invaded the City (*formido illa mentibus decessit.*)

5. When those *disquietudes were remov'd*, Dissension arose at home, and War abroad (*Sollicitudines decessere.*)

6. To let go something of our strict and just Right, upon certain occasions, is not only generous, but advantagious (*Paululum de jure suo decedere.*)

7. Tiberius Cæsar always paid that respect to the Senators, as to rise up to them, in the Senate, and *give them the way*, when he met them in the Street (*decederet.*)

8. Pompey when he was come to Rhodes, in his return from his Government of Syria, had a desire to hear Posidonius read (*decedens ex Syria.*) *decedere dicebantur magistratus, cum, relictis provinciis, domum redibant.*

9. Quitting the Province, before his Commission was expir'd, he repair'd to the Latin Colonies (*decedens.*)

¶ DECERNO. 1. The whole Fortune of the Common-wealth depends upon one battle; which I believe, before you come to read this Letter, will be determin'd (*decretum fore.*)

2. They were in a few days to engage at Sea. Callistratus was over power'd in number: therefore Strategem was to supply the place of strength (*classe erant decreturi.*)

¶ DECERTO. 1. When we contend for Empire alone, our Wars ought to be carried on with less heat, and animosity (*decertatur.*) *pro simplici CERTATUR.*

¶ DECO-

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¶ DECOQVO. 1. Under the Cæsars, the Roman People grew old as it were, and *wasted* (*decoxit.*) *se nempe, suas vires. tralatio sumpta est a liquidis, quæ decoctione in minus rediguntur, tandemque omnino pereunt, nullaue sunt.*

2. The Young Man *ruin'd himself* in a very little time by Dice-playing (*decoxit*) *fortunas nempe.*

3. I would have a Young Orator more copious, and luxuriant, than is fit: *years will wear off* much of that (*decoquent.*)

¶ DEDUCO. 1. *An Estimate is made* of those things, which the slave carries off, when he runs away (*estimatio deducitur*) *h. e. fit, vel ducitur. compositum pro simplici.*

2. He repair'd the ruined Cities, and demolish'd Temples: He erected anew the several States upon their old Laws and Liberties, so that he might rather be taken for the Founder of those Cities, than they *who had at first planted them* (*qui initio deduxerant.*)

3. Fifty Talents for his Ransom were no sooner paid, and he set on shore, than *he put to Sea again in pursuit of the Privateers*; whom he took and executed, as he had often threatned them in Raillery, whilst he was yet their Prisoner (*deducta classe persequeretur*) *nempe, ex portu.*

¶ DEFENDO. 1. There are two sorts of Injustice: the one of those that actually do an Injury to another; the other of those that do not *ward off* the Injury, that is doing, if they are able (*defendunt.*)

2. Here some Philosophers cry out, that this Story of Gyges is meer Fiction: as tho' Plato *should maintain* that it was true, or could be so (*defendat.*)

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¶ DEFERO. 1. M. Cato had frequently protested and sworn, *he would immediately impeach him*, upon his laying down the Command of the Army (*delaturum se nomen ejus.*)

2. Schismas, Dion's eldest Son, went over to King Artaxerxes, and *inform'd of his Father's Revolting* (*de defectione &c. detulit.*)

¶ DEFICIOR. 1. *Let a Man be destitute of money*, of a crowd of Clients, of Nobility; yet if he be a good Man: you'll like him (*deficiatur pecuniâ.*)

2. Bassus, tho' shatter'd in Body, is yet chearful in mind. *He fails not, tho' he be fail'd.* This he owes to Philosophy (*non deficit, quamvis deficiatur*) h. e. *animo non deficit, quamvis corpore deficiatur, id est, destituitur, deseratur.*

3. Augustus Cæsar never spoke in the Senate, or to the Soldiers, but what was premeditated and compos'd beforehand; tho' he did not want an Ability of speaking Extempore upon any occasion (*deficeretur facultate.*)

¶ DEFINIO. 1. He says he will disband his Army, but *does not fix and determin by what day he will disband it* (*quem ante &c. definit.*)

2. A certain number also is fixt: every Canton finds an hundred (*definitur &c.*)

3. If you should swear to a Pirate to pay him such a Sum of Money, if he'd spare your Life; it would not be Perjury, tho' you should not pay it. For a Pirate is not *set down and reckon'd in the number of Lawful Enemies*: But is a Common Enemy to all Mankind (*numero definitus.*)

¶ DEFUNGOR. 1. *Would to God an end were but made in this*: But that excessive licence, that Micio allows him, will doubtless have some dismal issue (*Utinam hoc sit modo defunctum*) *id est, finitum, ut non pejora committat.* DONATUS.

2. After

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2. After so much pains taken, and when we are just come to the end of the Work, shall we leave off, and begin afresh the next Summer? How much better is it to press on now, and persevere, and so rid our hands and get clear of all the care at once (*desungi.*)

3. Astyages thinking that his Dream was fulfill'd, and that all danger from it was over, own'd his Grandson Cyrus (*quum defunctus sibi somnia videretur.*)

¶ DEINDE. 1. Begin now after such things as these, to wonder, why so few undertake your cause. In expectation of what from you? Honours? Those you give to your Enemies, not to the Defenders of your Rights (*Incipite deinde.*)

¶ DELECTUS. 1. 'Tis our Duty to pay a Respect to Old Age: to yield to those that are in Office: to make a Distinction between a Citizen, and a Stranger (*habere delectum civis &c.*)

2. We are to make a distinction between Kindnesses receiv'd. Nor is it any question, but we are there bound to make the most ample Returns, where our Obligations are the greatest (*Beneficiorum sunt delectus habendi.*)

¶ DELEGO. 1. I beg of you, not to condemn me of arrogance, for putting off to another the trouble of writing an account of the City-affairs (*quod laborem delegavi*) *mibi a te legatum, & impositum. Nam ut P. Manutius cum Grævio docent,* DELEGARE est, non simpliciter aliquid alicui mandare, sed id mandare, quod is qui mandat, facere ipse debebat: suum pensum, munus, officium, suas partes alii committere.

2. They commit the care of household affairs and Tillage to Women and Old Men, and to the weakest of their Family (*delegant.*)

3. Jupiter

3. Jupiter entreats Ye by me, to order the Guards to inspect the Theater, and if they find any *suborn'd* to clap an Actor, to take away their Cloaks (*delegatos.*)

¶ DELIBERO. 1. He made ample Demonstrations, *how fully he was resolv'd*, to make the same returns of Friendship, and good Offices (*quam sibi deliberatum fuerat.*)

2. I am fully determin'd, at present at least, to leave the City (*mibi deliberatum est.*)

3. When I was a Boy, Cn. Aufidius, thô blind, both gave his Vote in the Senate, nor was wanting to his Friends, *that came for advice* (*deliberantibus.*)

¶ DELIBO. 1. Pythagoras was of opinion, that our Souls were drawn, and taken from the Mind of God (*delibatas*). DELIBATUM dicitur, quod ab alio sumitur & propagatur sine illius lesione, ut lumen à lumine accenditur. J. F. GRONOV.

¶ DELICATUS. 1. To the Daughter that was given to Drinking, she assigns the Old Wine, the fine House, and *curious* Gardens (*delicatos*) h. e. omnibus deliciis plenos.

¶ DELITESCO. 1. What can one do with a Man, *that uses one crime as a Skreen and a Buckler against another* (*intra crimina sua delitescenti.*)

¶ DEMIGRO. 1. By the encouragement and advise of L. Valerius Flaccus, who was afterwards his Collegue, in the Offices of Consul and Censor, *he remov'd to Rome*, and apply'd himself to the Law (*Romam demigravit.*)

¶ DEMITTO. 1. I desire you would advise me, what I should do, or how I should behave myself; *whether I should engage my self deep in the cause* (*demittamne me penitus in.*) Cic. L. 9.

Ep. 1. VIDEBAR MIHI, CUM ME IN RES TUR-
BULENTISSIMAS

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BULENTISSIMAS DEMISISSEM, PTÆCEPTIS ILLOREM NON SATIS PARUISSE.

¶ DEMO. 1. Embassadors came to Rome from the Volsci, complaining of Injury receiv'd, in such manner, that *if it were redressed*, they seem'd willing to continue in League and Amity (*demeretur ea.*)

2. *Setting aside only* this glittering of the Roman Name, what is there, whereing they are to be compar'd with you (*adempto hoc uno?*)

¶ DEMUM. 1. *That Man* was mad, when he was Consul, and not before: this Man, before he stood for the Consulship, and all the while he was standing for it (*Ille Consul demum.*)

¶ DENEQUE. 1. *That after all* appears to me true Honour, that is voluntarily conferr'd upon Men, not in hopes of future good from 'em, but for great services already done (*Is denique.*)

¶ DENUNTIO. 1. I freely decreed you a Supplication, nor shall I for the time to come be wanting either to your Reputation, or Dignity. And that your Friends may know, that I am so affected to you; I desire you to acquaint 'em of it by Letters; that, if there should be any occasion, they may make no scruple to send for me upon their own authority (*mibi jure suo denuntiare*) h. e. *me arcessere, advocare, jubere, rogare præsto esse.*
GRÆVIUS.

¶ DEPONO. 1. In some Cases *things given in trust* (*Deposita*) ought not to be restor'd. If a Man in his Wits *entrusts you with* his Sword, and demands it again when he is beside himself; 'tis your Duty not to give it him again, and an Errour to do it (*apud te deposuerit.*)

2. Should

2. Should a Man put a Sum of Money in your Hands, and afterwards raise a Rebellion against his Countrey; *would you deliver up your Trust?* Certainly no; for this would be to act against the Publick Interest, which ought to be prefer'd before every thing else (*reddasne depositum?*)

¶ DEPOSICO. 1. All hum'd, and with ardent Zeal demand the Impious Wretch (*deposcant*) sc. *ad poenam.*

2. The Eighth Legion demands Sirpicus to be produc'd and put to death: the Fifteenth defends him (*deposcit morti.*)

¶ DEPRAVO. 1. Husbandmen take care not only of the streight and tall Trees, but apply props to those also, which any accident has made crooked (*depravavit.*)

¶ DEPRECOR. 1. Darius, after he was fled to Babylon, begs of Alexander by a Letter, to give him leave to redeem his Captives, offering a vast sum of Mony for their Ransom (*Alexandrum deprecatur*) *compositum pro simplici.*

2. Alexander was invited into Italy by the Tarentines, who desir'd his Assistance against the Brussians (*deprecantibus.*)

3. Tiberius interceded with the Senate in behalf of those of Laodicea, and Chios, who suffer'd extremely by an Earthquake (*Senatum deprecatur est pro.*)

4. Prostrating themselves at the knees of Alexander, they sue not for life, but a respite from death, so long, till they had interr'd the Body of Darius (*non mortem, sed dilationem mortis deprecantur*) h. e. *non orant ne sibi mors afferatur: Sed ut dilatio mortis sibi concedatur. Potest observari,*

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istud DEPRECANTUR in diversa significatione sumptum esse. TAN. FABER.

¶ DEPREHENDO. 1. We are toss'd about by our Passions, like a Ship taken in a Tempestuous Boistrous Sea (*deprehensum*) *proprium in ea re verbum.*

¶ DEPRIMO. 1. If Sea and Land were put in the opposite Scale against Virtue, Virtue would weigh them down (*deprimat.*)

¶ DEPUGNO. 1. When Malefactors fought it out at the Swords point, the eyes could never receive any instruction more fortifying against Pain and Death (*ferro depugnabant.*)

¶ DEPUTO. 1. O' my Conscience this Master of mine sets my labour down at a low rate; he would not else have sent me for nothing at all, to a place where I have loyter'd away a whole day (*parvi pretii esse deputat.*)

¶ DESCENDO. 1. When the Prators and Tribunes had made this Edict, they agreed to come all together to the Place of Common-Pleas in the Afternoon, and tell the People what they had done (*ut in rostra descenderent.*)

2. The next Office he appear'd for, was that of High Priest, for which he treated and bribed at so extravagant a rate, that considering with himself, how much it had run him in debt, he is reported to have assur'd his Mother, the morning he went to the Election, that he would never return again, if he miss'd it (*cum mane ad comitia descenderet.*)

3. 'Twould have pleas'd you mightily, to have seen how he lookt when he was repuls'd. Yet with what hope, with how much confidence did he go to the Election (*descenderat*) in *Campum Martium* nempe, *ubi comitia creandis magistratibus habebantur.*

4. Be-

4. Because most of the Nobles liv'd upon Hills, and the Forums were low; they were said at Rome *descendere*, when they came abroad: tho' they did not dwell in the highest parts of the City.

¶ DESCRIBO. 1. By the Law Civil all things, are the King's, and those things, the universal Possession of which belongs to the King, are divided amongst particular Owners (*in singulos dominos descripta sunt*) h. e. *distributa*.

2. Numa Pompilius mark'd out and divided the year into twelve Months (*descripsit*.)

3. The Slaves have not their particular Offices assign'd 'em, as with us (*servis descripta sunt*.)

4. The proper Office of a Magistrate is, to consider, that he doth in his Person represent the whole City, and is accordingly bound to maintain the Credit and Dignity of the same, to preserve the Laws, to set out and assign to every Man his due Rights; remembering that those things are committed to his Trust (*jura describere*.)

5. These four General Virtues, Prudence, Justice, Fortitude, and Temperance, tho' they have a mutual Connexion and Dependance on one another, have nevertheless certain peculiar Duties arising from each. For example, from Prudence, which we set in the first place, arises the Duty of seeking, contemplating, and finding out of Truth (*qua prima descripta est*.)

¶ DESCRIPTIO. 1. Every Action ought to be free, as from Rashness on the one hand, so from Carelessness on the other: nor ought we to do any thing, for which we can't give a sufficient Reason. For this is in a manner the Definition of Duty (*descriptio officii*.)

2. The End of a House is Use, to which the Draught or Contrivance in Building is to be suited (*edificandi descriptio*.) G 2 2. Mi-

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¶ DESIDEO. 1. Our Discipline failing and giving way by degrees, our manners *sunk down as it were at first with a gentle motion*: then they slid more and more, shortly after they began to tumble headlong; till we were come to these times, in which we can neither bear our distempers, nor their Cures (*velut defederunt primò.*)

2. Mithridates laying wast the adjacent Countries; Cæsar, that he might not seem to sit idle and unconcern'd in that Exigence of Roman Allies, steer'd his Course from Rhodes, whither he was bound, for Asia; where raising Forces, he drove his Deputy-Lieutenant out of the Province, and confirm'd several Cities in their Obedience, which were ready to revolt (*desidere.*)

¶ DESIDERIUM. 1. When the Lacedæmonians had proclaim'd War against the Athenians, immediately *Miltiades was miss'd*. Therefore after the fifth year of his banishment, he was call'd back again into his Country (*Miltiadis desiderium consecutum est.*)

2. The Delight of all Food is in the Appetite, and not in satiety (*in desiderio.*)

3. *Desiderium* is a desire of seeing one, who is not yet come. CIC.

¶ DESIDERO. 1. When Envy had so far work'd Fabius out of the Affections of his Citizens, that they would not chuse him General, but supply'd that Trust with a very unskilful Commander, whose imprudence led their Forces into such Streights, that they were inclos'd by their Enemies, and now near ruin; Fabius his good Conduct began to be miss'd (*desiderari.*)

2. You shall hardly find any Man, that, when he has gone thro' Labours, and Difficulties, does not expect Glory, as a Reward for his Atchievements (*desiderat?*)

ments

3. The Person that *was missing* appeared again in a few days (*desiderabatur.*)

¶ DEPONO. 1. They send Messengers into all parts, and order the States to quit their Towns, and carry their Wives, and Children, with all they have, and lodge them in the Woods (*in silvas deponerent.*)

¶ DESINO. 1. Being grown exceeding old he left off the Fencing-Trade, and liv'd in the Country (*desit.*) MULIER TELAM DESINIT CONTINUO. Teren. Heaut.

2. People left off thinking any thing unjust to their Confederates and Allies, when once they had seen so great Cruelties exercis'd upon their Fellow-Citizens (*Desitum est videri.*)

3. This is an uneasiness of but two, or three days continuance. You understand me? then 'twill cease (*desinet.*)

¶ DESOLATUS. 1. Cræsus King of Lydia came to the Assistance of the Babylonians; But being defeated, and left alone, thought it expedient to retire home (*desolatus*) h. e. *desertus a suis, qui in fugam coniecti, Regem relinquebant, & sue quisque salutis consulebant.* ET DESOLATAS AGERE ALTA SILENTIA TERRAS) h. e. *ab incolis desertas.*

¶ DESPERO. 1. The King, despairing to prevail by force, betook himself to Stratagem (*cum desperaret armis.*) SPERAMUS MANU. Cic. ad Att.

2. Upon the thronging of many subtle refin'd things into his Head, and not being able to determine which of them should be the truest, he despair'd of finding out any Truth (*desperavit omnem veritatem.*)

¶ DESTINO. 1. If this is well fixt and implanted in all your minds, again I say, the Day is yours (*benè fixum, destinatumque.*)

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2. He appear'd at the hour appointed for his Execution; and releas'd his Friend that was security for him (*destinatam.*)

¶ DETERIOR. 1. He made such an advantageous choice of the Ground, that his Horse, wherein lay his strength, might bear the Attaque of the Enemy, and not his Infantry, *in which he was inferior* (*quo erat deterior.*)

¶ DETERREO. 1. No Mortal Creature shall make me think otherwise, but that she is in the House (*me deterruerit*) h. e. *in aliam sententiam perduxerit. Mihi nemo hoc persuaserit. Deterreere saepe est sine ullius terroris & minarum respectu dehortari, dissuadere, rationibus compellere & perducere ne quid facias. GRÆVIUS.*

2. Some encourag'd me to compose a History of those Times, others dissuaded me from it (*deterrebant.*)

3. I besought Claudia your Wife, and Mucia your Sister, that they would dissuade and divert him from doing me that injury (*ut eum &c. deterrerent.*)

4. If Love were natural, all would be in love, and be always so; nor would shame bring off one, Consideration another, Satiety a third (*deterret.*)

¶ DETRAHO. 1. For one Man to Spoil another for his own private Interest, is more contrary to Nature, than any external Evil that can befall us (*Hominem homini detrabere &c.*)

2. The Senate commanded Domitian's dedicated Shields and Images to be pull'd down, and dash'd to pieces against the Ground (*detrabi.*) *detrabo significat de loco superiore deturbare, dejicere.*

¶ DETRIMENTUM. 1. I am glad of this upon my Son's account: for as for your part, do what you

you will, you can lose nothing, nor be a whit the worse (*de te quidem nihil detrimenti fieri potest*)
h. e. *quantumcunque peccaveris, nihil de pudore derogatur: eadem es qua fuisti, quia peior fieri non potes.* DONATUS.

DETRUDO. 1. He sent him to Corinth alive, that the World might not receive it by Tradition only, but be eye-witnesses, what a Personage he had reduc'd, from so great an Empire, to so mean a Condition (*detrusisset.*)

¶ DEVINCIO. 1. Leagues are things, by which we are tied down to keep Faith even with an Enemy (*devincitur fides.*)

¶ DICO. 1. A Fellow that deserves the Mill-house. S. Who pray? C. I mean Clinia's Servant (*dico.*)

2. As we affirm (*dicimus*) some things seem Profitable, which are not so: so they affirm some things seem Honest, which are not so.

3. With him, that affirms Pain to be the Chiefest Evil, what room can there be for Fortitude; which is the Contemning of Pains, and Difficulties (*dicat?*)

4. He administered Justice with mighty Industry and Severity (*ius dixit.*)

5. There is no Day appointed for the returning of a Kindness, as there is for Money lent (*dicitur.*)
h. e. *præstituitur.*

6. Aristotle, being mov'd with the Glory of Isocrates the Rhetorician, began himself to make Orations, and to teach his Pupils so to do (*dicere*)
h. e. *oratoriam facere.*

7. 'Twas the Talk of the Town, that if Cæsar return'd as a private Man, without the Character of a General, he would be try'd, like Milo, with a Guard of Arm'd Men about him (*fore ut causam diceret.*)

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8. 'Tis abominable to struggle against the Authority of the Senate. The Tribunes shall either do what the Senate thinks good, or if they persist in their Contumacy, *I will immediately nominate* a Dictator, to force them to lay down their Office (*dicam.*)

¶ DICTUM. 1. Labeo Segulius tells me, that Cæsar complain'd of you for nothing at all, *but a sharp saying*, that he told him you said (*dictum*) h. e. *dictorium*.

¶ DICTIO. 1. The day being appointed for his Trial, he got together from all parts, and brought to the Court all his Slaves, to the number of ten thousand (*causa dictionis.*) CAUSAM DICIT is, *qui criminibus sibi illatis respondere cogitur.*

¶ DIDUCO. 1. The Allies having defeated the Enemies, turn'd their Swords once more against themselves; and not agreeing about the Booty, *are divided* into two Factions (*diducuntur.*)

¶ DIES. 1. Damon and Pythias were so closely united to one another in their Affections, that when Dionysius the Tyrant had appointed a time, wherein one of them should die, and the Party condemn'd had begg'd a few days respite, to recommend his Family to somebody, who would take care of them after his Death; the other deliver'd himself up voluntarily to die in the room of his Friend, if he did not make his Appearance. *Who coming back at the day appointed*; the Tyrant admiring their extraordinary Faithfulness, desir'd he might be admitted a third Man in their Friendship (*qui cum ad diem se recepisset.*)

2. What is more laudable than this Custom of nicely examining the Actions of the whole day? How quiet, pleasing, and free is our Sleep after such a Scrutiny? (*excursiendi totum diem*) h. e. *omnia diei acta, omnia diei dicta factaque.*

3. Having laid down the disputes of three days, the disputes of the fourth day are comprehended in this Book (*quartus dies.*)

4. *Cedere diem* signifies, that the Morny begins to be owing: *venire diem* signifies, that that day is come, upon which the Morny may be demanded. **ULPIANUS.**

5. The Wolf has been always accustomed to snatch and be gone: you to fly out of sight with a nimble spring. Where shall I look for ye, when the day is come (*dies advenerit*) *solutionis nempe.*

6. Nature lent us the use of Life, like a Sum of Morny, without any day perfixt for Payment. What Reason therefore have you to murmur, if she calls in her own when she pleases? (*nulla prestituta die.*)

7. He desir'd of me to set him a day for the payment of that debt, which he had denied, and I had prov'd (*diem ejus nominis.*)

8. That this is so Time demonstrates: which asswages, and at last quite takes away Discontent (*Dies.*)

9. As soon as ever they rise from sleep, which they generally carry on till the day is far spent, they bathe (*in diem extrahunt*) *multum scilicet.*

¶ **DIGNITAS.** I. Since there are two sorts of Beauty, the one a Charming Sweetness, the other a Majestick Comeliness; that we ought to think proper to the Women; this, to the Men (*dignitas.*)

¶ **DIGNUS.**

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¶ DIGNUS. 1. If Nævius shall be able to do what he lists, and shall list to do what is unlawful, what's to be done? What God is to be call'd upon? What Man's Protection is to be implor'd? What complaint lastly, *what suitable expression of Grief* can be found in so great a Calamity? 'Tis a wretched thing to be turn'd out of one's Fortunes: more wretched, wrongfully. 'Tis a bitter thing to be circumvented by any body: more bitter, by a Relation. 'Tis calamitous to be outed of one's Estate: more calamitous, with disgrace. 'Tis a mournful thing to be stab'd by a Man of Bravery and Honour: more mournful, by one, whose voice has been prostitute in the Cryer's Trade (*qui mæror dignus*) h. e. *tanta calamitati par.*

2. 'Tis reasonable, that those should have the Town, that took it by their Arms (*Dignum est.*)

¶ DIFFERO. 1. He comes prepar'd from a solitary place. He thinks he has got a Speech to rack you with (*quâ differat.*)

2. Wretched me! *I am torn asunder with pains.* Juno Lucina assist me (*differor*) h. e. *divellor, dilaceror. Parturienti proprium.* DONATUS.

¶ DIFFIDO. 1. The Philosophy, which they receiv'd from the Greeks *they despair'd* of being able to turn into commendable Latin (*diffidabant.*)

¶ DIFFLUO. 1. The Rhine, when 'tis come near the Ocean, *runs off several different ways*, making many and vast Islands, a great part of which are inhabited by Brutish Barbarous Nations; of which some there are, that are thought to live upon Fish and Bird's Eggs (*in plures diffluit partes.*)

¶ DIFFUNDO. 1. That there were Wine-Cellars at Rome, and that Wines *used to be tunned*

up in the 633d. year after the Foundation of the City, appears by an undoubted proof of the Opimian Wine (*diffundi solita.*)

¶ DILABOR. 1. From that time, such Discords arose, that Tyranny got the upper hand, the Nobles were banisht, and the best constituted Republick in the World dissolv'd (*dilaberetur.*)

2. Hannibal was confident, that, if his Forces knew against what Enemy they were drawn out to Fight, *they would fall away as soon as they heard the News* (*simul cum nuncio dilapsuras.*)

¶ DILIGENS. 1. He was modest, prudent, grave in his Behaviour, well skill'd in the Art of War, and of an undaunted Courage; *such a Lover of Truth*, that he would not Lye even in Jest. Also Chaste, Compassionate, and patient to a wonderful degree; easily forgiving not only the Injuries of the Multitude, but of his Friends; Above all things, careful to conceal Secrets committed to him; which sort of silence is sometimes of as great Advantage, as the clearest Eloquence (*adeo veritatis diligens.*)

¶ DILIGENTER. 1. That sort of Bounty, which consists in doing Kindnesses by our Labour, and Industry, is more virtuous and creditable, than that other by Money. Not but that sometimes a Man should Give, nor is this sort of Bounty wholly to be rejected; nay, one ought oftentimes to distribute: *but this must be done with a choice, and distinction between Persons, and with moderation* (*sed diligenter, atque moderatè.*)

¶ DILIGENTIA. 1. That is not Frugality, but Avarice, for this reason because Frugality is a careful preserving of what is one's own, but Avarice is an injurious desire of what is another's (*non est ista diligentia.*) Vide INDILIGENS.

¶ DILUO.

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¶ DILUO. 1. At his Meals, you may safely give one that is in a Fever three Glasses of Wine *weakened with a good mixture of Water (bene diluti.)*
Usurpatur vox & in coloribus.

2. The Tenian Purple is better than either: yet this sort also is *somewhat weak (dilutius)* h. c. *colorem addit non plenum, non altè infectum, sed levem, evanidum, aqueumque adeò.*

¶ DIMITTO. 1. Icetas oppos'd Dionysius, not so much out of dislike or hatred of his Tyranny, as out of private Interest; which was plain from his unwillingness *to quit his Command, when Dionysius was depos'd (dimittere.)*

2. Popilius thinking fit *to disband one Legion, dismiss Cato's Son also, who was a Soldier in the same Legion (dimittere.)*

¶ DIRIGO. 1. Profit *should always be measur'd by Honesty, so that these two Words, tho' of a different Sound, should be understood to one and the same thing (Honestate dirigenda est.)*

2. He discourses upon either side the Question, but at last concludes that Duty *should be measur'd by Humanity rather than utility (dirigendum.)*

¶ DISCEPO. 1. As often soever as he engag'd the Romans in Italy, he always *came off superior (discessit.)*

2. There are several Degrees of Society and Fellowship amongst Mankind; *for to take our leave of that universal Society, that is between all Men in general, there is a nearer among those that are of the same Country, Nation, or Language. There is a closer yet among those, who are all of the same City (ut enim discedatur ab.)*

3. When the Senate *was gone over to Cato's opinion; the Consul orders the Triumvirs to get ready*

ready what was necessary for the Execution of the Conspirators (*in Catonis sententiam discessit*).
 n. e. *in locum Catonis transiit, quo modo assensum suum significabant. Huc alludit Horatius in illo, Sat. I.*

HINC VOS:

VOS HINC MUTATIS DISCEDITE PARTIBUS.

4. Opinions in the Senate were given by Word, by Discession, and by Hand. The first, when they said upon being ask'd, *I Assent*: the Second, when, two or more different Opinions being given, the Consul for dispatch-sake, suffer'd them *discedere*, that is, to betake themselves to the Seats, where the Authors of those Sentences sat. This was call'd *pedibus ire in Sententiam*. The third, when they signified their Assent by lifting up their hand, without leaving their Seats.

5. The Earth opening by reason of some violent Showers, Gyges went down into the hollow of it, and found there lying a Brazen Horse, with a Door in his side (*Cum terra discessisset.*)

¶ DISCIPLINA. 1. Some *Sects of Philosophers* there are (*Disciplina*) which have given such accounts of Man's Chief Happiness, and Misery, as destroy the very Being of Virtue and Honesty. For he that makes any thing his chiefest Good, wherein Justice or Virtue does not bear a part, and sets up Profit, not Honesty for the measure of his Happiness; can never do the Offices of Friendship, Justice, or Liberality. *These Sects therefore subvert the very Foundations of Honesty (Ha disciplina igitur.)*

2. I am bound up to no one certain *Sect*, but cull out of all, whatever seems most probable to me.

3. In

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3. In that very Book, Epicurus, which contains the System of your whole Doctrine, you say these words (*omnem disciplinam tuam.*)

¶ DISCO. 1. Minos shakes the Urn: he both calls an Assembly of the Shades, and inquires into, and takes cognizance of their Lives and Faults (*discitque*) h. e. *audit, cognoscit.*

2. No one could learn the State of Causes quicker than he. For he heard but one Party; and often neither (*discere.*)

3. The Judge uses to go by what he has been inform'd of, and what has been prov'd by Arguments and Witnesses (*ea quæ didicit.*)

¶ DISCRETUS. 1. The Germans dwell in no Cities, nor will they so much as suffer their Houses to joyn together. They live separate and asunder one from the other (*colunt discreti ac diversi.*)

¶ DISPUTO. 1. Having spoke of Kindnesses, which are done to particular Persons; we are in the next place, to discourse of those, which are done to all, and to the Common-wealth in general (*deinceps &c. disputandum est.*)

¶ DISSENTIO. 1. In this particular I often disagreed with my Old Friend Cato; whom I always thought to be somewhat too head-strong, in standing up for the Interest of the Publick Treasury, and exacting the Tributes with too much Rigor (*diffensi cum.*) CUM VIDETUR SCRIPTORIS VOLUNTAS CUM SCRIPTO DISSENTIRE. Ad Heren. 4.

¶ DISSOLVO. 1. To be plain with you, I must have a Wife with somewhat of a Portion, to discharge my Debts (*quæ dissolvam.*)

2. There never was a greater Debt in the City, either better, or more easily discharg'd. What was the reason of this? Why when their Hopes

of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. III

of Defrauding were cut off, they found themselves under a Necessity of Payment (*dissolutum.*)

¶ DISSUADEO. I. Why did Regulus go at all to the Senate, especially since *he was resolv'd to dissuade the Returning of the Captives* (*de captivis dissuasurus esset?*)

¶ DISTINCTUS. I. He came to the Assembly in a coat *embroider'd with Gold* (*distincta.*)

¶ DISTINEO. I. That *he might not be distracted* with many Wars at the same time, he makes peace with the *Ætolians* (*distineretur.*)

¶ DISTRABO. I. Horatius, that *he might part and single the Enemy*, pretends to fly (*distraberet.*)

2. He tied Metius Fufetius, the Breaker of the League, between two Chariots, and *tore him in peices contrary ways* with swift Horses (*distraxit.*)

¶ DISTRIBUTE. I. These Authors I do not despise indeed, because I never read 'em: but I neglect to read 'em, because they profess themselves, that they neither write distinctly, nor *Methodically*, nor *Elegantly*, nor with any ornament (*distributè.*)

¶ DISTURBATIO. I. The Appearance of Profit is very often an Occasion, in Publick Affairs, of doing several things that are contrary to Duty. Thus our Fathers, for instance did ill, *in destroying and razing of Corinth* (*in Corinthi disturbance*) PONTES DISTURBAT, CISTAS DEJICIT. *ad Heren.* 4. QUIBUS SPECTANTIBUS DOMUS MEA DISTURBARETUR, DIRIPERETUR. *pro Dom.* OPERA DISTURBARI *apud Casarem* frequenter offenderis.

¶ DIVERSUS. I. Every Man almost covers with his dead Body the Place, which he had, when alive, pitcht upon to Fight in. A few, that

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that the Prætorian Cohort had scatter'd, fell at some small distance from their Post, but all with wounds receiv'd in their Breast (*paulo diversius considerant.*)

2. Cæsar having intercepted a Pacquet of Letters sent to Pompey, by such as seem'd to have been either in the contrary, or in neither Party, burnt 'em. Tho' he us'd to be angry with moderation, yet he chose rather not to be able to be so (*aut in diversis, aut in neutris partibus*) h. e. *adversis, contrariis.*

3. Julius Cæsar divorc'd Cossutia, and married Cornelia, the Daughter of Cinnā. Whereupon he was thought to be of the adverse Party (*diversarum partium.*)

4. The Engines made by the hands of the Cyclopes are laid aside; a quite contrary Punishment is chosen; namely to destroy Mankind under the Waters, and to send violent Showers from every quarter of the Heaven (*pæna diversa.*)

¶ DIVIDO. 1. Davus, these things are not laid out by you cleverly enough, as to the timing of 'em. They come too thick upon one another, to seem natural (*divisa.*) h. e. *digesta, composita, distributa.* DONATUS.

¶ DIUS. 1. Cæsar was so kind and indulgent to his Friends, that C. Oppius falling suddenly sick in his Journey with him through a Forest, he resign'd his own Bed to him in the Inn, which had but one; whilst he himself lodg'd in the open Air, upon a Pallat laid upon the Ground (*sub dio.*)

¶ DO. 1. He makes his Appearance in Court, pleads guilty to his Indictment, and confesses all that his Collegues laid to his Charge (*crimini dabant.*)

2. Be assur'd of this, that Pompey is a most Couragious, Prudent Citizen. Wherefore conform your self entirely to his mind and will (*da te homini.*)

3. There being two sorts of Liberality, the one of doing a Kindness (*dandi beneficii,*) the other of requiting it: whether we will do it, or no (*de-mus, necne*) is altogether left to our own choice: but every good Man is oblig'd to requite it, if he can do it, without injuring any one.

4. If you chide one, that has helpt to save a life; what will you do to him, that has done a damage, or mischief (*dederit damnum.*)

5. We think those things best, that are most generally approv'd. We live by Example, and not by Reason. The Cause is given to the majority (*secundum plures datur*) nempe *lis.*

6. Without considering the Merits of the Cause, he gave Sentence for those that brib'd highest (*dabat secundum.*)

7. Tell me, Fundanius, if it be no trouble, what was the first Dish that appeas'd your angry Stomach (*Da.*) Virg Eclog. 1.

Et tamen iste Dens qui sit, da, Tityre, nobis.

Sic contra ACCIPERE est DISCERE.

Accipe nunc Danaum insidias &c.

8. I'll tell you something, whereby you'll think this matter may easily be conceal'd (*dabo qui.*)

9. With these words I'll set your Wife in such a flame against you, that you shall not be able to quench her, tho' you dissolve in Tears (*ita tibi incensam dabo.*)

10. Do you grant, that Souls do either subsist after Death, or perish immediately upon Death?
S. That I readily grant (*Dasne?*)

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11. All this time *he spent in learning the Persian Language*; in which he became 'so great a Proficient, that he discours'd the King more elegantly, than any of the Natives could do (*Sermoni Persarum dabat.*)

12. After the Civil Heats were over, he retir'd to Rhodes, *to study at his Leisure under that celebrated Master of Eloquence, Apollonius* (*ut Apollonio operam daret.*)

13. He entreated him not to discover the thing, nor to betray one who had deserv'd so well of him. *If so be he would gratify him so far, he would give him a great reward* (*Quod si eam veniam sibi dedisset.*)

14. There came a Deserter out of Pyrrhus his Camp, and offer'd the Senate, to dispatch the King with Poyson; which they and Fabricius were so far from accepting of, that *they gave up the Deserter to Pyrrhus* (*dederint.*)

¶ DOCEO. 1. He was in a grievous fear, and would rather have died, than Sylla *should be inform'd of these things* (*doceri de.*)

2. As Geometricians do not use *to prove and demonstrate all things*, but demand to have some things allow'd them, that they may more easily explain and make out their designs; so I demand of you Son Mark, to grant me this, that nothing is desirable for it self alone, but that which is Honest (*omnia docere.*)

3. Livy, in the Consulship of C. Clodius and M. Tuditanus, *was the first Man that publish'd a Play* (*primus docuit*) h. e. *edidit, publicavit. &c.*

4. Claudius Cæsar in Memory of his Brother, which he was careful to celebrate upon all occasions, *order'd amongst other things, a Greek Comedy to be set forth and acted* (*docuit.*)

5. When

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5. When Euripides *brought upon the Stage* his Play Orestes, Socrates is said to have desir'd the three first Verses to be repeated again (*doceret.*)

6. Who has not said that Eupolis, that famous antient Comedian, was thrown into the Sea by Alcibiades who was sailing to Sicily? Eratosthenes confutes this. For he brings several Comedies that Eupolis *wrote and published* after that time (*docuerit.*)

7. The Emperour *put out* a Greek Comedy also (*docuit.*)

¶ DOCUMENTUM. 1. Do not you see what a hard shift Barrus makes to live? *A notable Caution* to Men, not to squander away their Estates (*magnum documentum.*)

2. I'll *set an Example* to the rest of the Captives; that no one may for the future presume to do such a thing (*documentum dabo.*)

3. He obtain'd the Empire with more credit than he held it; tho' he gave many *Proofs* of an extraordinary Prince (*documenta.*)

4. With what Face, O ye Romans, can ye desire that we should prefer your Friendship before that of the Carthaginians, since the Saguntines that did so, have been more cruelly by you their Allies betraid, than by their Enemies the Carthaginians destroy'd? My advice is, that ye seek ye Confederates, where the Calamity and Misery of Saguntum is not known. *The Ruins of Saguntum* will be, as a *mournful*, so a *notable warning* to the Spanish Nations, for no one ever to confide in the Protection or Confederacy of the Romans (*sicut lugubre, ita insigne documentum Sagunti ruina.*)

5. All places round about us are full of Confederates. They assist, and will assist us with

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Arms, Men, Horses, Provisions. *This proof of their fidelity they have already given in our Adversity (id jam fidei documentum.)*

¶ DOLEO. 1. This I confess would be very true, if there was no Evil, *but Pain*: But that is so far from being the greatest Evil, that, if we may credit some of the Chief Philosophers, it is no Evil at all (*nisi dolere.*)

2. Can we despise Pain, when we see Hercules himself *so impatient under Pain (tam intoleranter dolere?)*

¶ DOLOR. 1. Be *Pain (dolor)* what it will; I do affirm, that Men are more vehemently struck with the false appearance of it, than they reasonably ought to be; *and that its whole smart is tolerable (doloremque ejus omnem.)*

2. I'll assist Alcmena, and cause her to be deliver'd o' both mine and her Husband's Child, without *Child-bed pains (doloribus.)*

¶ DOMINATIO. 1. Neither was the *Arbitrary Dominion* of Cinna, or that of Sylla, of any long continuance (*dominatio.*)

¶ DOMUS. 1. All of every *Sett* agree in this: Peripateticks, Academicks, Stoicks, Cynicks (*ex omni domo*) h. e. *familia, disciplina, secta.*

¶ DONO. 1. You prevail'd with your self to *lay aside and give up* your own quarrels and resentments *for the sake of the publick Good*; and will you be brought to cherish and confirm other Men's against the Publick (*ut reip. donares?*)

2. By the Entreaties and Prayers of Mucia he was at last prevail'd upon: and pardon'd the *Husband for the sake of the Wife (donavit uxori virum.)*
Vide CONDONO.

3. Despise Death, and all things that lead to Death, are despis'd: whether they are Wars, or Wrecks, or the Bitings of wild Beasts, or the sudden ruins of Buildings. These things no diligence can shun, no Happiness gives a security or an exemption from (*donat*) h. e. *mortalibus eorum gratiam facit, neque efficit, ut illa ne sint, vel superveniant.* J. F. GRONOV.

¶ DUBITO. 1. If we make no scruple of doing Services to those, that we hope to be the better for, how ought we to be to those, that we are already the better for (*non dubitamus?*)

2. Is it not a Shame, that Philosophers should doubt about these things, which even Country People don't doubt about (*hac dubitare?*)

3. It remains, that we consider this, which rather kill'd Quintus Gabeo: he to whom by his Death an Estate came, or he, to whom Beggary: he that was Poor before, or he that afterwards became most indigent: he that burning with Avarice is in a hostile manner born against his own Friends and Relations, or he that always so liv'd, as to be acquainted with no way of getting money, no other advantage, but what he made by the Earth: lastly, what I take to be most material, whether an Enemy, or a Son (*ut hoc dubitemus.*)

4. Hercules, when he was a Youth (which is the proper season allotted by Nature for chusing a Way of Life) withdrew himself into a Solitary Place, and there having found out two ways, the one of Pleasure, and the other of Virtue, sat him down, and was in great perplexity and doubt with himself for a long while, which of the two 'twere better to take (*din secum multumque dubitavit.*)

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5. When the Syracusans had resolv'd to make War against him, *he was a long time in suspense and considering with himself, whether he should throw up the Government or oppose 'em (dubitant.)*

¶ DUBIUS. 1. She bargain'd to receive forreward, that which they carried on their left hands, *'Tis a question whether she meant their shields, or Bracelets (dubium clypeos, an &c.)*

¶ DUCO. 1. Some were carrying on the Walls, others were building the Citadel (*ducebant*) h. e. *exadificabant, construebant, in longitudinem producebant.* SERVIUS.

2. The Town seem'd by nature fortified for the lengthening out of a War (*ad ducendum.*)

3. Marius being dispatch'd to Rome by Q. Metellus, whose Lieutenant he was, *accus'd his General to the People of Rome, of protracting the War;* and told 'em, That if they would but chuse him Consul, they should soon have Ingurtha dead or alive, deliver'd into their Hands (*criminatus est bellum ducere.*)

4. Some spend the day in exercising themselves, and taking care of their body (*ducunt*) h. e. *sumunt, transigunt.*

Sen facili totum ducit amore diem. PPOPERT.

¶ DUM. 1. Repeat me I pray those words again, for I do not well understand what you mean by 'em (*itera dum mihi.*)

¶ DUNTAXAT. 1. Soldiers may march twenty Miles in five Hours, in Summer-time at least (*duntaxat aestivis.*)

2. As he rewarded all Virtue and Merit as it deserv'd, so he bore with Faults and Offences, such as were moderate at least (*duntaxat modica*) h. e. *si non omnia delicta, certe modica.*

3. All

3. All People do not bring to a good Intention the same strength, the same Abilities, the same Fortune: which governs the events at least of even the best projects (*duntaxat exitus*) h. e. *si non alia, certè exitus.*

4. Athens delighted me: the City at least, and the Ornaments of it, the most antient Temples, the Monuments and Statues of Extraordinary Men, the Schools of Plato, Aristotle, Zeno and others (*urbs duntaxat*) h. e. *si nihil aliud, urbs certè.*

5. I'll not fly a Disease by Death, a curable one at least, and that is no hindrance to the Soul (*duntaxat sanabilem.*)

¶ DUO. 1. Fame will never forsake Curius, Fabricius, Calatinus, the two Scipios, the two Africani, Maximus, Marcellus &c. (*duo.*)

*Si duo præterea tales Idea tulisset,
Terra viros.* Virg. *Æn.* 11. 185.

¶ DURUS. 1. We should take care that our Carriage be not soft, and effeminate, on the one hand, nor rough and clownish, on the other (*durus.*)

E.

1. **E**A. His design was to turn his Forces on that side, where Fortune gave the Advantage (*eâ inclinare, quâ.*)

¶ EDO. 1. This they attempted to do, and accordingly began the onset, but were repuls'd with great loss. Then vast numbers of undisciplin'd Soldiers coming in, a greater Slaughter is made (*editur*) h. e. *fit.*

¶ EFFERO. 1. But why do I detain you with many Words? She is carried ont. We walk, We come to the Sepulcher. She is laid upon the Pile.

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We weep (*effertur. imus.*) EFFERRI *proprie dicuntur cadavera mortuorum: Et IRE proprie ad exequias.* DONATUS.

2. There can be no greater proof of his Abstinence as to mony, than that whereas he had so great Preferments, yet he died so very poor, that he scarce left enough to bury him (*qui efferretur, vix reliquerit.*)

3. Q. Maximus, when he was carrying out his Son to Burial, a Man that had born the Consulship, did not think it became him to mourn (*efferens.*)

¶ EFFICIO. 1. Clitipho will discover himself, before I have got the mony (*effecero*) h. e. *inventum reddidero.* VIS AMARE: VIS POTIRI: VIS QUOD DES ILLI, EFFICI. TERENTIUS, HEAUTON, 2. 3. v. 81.

2. From all these things, it is clearly made out, That whoever lives agreeably to the Dictates of Nature, can never be guilty of injuring another (*efficitur.*)

3. Let this at least be lookt upon as clearly prov'd, That when several Duties come into Competition, those should take place before any others, which relate to the Maintenance of Human Society (*Hoc quidem effectum sit.*)

¶ EGREDIOR. 1. After the Albans were gone out of the City, down went the Romans every where with the Buildings as well publick as private, and laid them even with the ground (*Egressis urbem Albanis.*)

2. I took him as he was landing, and carried him away to our House to Supper (*è navì egredientem*) *proprie.* EGRESSI OPTATA &c. Ita INGREDI MARE.

¶ EGRESSUS, US, UI. 1. No ominous Presage could ever deter Cæsar from the Prosecution of his Designs,

Designs. The Victim that run away as 'twas going to be sacrific'd, was not sufficient to retard his Expedition against Scipio and Juba; and tho' he fell down at his Landing, yet he turn'd the Omen to good, crying out, *Now I have thee fast, Afric* (*in egressu navis.*)

¶ EJICIO. 1. Chrysis's Father took in this young Orphan, *cast ashoar*, and brought her up (*ejectam.*)

2. A certain Athenian having been shipwrackt upon Andros, *was cast ashoar* (*ejectus est*) *proprium de iis, qui nave fractâ fluctu in terram expelluntur.*

¶ ELEVO. 1. The Philosophers *disparage*, and talk *slightly* of Glory: and yet they set their Names to the very Books, they write against Glory (*elevant.*)

2. There is nothing that so much blunts, and *extenuates* Discontent, as the Consideration that there is nothing, but may befall us (*elevetque.*)

¶ ELIGO. 1. How many, and how bitter are the Stumps, and Fibres of Discontent! Which, when the Body it self is come down, *must* all be pick'd out (*eligenda sunt.*)

¶ EJURO. 1. Unless they *abjure* their Religion; the same Calamities, the same Slaughters hang over their heads, which three years since made such a dreadful havock of them, their Wives and Children; and which, if they must be undergone once more, will certainly prove the utter extirpation of their whole Race (*religionem ejurent.*)

¶ ELUCEO. 1. The reason why we Academics dispute against every thing, is, because what is probable *could not appear clearly*, without comparing the Arguments on either side of the Question (*elucere non posset.*)

¶ ELA-

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¶ ELUVIES. 1. In Deucalion's Time an *Inundation of Waters* destroy'd the greatest part of Greece. None were sav'd but such as fled to the Mountains, or escap'd in Boats to Deucalion King of Thessaly; who is therefore said to have repeopled the World (*aquarum eluvies*) *non illuvies*. *Illuvies sordes sunt exterius adpersæ, eluvies verò inundatio; uti docet. J. F. GRONOVIVS.*

¶ EMANCIPO. 1. *I have not given my self out of my own Power into the hands of any one: I trust much to the judgment of great Men, yet somewhat also to my own (me cuiquam emancipavi.)*

2. Now, Woman, I quit all right to my self, and transfer it to you: I am yours, all my labour and service I surrender up to you (*me tibi emancipo.*)

3. Old-Age is then honourable, if it defends it self, if it maintains its own Right, *if it be turn'd over to no one from out of its own mastery (si nemini emancipata est.)*

¶ EMERGO. 1. Tho' the Laws be sunk under water by the Power of any one, tho' Liberty be over-aw'd and frighted, yet *they recover and rise up again at last (emergunt.)*

¶ ENECO. 1. Perhaps you'll say, they are few indeed, but Vigorous in Mind and Body. Images they are, nay shadows of Men; *starv'd with hunger and cold, eat up with filth and nastiness, bruist and batter'd amongst Rocks and Cliffs: their Nerves shrunk and stiff with Snow, their limbs parch'd with Frost, their Arms shatter'd and broke, their Horses lame and weak. These are the Foot, these the Horse, ye are to fight with. You have not an enemy, but the extreme remains of an Enemy to deal with (fame, frigore, illuvie, squalore enecti.)*

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¶ EO, IS, IT. 1. The Peace between both Nations can never subsist, if such inhuman Barbarities shall escape unpunish'd and unreveng'd (*ibunt.*)

2. There were some Citizens, that obstinately endeavour'd to destroy themselves and the Republick (*perditum irent.*)

3. Refuse to supply him with mony: Immediately he'll have recourse to that, which he perceives he can most work upon you by, and threaten to leave you (*ibit ad illud illico.*)

¶ EÒ. 1. I'm sure my Son will be extremely concern'd when he comes to know the matter. For this reason I am desirous that she return home before him (*eò.*)

2. I wish Phormio had never thought of giving me such counsel, nor drove me upon that, which is the Foundation of all my Misery (*eò impulisset.*)

3. When the time for the show was come, and their minds and eyes were intent upon it: then, as was agreed, arose an uproar: and upon a Signal given, the Youth of Rome runs up and down to force away the Virgins (*deditaque eò mentes cum oculis erant.*)

¶ EODEM. 1. Numitor having heard they were Twin Brothers, by comparing both their Age, and their very Genius, which was by no means servile, was touched in his thoughts with the Memory of his Sisters Children: and by making exact enquiry came even so far as almost to own Remus (*eòdem pervenit.*)

¶ EPISTOLA. 1. The Letter (*Epistola*) since it could not be carri'd publickly without discovery, is inclos'd within a Hare, whose Guts were taken out, and so given to a trusty Servant to carry

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carry to Cyrus in Persia. *He having read the Letter, was order'd in a Dream to attempt the same things (lectis ille epistolis) Epistola ut & interdum Litera, pro una Epistola sumuntur.*

2. Darius writes a third Letter to Alexander, wherein he thanks him for his Civilities to his Family, and offers him the greater part of his Empire (*terrias epistolas.*)

¶ ERGO. 1. By his Conduct the Barbarians were cut off at Platææ, and upon account of that Victory he presented a Tripod to Apollo (*ejusque victoria ergo.*)

¶ ERIPIO. 1. Going to the Assistance of his Brother who was hemm'd in by the Enemies, he deliver'd him from danger, but was kill'd himself (*periculo eripuit.*)

2. We deeming it proper to apply some speedy Remedy to so Enormous and unheard-of piece of Villany, gave order to some Persons to treat with the Governors of Ostend, about rescuing the Free-born Lady out of the hands of the Robber (*de ingenua &c. manibus eripienda.*)

3. Men accus'd are elegantly said ERIPI, when they are acquitted either by force, or by the authority and interest of great Men.

¶ ERUDIO. 1. After this, he was sent to Athens for Instruction, and there studied seven years (*erudiendi gratiâ*) h. e. *ut erudiretur.*

¶ ERUMPO. 1. Many are thrust out from their antient abodes; many are forbid the exercise of their Religion, new Tributes are exacted, a new Citadel is impos'd upon 'em, from whence the Soldiers frequently making excursions, either plunder or murder all they meet (*crebrò erumpentes.*)

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¶ ET. 1. I am mightily oblig'd to the Sun and Moon : *and yet they do not rise for me alone* (&) h. e. & tamen.

¶ EX. 1. Poplicola endeavour'd *with the greatest earnestness*, to encrease the Liberty of the People (*ex summo studio.*) *Ita Plautus non semel. Sed Gracismus est.* ἐν πολλῇ σπουδῇ.

¶ EXANTLO. 1. There was some Power which had an especial Providence over Man, nor would it beget or breed up such a Being, as *after it had run through all Labors*, should then fall into the Eternal Evil of Death (*cum exantlavisset.*)

¶ EXCELLENS. 1. To deliver Virtue, *the loftiest of all things*, as a Hand-maid to Pleasure, is the property of a Soul, capable of nothing great (*excellentissimam omnium.*)

2. Virtue, as we all confess, possesses the highest, and *most exalted seat in Man* (*maximè excellentem.*)

3. Great part of the Towns of that Province are fortified with Mountains, and built upon places *high by Nature* (*naturâ excellentibus.*)

¶ EXCEPTIO. 1. As Old-Age follows Youth, so Death Old-Age. He refus'd to live, who is unwilling to dye. For Life was given *with the Condition of taking Death along with it* (*cum exceptione mortis.*)

¶ EXCIDO. 1. My Master, as far as I find, *has faln short of his Wife* (*excidit.*)

¶ EXCIPIO. 1. Tullus Hostilius *is the immediate successor of Pompilius Numa* : to whom the Kingdom was freely given in honour of his Virtue (*excepit.*)

2. Many, who out of desire of Victory or Glory, *have receiv'd and bore wounds couragi-*
ously

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ously, have yet not been able to bear the Anguish of a Disease (*exceperunt.*)

3. When you see Children at Lacedæmon, Young Men at Olympia, Barbarians in the Amphitheater receive the severest Strokes, and put them up quietly, will you, I say, upon the least Pain, cry out like a Woman (*excipientes gravissimas plagas?*)

4. As Chabrias, upon his quick dispatch of Affairs, got the Favour of the King in a high degree, so he no less incurred the Envy of the Courts when he alone was more esteemed than all of them together (*non minorem invidiam &c. excepit.*)

5. Callicrates himself takes this Part to act, and arms himself with the unwariness of his Friend (*excipit has partes.*)

¶ EXCITO. 1. He erected a new Chappel in the Capitol to Guardian Jupiter, and a Forum, which is now call'd Nerva's Forum (*excitavit.*)

2. Romulus raises his City, full of Hopes that it would prove Martial (*excitat.*)

3. He erected an exceeding high Tower, as a Monument of his Victory, from whence as from a Beacon, burning Lights gave direction to Vessels steering along that Coast (*excitavit.*)

¶ EXCUTIO. 1. As long as Reason holds the Reins, the Passions obey. When the Passions come into Possession, they throw off Reason (*excutiunt*) *tanquam aurigam ex curru.*

¶ EXEMPLAR. 1. Having deem'd it necessary to send this Noble Person to the King with Letters, a Copy of which is here inclos'd; we gave him also farther in charge to salute your Eminency in our name, as having entrusted to his Fidelity certain other matters to be communicated to your Eminency: in reference to which affairs, I entreat your Eminency to give him entire Credit,

as being a Person in whom I have repos'd a more than ordinary Confidence (*quarum exemplar hic inclusum est.*)

¶ EXEMPLUM. 1. I sent a Copy of those Letters to Bibulus and Lepidus (*exemplum.*)

2. I sent three Letters to you in the same words; that one at least might come safe to your hands (*uno exemplo*) h. e. *iisdem verbis scriptas.*

¶ EXEO. 1. Hirtius, Balbus, and Oppius wrote to Cæsar to advise him to land at Ostia (*exire*) è *navi scilicet. Sic EGREDI est de nave descendere; quod verbum vide.*

¶ EXEQUOR. 1. *Amp. Go on with your story. Al. After that you bathed. Amp. What next? Al. Went to Supper: then to bed (Perge exequi)* h. e. *porro dicere, rem, ut gesta est, ordine enarrare, dicendū.*

2. Contumely is a lesser Injury, which we may complain of rather, than revenge (*exequi*) h. e. *vindicare, ulcisci.*

3. He put the Martial Law most strictly in Execution against Mutineers, and Deserters of their Colours, other Faults he did not punish very severely (*exequabatur.*)

4. If the said Sabinus offers to do any thing in breach of this Constitution, let him assure himself, that I will severely punish him for that transgression (*me hoc admissum adversus se severius executurum.*)

¶ EXIGO. 1. She had a Mole in her Body, resembling a Dragon, which because it could never be got out; She ever after abstain'd from going into the Publick Baths (*exigi.*)

2. Jupiter drove the year to an end at four Heats, through Winter, Summer, unequally temper'd Autumn, and a short Spring (*exegit.*)

3. The

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3. The hopes of a great Prize of Pearls drew Cæsar into Great Britain, the weight of which he used to try by his hand, and compare 'em one with another (*sua manu exigere.*) *exigo proprie est pondus rei alicujus lance explorare.*

4. Next to the immortal Gods he pay'd the greatest Honour to those Commanders, who by their Valour rais'd the Roman Empire to so great a Height. Therefore he repair'd their Publick Works, and dedicated their Statues in both the Porticos of his Forum. And this he declar'd by an Edict, he did, that both himself, whilst he was living, and his Successors in future Ages, might be try'd, and weigh'd by their Pattern (*ad illorum exemplar exigerentur.*)

5. You ought to approve your own manners to your Father, not to be an over-seer and Censor of your Father's manners (*patris exigere.*) *EXIGERE verbum est interdum potestatis, & prepositorum negotio, ut rite ac diligenter fiat. Sic EXIGERE MORES est exactorem, arbitrum, magistrum morum vel esse, vel se gerere. J. F. GRONOV.*

¶ EXIMO. 1. You stole slyly out of the Ship, took the Cup out of the Casket, and presented it to her (*exemisti.*)

2. Alexander on the sixth day being speechless, took his ring from his Finger and deliver'd it to Perdiccas (*exemptum digito.*)

3. Vespasian dreamt, that his own, and the Felicity of his Family should commence upon the pulling out of one of Nero's Teeth; and it so fell out, that the next day coming into the Palace, he met the Surgeon who shew'd him the Tooth which he had just before drawn (*tantum quod exemptum*) h. e, *commodum ante, pauxillum ante. GRÆVIUS.*

4. If

4. If I find you playing any Trick, to hinder the Marriage, I'll put you into the Mill-House, upon this Condition, that, *if I take you out of it, I'll grind in your room (si te inde exemerim.)*

5. Old-Age presses behind, and objects to us years spent in vain studies. Let us make so much the more hast, and by our labour repair the losses of our youth, *that has been taken off from business, and ill-employ'd (male exempta) h. e. optimis studiis abstracta, & vanis traducta. EXIMERE DIEM, TEMPUS, est deripere & abstrahere negotiis, sive feriarum causâ, sive ne quod opus, aut quod institutum erat, agatur, & perficiatur. J. F. GRONOV.*

¶ EXITUS. 1. Not the Murther of Cæsar only, but the like *untimely ends* of most other Tyrants, is a manifest token that the Hatred of People is able to ruin the most absolute Authority (*exitus.*)

¶ EXORO. 1. Cannot I prevail upon you, to stay three days for your mony? Whither are you going? (*Exorare.*)

¶ EXPECTO. 1. They are both with him: him they love: but my death *they impatiently long for to be sure (expectant scilicet.)* Terent. Adelp. Act. 1. Sc. 2. v. 29. *Tu illum tuum, si esses homo, sineres nunc facere, dum per atatem licet: porius quam ubi te expectatum eiecisset foras, alieniore atate post faceret tamen.*

2. A Father having objected to his Son, *that he waited for his Death*: Indeed Sir, says he, I do not wait for it. Upon which the Father, Nay but I desire you may wait for it (*quod mortem suam expectaret.*)

3. If Fortune has taken from a Man his Estate, or any one's Injustice forc'd it from him, however

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as long as his Reputation is entire, his Integrity easily comforts his Poverty. Another markt either with Ignominy, or cast in a dishonest knavish Suit, keeps his Estate at least, *does not*, which is a most wretched thing, *look for his support from another's wealth*: he has this however to bear him up in his miseries. But he whose Goods are sold, whose not only most ample Fortunes, but necessary Food and Raiment is with disgrace subjected to the publick Cryer, is not only turn'd out of the Number of the Living; but if possible, sent away even below the dead (*alterius opes non expectat*) h. e. *ex opibus alterius vitam tueri ac sustentare nullus cogitur: aliena quadra vivere non opus habet. Quem ex Virgilio affert locum Gravius, huc apprimè conveniens est.*

Hec! magnum alterius frustra expectabis acervum.

¶ EXPEDIO. 1. *I had scarce disengag'd my Affections that were hamper'd in that amour, and remov'd them to Pamphila, when lo, a new thing is started to force me violently from her too (impeditum expediti.)*

2. *Trogus Pompeius having given an account of the affairs of almost the whole World, comes home at last, like a Traveller after a long Voiage, to Rome (rebus expeditis) h. e. explicatis, expofitis.*

3. *If any body should ask, what's the reason of my so late committing these things to writing, there is nothing I can so easily clear, and give an account of (expedire.)*

4. *What News do you bring I pray? And tell it me, if you can, in one word (idexpedi.)*

5. *Now I will lay down the Rites and Customs of each Nation in particular, and how they differ (expediam.)*

6. *Being*

6. Being taken Prisoner by the Pirates; he immediately dispatch'd away his Fellow-Travellers, and most of his retinue, to raise money for his Ransom (*ad expediendas pecunias, quibus &c.*)

7. As to those things which we have given him in Charge to communicate to your Majesty, we request that he may have quick Access, and favourable Audience, and that you will vouchsafe the same Credit to him, as our selves, if personally present (*Qua ego illi negotia dadero communicanda &c. in iis expeditum aditum &c.*)

¶ EXPERIOR. 1. Cæsar met with but three Checks in the whole Career of his Victories: First, the loss of almost his whole Fleet upon the Coast of Britain: Secondly, the Overthrow of a whole Legion before Gergovia in Gaul: And lastly the insidious slaughter of his two Lieutenants, Titurius and Aurunculeius (*expertus est.*)

2. This Civility of yours, as it was always most acceptable to us, so is it now more especially at this time, when we are sensible of the ill will of others towards us, without any just cause given on our side (*aliorum iniquum in nos animum experimur.*)

3. Since I am conscious to my self that this mishap cannot be charg'd either to my covetousness, or to any base ends that I or my Daughter had in it; I'll have a tryal at Law (*experiar,*) *h. e. lege agam: nam qui aliquid judicio petit, is quod juris ad eam rem petendam habeat, coram judice tentat & experitur. Inde nata locutio. Nonnunquam plenè dicitur EXPERIRI JUS.*

4. The Widow can neither bring him to pay the said mony, nor to try his Title at Law, if he has any (*neque ut de jure suo, si quid sit, velit lege experiri.*)

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¶ EXPERS. 1. They have given my Goods to the People to make havock of; *that there might not be any one that had not a hand in the Wickedness* (*ne quis expers sceleris esset.*)

¶ EXPLEO. 1. Where shall I find Pamphilus, to rid him of the fear, he is now in, and fill his Soul *top full* of joy (*expleam?*)

2. Go to the Women, and offer the same Oath to them: *satisfy 'em fully*, and clear your self of this Charge (*iis animum exple.*)

¶ EXPONO. 1. Fourteen of the Seamen were *put ashore* upon the Coast of Guinny (*in littus expositi.*)

¶ EXPOSCO. 1. The King kept his word to him. For when *he was demanded to punishment* by the Athenians and Lacedæmonians, he would not deliver him up (*exposceretur.*) *vide* DEPOSCO.

¶ EXPRIMO. 1. A few days before, he *had squeez'd out* of one of Cæsar's Servants five and twenty thousand Crowns, for a Stewardship which he had begg'd for him (*expresserat.*)

2. He narrowly escap'd being kill'd by a German Soldier; from whom a Confession of the intended Act *was extorted* by the Rack (*expressa est.*)

¶ EXTOTO. 1. He dy'd in the thirty fourth year of his Age, not without Suspicion of Poyson. For besides the Livid Spots that *appear'd all over his Body*, and an unusual Froth flowing at his Mouth; after he was burnt, his Heart was found untouch'd among the Bones: and the nature of that, they say, is such, that if ting'd with Poyson, it can't be destroy'd with Fire (*toto corpore extiterant.*)

F.

1. **FABULA.** He consider'd *how much odious talk* he had rais'd, both in his own Army, and amongst the Nations he had conquer'd (*quantum fabularum atque invidia.*)

¶ **FABULOR.** I. P. Approach nearer to the Door. D'ye hear? R. Do not talk (*fabulari.*)

2. I'll speak loud, that he may hear what I say, and tremble the more (*fabulabor.*)

3. I am thoroughly awake, and without dreaming, tell you the pure Truth (*fabulor.*)

¶ **FABULOSUS.** I. Before Deucalion's time, the Athenians had Cecrops to their King, whom, as all Antiquity *has a World of Stories mixt with it*, they have reported to have been of both Sexes (*fabulosa est.*)

¶ **FACIES.** I. *What sort of a made Man is your Saurea?* L. Thin-jaw'd, reddish-hair'd, somewhat paunch-bellied, fierce-ey'd, of a middle Stature (*Quâ facie vester Saurea est?*) *Facies totum corporis habitum denotat. Donatus ad illud Terentii in Eunuchis: 2, 3. O FACIEM PULCHRAM! faciem, inquit, non modò partem corporis dicit, sed totam speciem quæ apparet, & cernitur.*

2. Do you, my Son, take Ascanius's Form, and Shape, for the space of one Night only (*faciem.*)

¶ **FACILE.** I. *Without dispute the Fear of losing, is greater than the Pleasure of enjoying* (*Facile.*)

2. *The more plentifully you live, the greater Interest and Power you have; so much the more honest and just ought you to be* (*quàm vas facillimè agitis &c. tam maximò.*)

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3. The Egyptians say, there is reason to think the first Men were born in that Country, where they might be brought up in greatest Plenty (*educari facillimè*) h. e. *omnium rerum affluentibus copiis.*

4. Because I delight in these parts most, and live here with the greatest ease and satisfaction, therefore some People think I intend to come to Rome no more (*Quod in his locis facillimè sum.*)

¶ FACILIS. I. Your Affairs and Fortunes, which I am extremely concern'd for, appear to me better, and in a more hopeful prosperous condition every day (*facilioresque*) h. e. *Latiores, magis ex sententia.* LIV. XIII. II. *Res vestra meliores, facilioresque erunt, magisque ex sententia.*

2. The most welcome Kindnesses are those that are ready, that come without difficulty, that meet a Man; in which there has been no delay, but in the modesty of the receiver (*facilia.*)

¶ FACIO. I. After he was come into the City, he made such a speech, that no one was so brutal, but wept at his Condition, and declar'd himself an Enemy to those, by whose means he had been banisht (*sic verba fecit.*)

2. Tho' I know, that I have authority enough, to force you to do, what I at any time command you: yet prevail'd upon by a fatherly affection, I shall so order the matter, as to give way to you, nor will I cross your humour (*faciam, ut tibi concedam.*)

3. Against our will it is, that we so often trouble your Majesty with the wrongs done by your Subjects, after a Peace so lately renew'd: but as we are fully persuaded that your Majesty disapproves their being committed, so neither can we
be

be wanting to the complaints of our People (*in-
viti facimus ut &c. toties interellemus.*)

4. All things seem to threaten the utter destruction of those deplorable Wretches, whom the former Massacre left (*reliquos fecit.*)

5. Ye can all bear me witness, that I have omitted nothing, that could any ways help to the Cure of my Disease (*nihil reliqui fecisse.*)

6. Cæsar cashier'd his Ninth Legion at Placentia, with Ignominy and Disgrace, tho' Pompey was still in Arms; and was not afterwards prevail'd upon, without earnest and repeated applications, and Justice done upon the offenders, to readmit them into his service (*missam fecit.*)

7. There is an Epistle extant of Cato to his Son, in which he tells him, That he had heard he was disbanded by the Consul, when he was a Soldier in Macedonia: and therefore he advises him not by any means to intermeddle in a Battle; because, he says, 'tis unlawful for one, who is no longer a Soldier, to engage with the Enemy (*eum missum factum esse.*)

8. Agamemnon had vow'd for a Sacrifice to Diana, the most beautiful thing that was born that year in his whole Dominions. To be as good as his word, he was forc'd to offer up his Daughter Iphigenia, than whom that year nothing had been born more beautiful. The Promise had better not have been perform'd, than such a horrid thing committed (*promissum potius non faciendum, quam &c. fuit.*)

9. This coming abroad, one Pythius, a Goldsmith or Banker at Syracuse, told Canius, he had no Gardens to sell indeed, but such as he had were at Canius's service, as much as if they were his own (*qui argentariam faceret Syracusis.*)

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10. If you think it convenient to undertake the Protection of our People merchandising among ye; We shall take that care, that you shall be sensible from time to time, of our grateful acceptance of your kindness, as often as your Subjects shall have any dealings within our Territories, or their Ships (as it frequently happens) put into our Ports (*nostrorum hominum apud vos mercaturam facientium.*)

11. Having betaken themselves to the Coast of Portugal, and the Mouth of the River Tagus; there they practise furious Piracy, taking and plundering all the English Vessels they meet with, sailing to and fro upon the account of Trade (*piraticam strenuè faciunt.*)

12. We call Gods and Men to witness, that we neither took up Arms against our Country, nor to create danger to others, but to secure our own Bodies from Injury (*neque quò periculum aliis faceremus.*)

13. No Remedies applied to Wounds cause so much pain, as those that are salutary (*tam faciunt dolorem.*)

14. Cupid takes in hand two Arrows of different effects: this causes, that chases Love (*facit.*)

15. After the defeat of Antiochus, Hannibal, fearing least he should be deliver'd up to the Romans (as it had certainly happened, if he had given them an opportunity of taking him) went into Crete to the Gortynians; that he might have time there to consider, how to dispose of himself for the future (*si sui fecisset potestatem.*)

16. Many have been found, who were ready to spend their Estates and Lives for the Good of their Country; but yet would not suffer the least diminution of their Honour; tho' the present Occasions

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sions of the Republick requir'd it (*glorie jacturam ne minimam quidem facere?*)

17. If a Merchant in a Storm be forc'd to throw his Goods over-board, whether of the two *should be chuse to cast away*, a valuable Horse, or a Servant that is good for nothing (*potius jacturam faciat.*)

18. Very many there were, who fram'd Accusations against him, by which *he was so far from losing any Reputation*, that his good Name grew upon him as fast as his Age (*non modo nullum detrimentum existimationis fecit.*)

19. The Veteranes (as it often happens) by their Unruliness and excessive Licence confounded all things, and destroy'd as well those on whose side they were, *as those they were against* (*quam adversus quos fecerint.*)

20. The Army was inspir'd with New Courage, when they observ'd the Gods *were on their side* (*facere secum.*)

21. Leonnatus endeavoured to gain this Man to his Interest; and not being able to do it, attempted to murder him: *and so he had*, but that he privately made his escape by Night (*& fecisset.*)

22. I am delighted with Ennius, says one: with Pacuvius, says another: *Suppose a third to be taken with Accius*. For Men's Judgments are various (*Fac aliam Accio.*)

23. That Eagle, that *we laid down for the third*, snaps up Water-Fowls about Pools (*tertiam fecimus.*)

24. Plato *makes* the World to be built by God (*facit*) h. e. *figit, proponit &c.*

25. He says *that he exhibited* twenty four Publick Spectacles in his own Name, and twenty three
more

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more for those who were absent, or whose Abilities could not reach to the Charge of 'em (*fecisse ludos se.*)

26. Upon this Exigency, The Gentlemen, that had no Horses assigned from the State, after some consultation among themselves, go into the Senate; and having liberty of Speech granted them, promise to serve in the Wars upon Horses of their own (*equis se suis stipendia facturos &c.*)

27. As Octavius was sacrificing to Mars, word was brought him, that the Enemy had made a sudden Incurſion into his Borders: upon which he ſnatcht the Entrails of the Victim out of the fire, and offer'd them raw to the God of Blood; enter'd the Battel, and return'd a Conqueror (*Martem rem divinam faceret.*)

28. Tho we paſs'd but very few days together, yet we had abundance of Diſputes, which I'll ſend to you (*fecerimus.*)

29. Romulus gather'd together, and made up the Roman People out of various Nations (*fecit h. e. congregavit, collegit, temperavit, miſcuit.*)

30. One Callias, who had rais'd a great Eſtate out of the Silver-Mines, propos'd to Cimon to pay his debts, if he would be divorc'd from his Wife, and reſign her to him (*magnas pecunias ex argentifodinis fecerat.*)

31. Whiſt I am zealouſly concern'd to raiſe as much as poſſible for my Children, I have wore out my life and ſtrength in getting and ſcraping together (*ut quam plurimum facerem.*)

32. You'll never get an Eſtate, Sannio: you don't know how to bait Young Fellows (*facies. ita & Fio, quod vide.*)

33. May the Gods proſper you Demea, ſince I ſee you are ſo hearty a well-wiſher to our Fami-

ly (*te nostra familia tam ex animo factum velle*)
 quicquid nempe, vel quod optamus. Hoc est enim
 FACTUM VELLE, cupere, ut eveniant, procedant,
 rebus & facto contingant, quæ desiderat optatque.
 Et omnis certioris causa FACTUM potius alicui, quam
 FIERI VELLE dixerunt. J. F. GRONOV.

34. Hence it will come to pass, that all will
 be unanimous, and wish one another all they desire
 (*invicemque sibi factum velint.*)

35. Now, Naufistrata, assist me with your
 service, as you did a while ago with your Purse.
 N. I wish you what you desire, and will promote it
 to the utmost of my Power (*Factum volo.*)

36. He is their nearest Relation, allied to us
 by Marriage, a Poor Man. We ought to do some-
 what for him (*benè aliquid illi facere.*)

37. They do ill likewise, who banish all Strangers,
 and forbid them the City; as Pennus did in the
 preceding Age, and Papius but lately (*Malè e-
 tiam*) nempe faciunt, quod facile subintelligitur.

38. Those did better, than we, who suffer Pi-
 rates, to live free, and tax our Allies and Con-
 federates (*Melius hi.*)

39. Reason requires of us, that we do nothing
 (*ne quid*) treacherously, nothing (*ne quid*) de-
 ceitfully, nothing Hypocritically.

¶ FACTITO. I. These are the Duties of
 Great Men: These are the things which were pra-
 ctis'd by our Ancestors; and whoever goes on
 to perform the same, will not only bring great
 advantage to the Republick, but gain a mighty
 Interest and Reputation to himself (*hec apud ma-
 jores nostros factitata.*)

¶ FACULTAS. I. There was in that Town
 an exceeding plenty of all things necessary for the
 carrying on of a War (*summa facultas.*)

¶ FALLO.

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¶ FALLO. 1. At that time Dionysius was in Italy, expecting the Fleet, and not imagining that any of his Enemies durst venture upon him without considerable Forces: *in which thing he was mistaken* (*qua res eum fefellit.*)

2. O miserable and unhappy Man, to think a Barbarian more faithful than his Wife! Nor was he mistaken in it. For he was afterwards murder'd by her procurement, upon suspicion of having to do with some other Woman (*nec eum fefellit*) *negotium nempe.*

3. Was I mistaken in thinking, that they were about some such design (*Num me fefellit?*)

4. Good words I beseech you. S. Do you jeer me? I understand you (*nihil me fallis.*)

5. The Inclination and Eagerness of the Soldiers was no secret to the Generals: but they thought it most advisable to sit still a while, and look on (*nihil fefellis.*)

¶ FAMILIA. 1. Hecaton, in his Third Book of Offices, proposes this Question: whether it be lawful for a good Man, in a time of great Scarcity, not to feed the Servants that belong to his Family (*familiam alere.*)

2. There are Families of the most eminent Wits. Chuse into which you'll be admitted (*Familia.*)
h. e. *Sette.*

¶ FAMILIARIS. 1. No one of these that belong to the Family shall be able to see these marks: but you shall see 'em (*horum familiarium.*)

¶ FAMILIARITER. 1. He upon the account of a little acquaintance takes her death with so much concern. What would he have done, if he had been in love with her (*tam familiariter?*)

¶ FANDO.

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¶ FANDO. 1. You tell me things that are impossible, and that no one ever heard of (*fando accepit.*)

¶ FAS. 1. He had deflowr'd a Vestal Virgin; and perpetrated several other things, *contrary to the Laws of God, and Man (contra jus, fasque.)*

2. There is something on the other side, which not only we, but Equity it self, and all the Laws of God demand of you; That you will not only conserve inviolable to the Merchants of our Nation their Privileges, but by your Authority and Power defend and protect their Lives and Estates, as it becomes your City to do (*& fas omne postulat.*)

¶ FATIGO. 1. We don't speak here of such as cut Throats, Poyson, make false Wills, rob or embezzle the Publick Treasuries; who are not to be repress'd with words and Philosophical Discourses, but *to be vex'd and wearied out* with Chains and Imprisonment (*fatigandi.*)

2. His Wife entreats him most earnestly to shew her the Child, that he had expos'd. By whose entreaties the Shepherd *being tir'd out and prevail'd upon*, returns to the Wood, and brings the Royal Infant (*fatigatus.*)

¶ FAXO. 1. I'll let you know, Chremes, a most intolerable business (*Faxo ex me audias.*)

¶ FERRO. 1. Since Basilus had desir'd that M. Satrius, his Sister's Son, might bear his Name, and had appointed him his Heir; was it any ways just and reasonable, that some Principal Citizens should have the Estate, and nothing come to Satrius but the Name (*nomen suum ferre voluisset?*)

2. Æschinus is faln in love with another. S. Wretch that I am! C. *Nor does he carry it secretly.*
He

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He himself openly forc'd her away from a Woman-Merchant (*neque id occultè fert.*)

3. He chose rather to perish, if it so Fortun'd, in a generous return of service to his Benefactor, than to live, under the brand of Ingratitude (*ita tulisset fortuna.*)

4. His intention had been, to possess himself of the Camp, and set upon Galba as he was at Supper in the Palace (*Tulerat animus.*)

5. Want of Corn and other things hinders us from continuing longer in these parts, tho' we wou'd never so fain (*si maxime animus ferat.*)

6. Oratory, which has been advanc'd among us to the highest Pitch, is now, according to the course of Nature in almost all things, declining, and coming to nothing (*quod natura fert.*)

7. He promis'd 'em a General Release from their Debts, the Proscription of the Wealthy, Magistracies, Priest-hoods, Rapines, and all other things, that War, and the wanton lawless Pleasure of Conquerours brings along with it (*quæ bellum, atque libido victorum fert.*)

8. Brutus by a Decree of the Senate propos'd to the People, that all the race of the Tarquins might be exil'd (*ad Populum tulit.*)

9. C. Mancinus was the first Man that spoke for that Bill, which L. Furius, and Sex. Atilius by decree of Senate carried and propos'd to the People (*ferebant:*) which being accepted and agreed to (*acceptâ,*) he himself was deliver'd up to the Enemies.

10. A Legislator is then said *ferre ad populum*, when he proposes a Law, and puts it among them; whence he is call'd Legislator. *Græci in quibus dicunt, quasi afferre in medium.* BUDÆUS.

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11. Of the two Conditions, that are propos'd by Quinctius, chuse one (*late.*)

12. 'Tis the Victor's part to propose Conditions; the part of the Vanquish'd, to accept 'em (*ferre.*)

13. He so far exceeded his two Competitors, Men of great Interest, and who had the Advantage of Age and Honour on their side, that he had more Votes even in their Ward, than both of them had in all (*suffragia tulerit.*)

14. Thymætes, whether out of Perfidiousness, or that the Trojan Destiny so requir'd, mov'd to have the Engine lodg'd in the Town (*sic ferebat.*)

15. That Happy Life, which was cry'd up, full of Italian, and Syracusan Feasts, no ways agreed with me (*qua ferebatur.*)

16. Virtue has within it self all things, that contribute to living happily (*ferunt.*)

17. I have occasion for the Mony immediately. G. You shall receive it immediately (*feres.*)

18. If he has been an ill husband of his Estate or Reputation, I say nothing for him, but that he may receive, what he has deserv'd (*quin ferat*) *tanquam culpe premium, mercedem. Per ironiam dicitur.*

19. Riches so affect, and delight a Man, as a prosperous and fair wind does one that is at Sea (*ferens ventus.*)

¶ FEROCIA. 1. He inherited the Insolence of Asinius Pollio his Father (*ferociam.*) *Eône es ferrox Strato, quia habes Imperium in belluas?* TERENT. EUNUCH.

¶ FIDENS. 1. The Man that is valiant, has also Assurance: and he that has Assurance, is without Fear (*idem est fidens.*)

¶ FIDES. 1. To make People trust and confide in us; 'tis necessary we should have two Qualifications,

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fications, Prudence and Justice (*Fides ut habetur.*)

2. I then break my Word, when I do not perform my Promise, tho' all things are in the State, that they were in, when I made the Promise. A Change of Circumstances leaves me at liberty to take new measures, and *discharges me from my Promise* (*fide liberat*) *a me cuiquam datâ nimirum, h. e. promisso.*

3. He says he will give me Pamphila, if I'll promise him, to have no more to do with you (*si fidem habeat*) *a me acceptam nempe, sibi a me datam, h. e. si sibi promiserô.*

4. When he comes to know what he has done, he goes to the Mother of the Young Woman, Weeping, Praying, Begging, Promising, Swearing that he would Marry her (*fidem dans.*)

5. If you'll make me a promise, that you'll say nothing, I'll tell it you. S. I do make you a promise: let's have it (*fidem mihi das.*)

6. Many turbulent and exasperated Persons, more than once *receiv'd into protection*, make no end, either at home, or abroad, of acting perfidiously, and raising new disturbances (*in fidem accepti.*)

7. As we ought to be merciful to those we have actually conquer'd; so should those also be receiv'd into Favour, who have laid down their Arms, and *thrown themselves upon the General's Mercy*; and that, even tho' the Breach be made in their City-Walls (*ad imperatoris fidem confugerunt.*)

¶ FINGO. 1. Well might Socrates have always the same Look, when there was no alteration in his mind, by which *that is fashioned* (*is fingitur.*)

2. Thales

2. Thales made Water to be the Original of all things: and God to be that Mind that form'd all things out of Water (*fingeret.*)

3. Vessels of Plate you may see among them, presented to their Embassadors and Princes; but as little valued as those made of Earth (*quàm quæ humo finguntur.*)

4. He should have found out some way or other, he should have contriv'd tricks, whereby the Young Man might have had Money for his occasions (*fingeret fallacias.*)

5. When his Embassadors brought him word that the King refus'd to send him Aid, concealing the cause, he prepares a sudden departure (*fingit profectiorem*) h. e. *adornat, parat, molitur.*

¶ FINIS. 1. 'Tis one thing to Conceal, another not to tell: not do I conceal from you now, if I don't tell you, what the Nature of the Gods is, or what the Chief Good is. 'Tis not necessary for me to tell you, whatever is profitable for you to know (*quis sit finis bonorum.*)

2. The Stoicks hold the Chiefest of Goods to be the living agreeably to nature (*finem bonorum.*)

¶ FIO. 1. Within a few days after these things, Chrysis dies. S. O joyful News! I was always afraid of Chrysis (O *factum bene!*) Ita dicebant veteres, ubi quid feliciter; & ex animi sententia evenerat. Contrarium est O FACTUM MALE! Catullus, 3.

O *factum male!* O miselle Passer!

Tuâ nunc operâ mea puella

Flendo turgiduli rubent ocelli. Sic & BENE, PROBE, MALE NARRAS.

2. P. Are they alive? R. Your Daughter is alive. As for the Mother Poor Creature, She dy'd for Grief. P. I am sorry for it (*Male factum.*)

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3. *I am glad you are arriv'd safe. Are you but just come?* P. This Moment (*Benè factum.*)

4. I came to my Gentleman to tell him we wanted Mony, and how it *might be got*. I had scarce open'd my lips, but he knew my meaning (*id fieret*) h. e. *inveniretur, compararetur.*

5. Our Friend Pompey, after a sore fit of Sickness at Naples, *grew better*: the Neapolitans put on Garlands: The Adjacent Towns deputed Members of their own, to congratulate him in the name of their Corporations (*Pompeio &c. melius est factum.*)

6. *As soon as his death was publickly known*, 'twas strange to see how the Minds of the Common People were chang'd. For they who in his life time afforded him no better a Name than that of Tyrant, now call'd him the Deliverer of his Country (*Hujus de morte ut palam factum est.*)

7. But let us have done with Fables, and Foreign Examples, and come to *matter of fact*, and examples of our own (*ad rem factam.*)

8. The Man seems *made* for the doing of every thing that is Base and Villanous (*factus*) h. e. *omnibus modis accommodatus. Unicè aptus.*

¶ FOEDO. 1. Seeing things in this State, he orders the Cavalry to advance: these *horribly mangle and Slaughter* the Enemy's Forces (*foedant.*)

¶ FOEDUS; A, UM. 1. His Complexion was wan and pale, *his Eyes fierce and cruel*; his Gate sometimes quick, sometimes slow (*foedi oculi.*)

¶ FORMA. 1. When I have by your Letters seen the *Model and Platform* of the House, I shall be able to judge what the Building it self will be (*formam.*)

2. You have Epicurus's Scheme of a happy Life drawn up in the words of Zeno (*formam.*)

¶ FORMULA. 1. That we may be able to judge aright in these things; we must lay down a certain general Rule or Measure (*formula quædam constituenda est*;) which if we will make use of in judging about things, we shall never be mistaken as to point of Duty. Let the General Rule or Measure then be this. To take away any thing wrongfully from another, and do ones self a Kindness by injuring ones Neighbour, is more contrary to Nature, than Death, Poverty, Pain, or any other Evil that can befall a Man, either in his Body, or Fortune.

2. I'll lay you down a Short Rule to measure your self by (*Formulam.*) *A formulis Jurisconsultorum tralatum.*

¶ FORTIS. 1. P. Quintius has for his Adversary, in appearance (Sext. Nævius, in reality the Eloquentest Men of this Age, the Sturdiest, the most Accomplish'd of our State: Who with united Zeal, and utmost Power defend Sext. Nævius: if this be defending, to comply with another's inordinate desire, whereby he may the easier overthrow whom he pleases, by unjust judgment (*fortissimos*) qui clientes suos magnâ constantiâ defendunt, & illorum causâ multa non pericula subeunt, & odia quorumvis suscipiunt. Sic FORTITER JUDICARE Cic. pro Milone 8. FORTIS ACTOR in Orat. pro Sext. est qui audet in Scenâ dicere, & quæ multorum in se concitant offensionem & odium. FORTIS AMICUS; qui amicorum causâ nullum discrimen refugit. GRÆVIUS.

¶ FRANCO. 1. Hercules was master'd by Pain even at that time, when he was acquiring Immortality by his very Death (*dolore frangebatur.*)

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2. If Plato alledg'd no reason for this his Opinion (see what a deference I have for him) yet *he would stagger me* with his bare Authority (*me frangeret.*)

¶ FRAUS. 1. You'll fall into the same inconvenience by being profuse, as you did by being over-sparing (*in eandem fraudem.*)

2. What is it to act Knavishly, unless this be so, to draw a Man wilfully and designedly into the greatest Mischief (*in maximam fraudem?*)

3. Him the Senate declares an Enemy: his Accomplices they appoint a day, before which they might with impunity lay down their Arms (*sine fraude.*)

¶ FREQUENS. 1. This so exalted him, that a few days after, in a full House, he could not forbear swaggering and telling them, He had now compass'd his Ends, in spite of his Adversaries (*frequenti senatu.*)

2. Let a Man have Health, Riches, many Images of Ancestors, a crowded Court-Yard, yet if he be an Ill Man, you'll dislike him (*frequens atrium*) *clientibus nempe & saluatoribus.*

¶ FREQUENTIA. 1. Those who were counted and surnam'd the Wise, as Cato, and Lælius, and particularly the famous seven, were not truly and perfectly Wise: but by frequently practising the Middle Ordinary Duties got a sort of Shew and Resemblance of true Wisdom (*ex mediocrum officiorum frequentia.*)

¶ FREQUENTO. 1. A Fine and Large House that gives Entertainment to no body, serves but to reproach and upbraid its Owner; and especially if it us'd to be frequently visited, under its former Master (*solita est frequentari.*)

¶ FRUOR. 1. Are we come hither to behold

the conflagration of our Confederates House, as a thing to delight and feed our eyes with (*ut rem fruentiam oculis?*)

¶ FRUCTUS. 1. Some came to see him, out of hatred; to delight their eyes with his Calamity: others, upon the Account of Friendship, that formerly had been betwixt them; to comfort him in his Adversity. (*ut fructum oculis ex ejus casu caperent.*)

2. They acknowledge themselves to have reap'd some benefit from our former Letters sent you, and to have had some respite from the injuries of Profligate People (*literarum &c. fructum aliquem percipisse.*)

3. Whoever designs to be a leading Man in the Common-Wealth, can never have Estate enough, till he can maintain an Army with the revenue of it (*ejus fructibus.*)

¶ FRUGALITAS. 1. The peculiar business of Frugality, is to govern and quiet the Motions of Appetite, always to cross and oppose Desire, and to preserve Moderation and Constancy in every thing. The contrary Vice to which is call'd nequitia. Frugalitas is, I suppose, deriv'd a fruge, than which nothing better springs out of the Earth, *nequitia ab eo, quod necquidquam est in tali homine;* whence the same Man is call'd *nihili*, good for nothing. He therefore that is *frugi*; or if you had rather, that is Moderate and Temperate, must of Necessity be constant: and He that is constant, quiet; and He that is quiet, free from disorder. CIC.

¶ FRUGI. 1. The Greeks call *frugi homines*, that is Men of Honesty, and Integrity, *xenoius*, that is, only useful: but the word *frugalitas* is of a Larger Extent. For 'tis all sort of Abstinence,

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all sort of Innocence. Otherwise Lucius Piso had not been surnam'd *Frugi*. CIO.

2. What you order'd is done, Demea. D. *Thou art a Careful Honest Fellow (Frugi es.)*

¶ FUGIO. 1. The Carthaginians, to whom he was sent by the Tyrant, honour'd him highly; insomuch that they never had any Grecian in more Admiration. *Nor indeed was Dionysius ignorant of these things.* For he was sensible, what an Ornament he was to him (*neque verò hac Dionysium fugiebant.*)

2. If a Man be selling Wine that will not keep, and he knows it; is he bound to tell of this? Diogenes thinks there is no necessity of it: Antipater takes it to be the Duty of an Honest Man (*vinum fugiens vendat sciens.*)

¶ FUNGOR. 1. The Magistrates and Persons formerly in Authority carried the Corps from the Rostra to the Forum (*honoribus functi.*)

¶ FUTILIS. 1. For me to have trusted all that is dear to me, to a Weak Shallow Servant! (*futili*) h. e. *levis.* *A vase quod FUTILE dicitur, acuto fundo, & parulo ore, eoque instabile.* DONATUS.

G.

1. GENUS. Nothing, that can be lost, is to be reckon'd in the number of those things, wherein a Happy Life consists (*in eo genere.*)

¶ GERO. 1. He thought it but reasonable, he said, that they should send some Persons of Trust and Quality, to enquire into that Affair. He was comply'd with, and accordingly Three Embassadors were sent to Athens (*gestus est ei mos.*)

2. Having

2. Having continual News brought him of the ill success of *Darius*, he exhorted the Commanders of the Bridge, not to let slip an opportunity, which Fortune had put into their hands of freeing all Greece (*male rem gerere Darium.*)

3. The Fort at Anxur was surpriz'd and taken. Nor was there better Success at Veii, which was then the principal of all our public Affairs (*melius gesta res.*)

4 He was Admiral of a Small Fleet, with orders to convey them from Syria into Asia: with this, he engag'd the Rhodian Navy in the Pamphilian Sea, who being very much Superior to him in Number, his Party was beaten, tho' that Squadron, which he himself fought in, had the Advantage of the Enemy (*ipse rem gessit.*)

5. *J. C.* Cæsar the Achiever of such mighty things had been condemn'd by the Senate, had I not begg'd the Assistance of my Army (*Tantia rebus gestis C. &c.*)

6. The Managers of State-affairs lye much more open to the Assaults of Passions, than those that spend their days in Privacy, and Retirement (*Qui Remp. gerunt.*)

7. For how slight Offences do Children keep up Quarrels one with another? What's the Reason of it? Because they have a Weak Mind that governs 'em (*geruntè*) *Ita Græci, φῆεν pro ἔχον.*

8. His Mother met him in the midst of the Wood, having the Face and Habit of a Virgin (*gerens.*)

¶ *GESTITO. I. Mer.* Some Voice flies this way. So. It seems then, I have a Winged Voice (*gestito.*)

¶ *GLADIATOR. I.* He behav'd himself so rudely at the Gladiator-Sports, that he was not only hiss'd, but at last beat (*Gladiatoribus*) h. e. *cum ludī*

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gladiatorii darentur, exhiberentur. Sic COMITIIS, pro, dum comitia haberentur: CIRCENSIBUS, pro, quum Circenses darentur: CENSU, quando census agitur. Vide GRONOVIVM De Pec. Vet. Lib. 4. C. 1.

¶ GRASSOR. 1. With what Cruelty, the Authority of this Edict *has rag'd* against a needy and harmless People; we make no question but that you have been already inform'd (*grassata sit.*)

¶ GRATIA. 1. These Counsels of yours are much, as if a Physitian, having a Patient, who might be recover'd out of hand, if he would resolutely suffer himself to be cur'd, should by *gratifying him with something to eat or drink for the present*, make his Disease long, and peradventure incurable (*cibi gratiâ presentis aut potionis.*)

2. *He gave those leave to return their Horses*, who being above Thirty five Years of Age, were unwilling to retain them longer (*equi reddendi gratiam fecit eis &c.*)

¶ GRATIFICOR. 1. They that gratify any one in a thing which is really a Prejudice to him, are so far from being kind and obliging, that they ought to be accounted the most pernicious Flatterers (*gratificantur cuiquam, quod.*)

¶ GRATULATIO. 1. How agreeable is it, that the City should for Q. Fabius's Victory, be in Joy, in Supplications, in *Thanksgivings*, and he, upon whose account the Temples of the Gods are open, smook with Sacrifices, and are loaded with Honour, and Presents, should be stript naked, and Scourg'd with Rods (*in gratulationibus?*)

2. The Senate takes it ill, that you, upon so late a *Thanksgiving*, that we made in your Name at all the Temples of the Gods, should shew any signs of fear (*tam recenti gratulatione.*)

¶ GRA-

¶ GRATULOR. 1. Cease, Wise, stunning the Gods with returning them thanks, that you have found your Daughter, unless you judge of 'em by your own nature, that they understand nothing, unless the same thing be said a hundred times (*gratulando.*)

¶ GRATUS. 1. I and my Father have deserv'd well of you, and your Republick. But it was never my Father's Custom, to upbraid Good Men with the Good he did 'em. He thinks you have a grateful sense of it, and that he has reason to do ye the kindnesses he does (*id sibi gratum esse a vobis*) h. e. *a vestra parte.*

2. I am glad, if I have done, or do any thing that pleases you: and I am oblig'd to you, for having resented it kindly (*id adversum te gratum fuisse.*)

¶ GRAVIS. 1. They provok'd the Albans to War, a worthy honourable People, and that had long born the chief sway (*gravem.*)

2. Of all Relations that are in the World, there is no one of greater Obligation, no one dearer, than that which we all bear to the Publick (*gravior.*)

3. 'Tis my Opinion, that if Plato had taken to the Bar, he'd have been a most powerful and copious Orator (*gravissimus.*)

¶ GRAVOR. 1. Those of Locri made their Applications to the Spartans, and earnestly requested their Aid: but they having no inclination to engage in so remote a War, advis'd 'em to have recourse to Castor and Pollux (*tam longinquam militiam gravati.*)

H.

1. **H**ABEO. Hannibal ask'd him, whither he would be convey'd; and Diomedon answering to Athens, he gave him a Guard to conduct him thither; and farther was not content with this, but took care by his Friend Chabrias the Athenian, that he should securely take Shipping there (*neque verò id satis habuit.*)

2. He so far chang'd the Scene of Affairs, that the Thebans besieged Sparta, and the Lacedæmonians were contented not to be under Subjection (*satis haberent.*)

3. The Law is a deaf, inexorable thing: it knows no difference between Friend and Foe: it affords no release, nor pardon if one chance to transgress (*nihil laxamenti, nec venia habet.*)

4. There is nothing more nearly ally'd to the Nature of Man, than Liberality; but there are many Cautions to be observ'd in it (*habet multas cautiones.*)

5. I am come to entreat your Friendship: which if I may but obtain, you shall find me as good a friend, as your Father did a brave Enemy (*non minus me bonum amicum habebis.*)

6. The slain he burnt, his Prisoners he used tenderly, and sent 'em home without ransom (*indulgenter habuit.*)

7. No one thinks the injuries he receives small: many have taken 'em more heinously than is reasonable (*gravius equo habuere.*)

8. If you had not promis'd me your assistance, and been oblig'd to defend me, I should take it less ill, and think my self less injur'd (*minus agere habeam.*)

9. The

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9. The Trojans, as I have been inform'd, built and inhabited first the City of Rome (*habuere.*)

10. They levell'd Mountains: they built upon the Sea. Riches, *that they might have made a creditable use of.* they scandalously abus'd (*quas honestè habere licebat.*)

11. I resolv'd to spend the remaining part of my Life, far from publick Business, and State-affairs (*reliquam ætatem habere*) h. e. *agere, uti max loquitur.*

12. Resolving that his life should not be at the disposal of another, he immediately swallow'd a Dose of Poyson; which he was always accustomed to carry about him (*secum habere.*)

13. To make a Trade and Gain of the Common-wealth, is not only dishonest, but wicked and abominable (*habere questui.*)

14. Be persuaded of this at least as a certain Truth, That, unless the Soul is cur'd (which can never be done without Philosophy) there will be no end of our Miseries (*Illud quidem sic habeto.*)

15. I would have your Majesty be assur'd of this, that whatsoever high Employment you confer upon him, wherein Fidelity, Fortitude, Experience may shine forth in their true Lustre; you cannot entrust a Person more faithful, more couragious, nor easily more skilful (*Velim sic habeat majestas vestra.*)

16. A Poor Man, tho he cannot requite an Obligation, can acknowledge it at least (*habere certè.*)

17. As for the Business of Forgiving Debts, what Argument is there for it, unless it be, that you should buy an Estate with my Mony, you possess

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possess the Estate, and I not have the Money (*Quod ad tabulas novas, quid habent argumenti, nisi in &c.*)

18. Whatever Subject we are upon, we should consider *how far* our Discourse *may be entertaining*: and as we could find a time when to begin, so we should learn when to make an end (*quantus delectationem habeat.*)

19. *What Equity is there in this*, that, when Estates have been held for a great many Years, or perhaps Ages, the rightful Owners should be thrust out of 'em, and others, that never had any, come and possess them (*Quam habet aequitatem, ut &c.*)

20. *He govern'd Sicily and Sardinia by Deputies*: (*habuit*) h. e. *tenuit, rexit. Animum rectorem humani generis habere cuncta, nec ipsum haberi. SALL.*

21. I have a mind to take this occasion to relate, *after what manner* our Ancestors *manag'd the Republick*, and how great they left it, how it chang'd by degrees, and from the best and most virtuous, became the worst and most scandalous (*quo modo Remp. habuerint*) h. e. *administrarint, gubernarint.*

22. 'Tis the way of our Sect, to pursue what has the greatest Appearance of Truth; for beyond Probabilities *we are not able* to advance (*non habemus.*)

23. *I can't conceive, what can be a greater Profit, in the Imagination of the Vulgar*, than that of being a King: on the other side, when I consider the real Truth of the Thing, I find nothing more unprofitable to him, that has arriv'd at it unjustly (*Non habeo, ad vulgi opinionem, que major &c.*)

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24. I can only promise you, that I will satisfy you, that are absent, and your Friends, that are present (*Tantum habeo polliceri.*)

25. I can name one, whom under sixty years of Age, he, contrary to the Custom of our Ancestors, threw off the Bridge into the Tiber (*Habeo dicere, quem.*)

26. Protagoras of Abdera, for placing those Words in the Front of a Treatise; *As for the Gods, I am not able to say, whether there be any or none*; was by order of the Athenians expell'd their City and Territories, and his Book publickly burnt (*non habeo dicere.*)

27. Your Father just now told me within, how far you preferr'd me before your Love: now I'm resolv'd to make you a return (*propositam habueris*) h. e. *proposueris.*

28. For these Kindnesses, I thought I should be as dear to you, as if I had begot you, nor was I mistaken in this (*neque ea res falsum me habuit*) h. e. *sefellit.*

29. Fulvia conceal'd not the danger that the State was in: but not mentioning her Author, declar'd to several what she had heard of the Conspiracy (*occultum habuit.*)

30. The greatest number came out of Curiosity, to contemplate his Form, and to know what sort of a Man he was, whom they had so long, and so mightily fear'd, and in whose destruction they had plac'd all their hopes of Victory (*positam habuissent.*)

31. He thoroughly understood and was a perfect Master of all the Precepts of Philosophy; which he did not use for Ostentation, but for the Direction of his Life (*percepta habuit &c.*)

32. Those

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32. Those that were her humble Servants, carried my Son also with them to bear 'em company. I immediately said with my self: he is certainly taken: *he has it (habet) vulnus nempe. Proprie dicitur de gladiatoribus: quia prius alii vident, quam ipsi sentiant, se percussos. DONATUS.*

33. Ino, Cadmus's Daughter, nam'd by the Greeks Leucothea, is term'd by the Romans Matuta (*habetur.*)

34. In the room of Modesty, Truth and Integrity, succeeded Frauds, and Cheats, and Ambush, and Violence, and a cursed desire of being rich (*habendi*) *h. e. bona possidendi: Sic exornat. des apud Aristophanem sunt divites.*

¶ HABITUS. 1. They have all the same make and feature, tho' they be infinite in number (*habitus corporum.*)

¶ HEREO. 1. All the while I was in affliction for the loss of my Daughter, Cornelius was perpetually with me (*mihî assiduus hæsît.*) *Vox de his qui comitantur, prosequuntur, cum aliquo multum sunt.*

2. No one has so sure a hand in aiming Kindnesses, as not to fail: you must miss, that you may at last hit (*ut aliquando hareas.*) *Translatio a rebus missilibus, præcipue igniferis, quæ cum HÆSISSE dicuntur, cum fixa sunt, & quò mittuntur, comprehenderunt. J. F. GRONOVIVS. Vide ADHÆSCO.*

3. Most of the Darts lighted upon the Towers and Pinnacles of the Walls, without effect (*irrita hærebant.*)

4. All the Darts hit; which was no difficult matter, being thrown at a small distance among vast heaps of Soldiers crowded together (*hæsere.*)

¶ HAV

¶ HAURIO. 1. In the short space of an Hour, the Fire devour'd all the Works, that had been so long a raising (*haurit*) h. e. *populatum est*.

¶ HIC. 1. Commend and Imitate him, that is not unwilling to dye in his Youth, when 'tis a Pleasure to live. For what Virtue is it to go out, when you are turn'd out? *Yet there is even in this a Virtue (tamen est & hic.)*

Est quaedam tamen hic quoque virtus. HOR.

2. I just now saw a Young Woman of this Neighborhood, taking on heavily, for the Death of her Mother (*hic vicinia.*)

3. Marcellus, having taken Syracuse, and settled all things in Sicily with so much Honesty, and Integrity, that he augmented not only his own Glory, but the Majesty also of the Roman People; brought over to Rome all the Ornaments of the City, their Images, and Pictures, in which Syracuse abounded. *From thence first sprung the licence of this present age in spoiling and robbing all Sacred and Profane places. Which stuck not here, but was turn'd at last against the Roman Gods, and that very Temple that was dedicated and beautified by Marcellus himself; of which at this day there is little or nothing to be seen (inde primum initium huic licentia &c. spoliandi factum est.)*

4. The Capitol also was built with square stone, a Work to be admir'd even in the present grandeur of the City (*vel in hac magnificentia urbis.*)

5. As tho' you had not a much greater desire to tell me this secret, than I to hear it. *P. This is true that he says: and that is my greatest fault (vera hac predicat.)*

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6. Was this the reason of those frequent Journeys, and long stays at Lemnos? Was this the reason of the low price of Corn that made our Rents fall (*hecine erant itiones*) h. e. *hinc, ex hac causa* (a)

7. This is it: Hence those Tears: hence is that Compassion (*hac est*.)

8. In the first place I tell you: this that you think to be, is not a true marriage (*quid credis esse bas.*)

¶ *HINC*. 1. I'll endeavour to get the Money of this Man, from whom I intended at first (*hinc, unde.*)

2. Oh! here's my Brother Phidippus in good time. I shall know of him presently what the matter is (*hinc.*)

¶ *HOMO*. 1. Can you think I have common sense? I was out. You must come back again to the Portico. This is much the nearer way, and easier to hit (*Censen' hominem me esse?*)

2. You I speak to. *M.* To me my dear Husband? *P.* Do you take me to be your Husband, or so much as a Man of common sense: For if you had thought me either of these, I should never have been made such a laughing-stock by your doings (*hominem adeo.*)

3. If you were wise, you would let your Son do those things now, rather than at an Age, when they will less become him (*Si esses homo.*)

HOMINEM, INQUIT, QUÆRO, notum est apud PHÆDRUM.

4. If he could withdraw himself all of a sudden from one, that he had been acquainted withal so many years, I should not reckon him one of human passions (*hominem.*)

5. Patroclus would carry Eurypylus in, rest him upon a Pallat, and get his Wounds dress'd

for him, if at least he had any Humanity in him
(*si quidem homo esset.*)

6. As They use to deliver Horses, grown fierce and unruly by frequent Engagements, to breakers to tame, and be made fit for riding: so those that are high and arrogant upon the greatness of their Fortunes, should be brought within the barriers and limits of Philosophy, to teach 'em the uncertainty of all human things, and the great volubility and changeableness of Fortune (*Sicut soleant homines nempe.*)

7. Then first Men enter'd Houses: Caves were their Habitation before (*subierunt.*)

8. Whatsoever the mind has enjoyn'd it self, it has been Master of: Some have attain'd such a Government of themselves, as never to laugh. Some have deny'd themselves Wine, others the use of all liquids. Some Men have learnt to dive into the greatest depth, and to continue a long while under Water without fetching Breath (*didicerunt*) h. e. *homines nonnulli.*

9. Shall I, says a Man, be turn'd out of my Father's and Grand-father's Estate (*inquit*) *nempe homo, quicumque fuerit, qui hanc expulsionem patitur?*

¶ HONESTUS. 1. Judging an honourable death preferable to an ignoble life; he was kill'd upon the place, fighting hand to hand upon the Deck (*honestus.*)

2. As this is to be done by all, who think of entering upon a virtuous, creditable Life; so by no one, perhaps, more than your self (*vitam honestam ingredi cogitant.*)

¶ HONESTUM: TI. I. They, out of their singular Humanity, and love of Virtue, lent their assisting aid to the Young Virgin in servitude,
L and

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and by down-right Robbery forc'd from her Habitation (*& honesti studio.*)

¶ HORARIUS. 1. Domitian, at the beginning of his Reign, used to take one hour to be private, and alone by himself in; and then all his Employment was to catch Flies, and stick them through the Bodies with a sharp Bodkin (*secretum sibi horarium sumere.*) *Secretum horarium est unius modi hora, non plarium; ut non nemo vult.*

¶ HORROR. 1. When all were in great fear, and some in despair; Alexander in an Assembly to cheer'd and animated his Army, that he free'd the timorous from fear, and fill'd all with Hope (*horatus est*) h. e. confirmavit &c.

2. Among the Captives were Darius's Wife and Sister. To visit, and comfort whom when Alexander was come; they seeing arm'd Men, embrac'd one another, and as tho' they were immediately to dye, set up a lamentable Outcry (*hortandasque*) h. e. confirmandas, bona spe implendas.

¶ HUC. 1. In this, they lodge select numbers of Men, and load the Machine with armed Soldiers (*huc.*)

¶ HUMANUS. 1. Things reputed Evil, fall more heavy, when they come unawares. Therefore let all things that are incident to Humane Life, be thought of before-hand (*omnia humana.*)

2. These are a little more civiliz'd than the rest of the Germans; being Neighbors to the Gauls, and accustomed to their Manners (*paulo humaniores.*)

3. Those that mourn in State, if they happen to do any thing civilly, or speak cheerfully, immediately recompose themselves again to Sorrow, and condemn themselves for ceasing to grieve (*humanus.*)

1. **JACEO.** Philosophy has lain neglected till this Age, and has received no Lustre from the Latin Tongue (*jacuit.*)

2. Poetry lay disregarded, and found no Countenance amongst the Romans for some Ages (*jacuit.*)

¶ **JACTO.** 1. I have a love for Curio. For Pompey I could even dye. But nothing is dearer to me than the bare Republick alone; in which you do not much busy your self (*tu non valde te jactas.*)

2. I find Curio will bestir himself two ways: first to take away somewhat from Cæsar, next to add somewhat to Pompey (*se jactaturum.*)

3. The Tribunes of the People held a Common Consultation with the Prætors, about fixing the Value and Rate of Money. For in those times the Coin was shifted about in such an unsettled manner, that a Man could not know for certain, what he was worth (*jactabatur sic.*)

¶ **JACTURA.** 1. Aristotle is amaz'd at those vastly chargeable Donations, and infinite expences, that are made to caress and please the People (*in his immanibus jacturis.*)

2. No one found fault with M. Scipio, for selling out Corn at a very easy Rate, in a time of Scarcity: for he got himself free from a great and inveterate Hatred of the People, by a Charge which was neither dishonest, nor extraordinary great (*nec turpi jactura, nec maxima &c.*)

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¶ JUBEO. 1. I did not so much labour that Cæsar might be permitted to be a Candidate for the Consulship in his absence, as that he might be permitted it, after the People had pass'd it (*jusserat.*) JUBET Populus cum aliquid, ferente magistratu, suffragiis comprobatur. Hinc illud, VELITIS JUBEATIS QUIRITES.

2. Wretched Man, that I have not time to punish you as I would! for this Moment puts me upon taking care of myself, and does not suffer me to be reveng'd of you (*præcavere mihi me*) nempe monet, jubet. Nam ut docet GRÆVIUS, apud optimos Scriptores ultimo loco ponitur verbum, quod præcedentibus non convenit, sed aliud mente est addendum. Cic. 10. ad Att. 3. Horum ego summorum imperatorum non modo res gestas non anteponi meis, sed ne fortunam ipsam; qua illi florentissima, nos duriorē conflictati videmur. CONFLICTATI non potest pertinere ad FLORENTISSIMA FORTUNA, sed cogitandum ac si scripsisset, florentissima fortuna usi sunt. PHÆDRUS lib. 5. Non veni dimitti, verum cruciari fame. Sc. jubeo.

¶ JUDICIUM. 1. We conceive that the whole Cognizance, and determination of this Cause belongs solely to our selves (*atque judicium.*)

2. The elder Son for his disobedience and lewdness, was pass'd by in his Father's last Will, and the Younger Brother made Heir in his Room (*in supremo patris judicio præteritus.*) Pro eo Cicero JUDICIO IMPROBARI: & contra PROBARI JUDICIO.

3. Tho' Perdiccas was not declar'd Alexander's Heir by word of Mouth, yet this seem'd to be Alexander's last will, that Perdiccas should be his Heir, since he deliver'd him his Ring, when he was at the point of Death (*judicium.*)

4. If Discontent may be laid aside, it may also not be taken up. It must be confess'd therefore, that it is taken up voluntarily and at pleasure (*voluntate & judicio suscipi.*)

5. I am of Opinion that all the Passions are in our own Power, that they are all taken up by choice, all voluntary (*omnes judicio suscepias.*)

¶ JUDICO. 1. The immortal Gods so determin'd, that the Persian Empire should end in their Country, who were to succeed in the Monarchy (*ita judicaverunt*) h. e. *decreverunt.*

2. The Victory determin'd the matter, contrary to what Delotarus thought (*judicavit.*)

3. I see Pompey will have the Senate, and the judges, on his side in this dissension (*quique res judicant.*)

¶ JURO. 1. Sextus Pompeius, and Sextus Appuleius, then Consuls, were the first who took the Oath of Fidelity to Tiberius Caesar (*primi in verba &c. juravere.*) *Translatum a militibus, qui se imperatori devovebant. Vis fuit, salutem propugnuros, & acta rata habituros.* J. F. GRONOV.

2. Both the Ravisher, and the Ravish'd Person, are Natives of our Country, as by the Witnesses upon their Oaths abundantly appears (*jura- tis testibus.*) *Vulgo, POSTQUAM JURARUNT. Non ita veseres.*

3. Those Ten, whom, after the Battle at Cannæ, Hannibal sent to the Roman Senate upon Oath of returning to the Carthaginian Camp, if they could not obtain an Exchange of Prisoners, did all, if they did not return (*juratos.*)

¶ JUS. 1. The Command of Nature, or of the People, or of him, that is the People's Vice-gerent is properly call'd *Jus*. This the Etymology

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of the word it self shews, which is deriv'd *de jubendo*; for that, as Festus informs us, the ancients call'd *jura jussa*.

2. You must consider the Nature of the judge, whether it be more inclin'd to the *Letter of the Law*, or to Equity (*juri*) h. e. *scripto juri*.

3. Another great Spring from which Injuries arise, is some Quirk and Cavil, and an over-subtle and malicious interpretation of the Laws; from whence that saying, *Summum Jus Summa Injuria*, is now become a daily and common Proverb among us. (*Strictum jus vocant jurisconsulti: Aristoteles dicitur Bodinam.*)

4. *Jus Civile* is that Law which any State uses. For if any one should call the Laws of Solon, the Civil Law of the Athenians, he would not do amiss. But when we say The Civil Law, without naming the particular State it belongs to, we mean the Roman Law, by way of Eminence: as when we say The Poet, without naming what Poet, we mean Homer among the Greeks: Virgil, among the Latins.

5. Walk to Court? Ph. To Court? (*in jus.*) *Hic pro ipso judiciorum loco ponitur.*

6. What is his by Law ought to be taken away from no Mortal Man (*Jus suum.*) *Hic significat jus quod jure continetur.*

7. When we say, *Jura sanguinis, naturalia* and *adoptionis*, we mean the Advantages from thence lawfully accruing.

8. The Story of the Argive Priestess is well known. It being the received Ceremony for her to be carried in a Chariot to an Anniversary Sacrifice in the Temple, some good distance out of Town, and the Mules not being brought time enough;

her two Sons Cleobis and Biton stripping themselves of their Cloaths anointed their Bodies with Oyl, and put themselves into the Traces. So the Priestess being carried into the Temple by her Sons, is reported to have pray'd the Goddess to bestow upon 'em the greatest reward of their Piety that could be given to Man. Afterwards the Young Men having feasted with their Mother, went to sleep, and were found dead the next Morning (*cum illam curru vehi jussu esset.*)

9. Making himself Master of the upper Grounds, he thunder'd upon the Enemy that lay under him, at will (*suo jure*) h. e. *ut voluit, pro arbitrio, nemine impediens; ut optimi quique explicant.*

10. Relying upon, and being supported by so much Power, they rob'd and plunder'd the State, without check or controll (*suo jure.*)

11. Sergius can't complain of being any ways trick'd in the Bargain; since he knew very well the Condition of what he had bought (*id, quod emerat, quo jure esset.*)

12. There came one after Sylla, who did not sell the Estates of particular Men, but took in and involv'd whole Countries and Provinces together in one Common Condition of Calamity (*uno calamitatis jure comprehenderet.*)

13. 'Tis the Duty of a Private Man to live upon the same level, and in the same Condition with his Fellow-Citizens; neither debasing himself below his just Height, nor endeavouring to raise himself above it (*aquo & pari cum civibus jure vivere.*)

14. Whereas the Weaker had been oppress'd by the Stronger, He, settling an Equality, kept to their Duty the Highest as well as the Lowest,

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all being equally subject to the Penalties of the Law
(*summo cum &c. pari jure retinebat.*)

15. Men have always desir'd such a Right as
all might have an equal share in; for otherwise,
it would be no Right at all (*jus equabile.*)

16. In several Cases, to let go something of our
strict and just Right, is not only generous, but ad-
vantagious too (*paulum de jure suo decedere.*)

17. I Endeavour all I can, that my Son should
love me as much as I do him: I give, I pass by,
I do not think it necessary to do all things with
Rigor, and to the Extent of my Authority (*pro
meo jure.*)

¶ JUSTUS. 1. You are sensible, Sofia, how
moderate and gentle a servitude you have all along
had with me, even from a Child (*quam justa ac
clemens.*) JUSTA est mitis, facilis.

Illa Virgiliana but citat Donatus.

Et iniquo pondere rastro.

Injusto sub fasce viam dum carpit.

Sic INJUSTA noverca h. e. dura, immitis.

¶ JUSTITIA est clementia, facilitas; INJUSTITIA
contrarium; quod vide.

2. Our Wars with the Latins, Sabines, and
Carthaginians were for Empire. The Carthaginians
were Perfidious and Treacherous; Hannibal cruel;
the rest more fair and merciful (*reliqui justiores.*)

3. Those are free-men, that are set at Liberty
from a real servitude (*ex justa*) h. e. *quæ reuera
servitas sit, non opinione & errore tantum.* Vin-
verus.

4. The Parliament have given order to those
who are entrusted with this Affair, that the said
Ship, or at least the full value of it be restor'd to
the foresaid Captain (*vel saltem ejus justum pre-
rium.*)

5. The Chief of the Senate, thought good, not to wait the ordinary full time for the Election of Officers, but that presently New Tribunes Military should be created, who should enter their Office on the Calends of October (*non expectandum iustum tempus.*)

6. The Answer of the Oracle was, that their Calamities should have an end, if they appeas'd the Manes of the Young Men, whom they had Murther'd. Upon this they erected Statues as big as the Life to the Young Men (*iusta magnitudinis.*)

7. Is there any judge, that can take knowledge of the Merits of your Cause, when you say not a Word for your self (*tua iusta?*)

¶ JUSTITIA. I. Two things make People trust and relie upon us, Wisdom, and Uprightness (*iustitia.*) Of these two Virtues, Uprightness, or Integrity (*iustitia*) has much the stronger and more effectual Tendency, to procure this Credit and Confidence from the People. For that, even without Wisdom, can go a great way toward the obtaining this End; whereas Wisdom, without that, is unable to do any thing: for the more shrew'd and cunning any Person is, the more he is suspected and hated, if he be n't reckon'd a Man of probity (*detracta opinione probitatis.*)

2. 'Tis necessary for all Men, to be reputed at least Men of Honesty and Integrity (*opinio iustitiae*;) otherwise, they will be accounted dishonest (*injusti*;) and then, having no Guard or Defence, they must needs be expos'd to perpetual Injuries.

3. 'Tis plain those Men were usually chosen Kings, of whose Honesty and Integrity the People had a great Opinion (*quorum de iustitia.*)

4. The

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4. The Single Virtue of Justice serves to give Men the Denomination of Good, Cic.

5. Dear Husband, I confess I have offended: I am convinc'd of it: now I beg of you, that the more Sedate your Mind is by Years, the more dispos'd it may be to pardon; that so my Simplicity may find some protection in your Clemency (*prospiciat aliquid in iustitia tua*)

¶ JUVENTUS. 1. He slew a Great Number of the Soldiers, and took several of their Leaders (*Juventutis.*) *Milites saepe JUVENES dicuntur.*

I.

1. I. B. I. I took a Wife. What a World of uneasiness did I find in that State! I had Children: a New Trouble (*ibi.*)

2. I have an inkling that they are upon that project: Syrus and your Man are whispering together I perceive (*ibi esse*) h. e. *clanculum inter se agere de argenteo abs te per fallaciam auferendo.*

3. He was a Man of great strength both of Body and Mind; but of an Evil Wicked Disposition. Intestine Wars, Murders, Rapines, were his Delight even from a Boy: and in the same he exercis'd his Youth (*ibique*) h. e. *in iis occupationibus, studiis.*

¶ IDEM. 1. They were extremely angry with us, for not being of the same sentiments with them (*idem illis.*)

¶ IDONEUS. 1. We ought to distribute some part of our Money, to well deserving Persons, that stand in need of such Assistance (*idoneis hominibus.*)

¶ ILLE.

of certain Words in the Latin Tongue. 171

¶ ILLE. 1. To say nothing of your Twenty Years Service with so much bravery, with so much success; from Hercules's Pillars, from the Ocean, and the utmost bounds of the Earth, through so many fierce sturdy Spanish and Gallick Nations, hither are you come victorious: you are to fight with a raw untrain'd Army, this very Summer Butcher'd, Vanquish'd, Besieg'd by the Gauls, unknown as yet to their Leader, and as little knowing him (*Ut &c. cum illâ virtute, cum illâ fortunâ radeam.*)

2. Were it not for this unlucky circumstance how happy should I be, having such (*talem*) a Mother, and so extraordinary a Wife (*illam autem uxorem!*)

3. Him they love: Him they trust with all their Secrets: *He they desire may live* (*illum ut vivat optant*) h. e. *ut ille vivat.* Pamphitum observes, *quid agat.* TERENTIUS.

¶ ILLIBATUS. 1. There was at that time a Peace between us and the French, that never had been in the least violated (*illibata pax.*)

¶ ILLIBERALITAS. 1. A Man should have a Decent regard to his Estate; for 'tis not over-reputable to let that be ruin'd by his Baseness and Neglect; and yet on the other hand, he should carry himself so as to avoid all suspicion of Sordidness and Avarice (*illiberalitatis*)

¶ IMMANIS. 1. When we have got the better of our Enemies, we should rest content with the Victory alone, and shew our selves merciful and kind to them afterwards; unless they are such, as have been Cruel, and inhumanly Barbarous (*immanes.*)

¶ IMMITTO. 1. Open your Houses, and give the full Reins to your Streams (*immitte.*)

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2. I immediately set Spurs to my Horse, and flew to that Legion of Fresh-Water Soldiers, that was coming out of the Camp (*equum immisit ad.*)

3. When he has once given a loose to his Speech, away he goes with an incredible Swiftneſs, and can no more stop himself, than one that is tumbling down a Precipice (*orationem immisit*) h. e. *orationi tanquam equo habenas remisit, fræna laxavit.*

4. Fortitude puts on: Moderation bridles in, and checks (*immittit.*)

5. He came with a long Beard, with Limbs trembling not by Old-Age, but hunger, scarce able to raise his Eyes that were sunk into his Head (*immisſa barbâ.*)

¶ IMMODESTIA. 1. We are not ignorant, how he gain'd that Victory. It was not procur'd by the Prowess of his own Army, but by the unruly disobedient behaviour of his Enemies (*adversariorum immodestia.*)

¶ IMMOTUS. 1. Tiberius had immoveably fixt his Resolution, not to hazard his own Life, or the safety of the Common-wealth (*Immotum fixumque Tiberio fuit.*)

¶ IMPAR. 1. Agrippa they said was fierce by nature, and exasperated by the disgraces which he suffer'd; besides that he was wholly unacquainted with affairs, and incapable of sustaining so great a Weight (*moli imparem.*)

¶ IMPEDIO. 1. Don't you see Sirrah, that I am miserably intangled by your contrivances? D. But I'll immediately disintangle you (*impediunt*) *tanquam in pedicas conjectum.*

¶ IMPELLO. 1. Formerly light Reasons weigh'd with you to do, what you now threaten (*te impellebans.*) *A lance translatum.* 2. Kings

2. Kings are easily inclin'd to the Ruin of thole, under whose Conduct Affairs are unsuccessfully Managed (*impelluntur*.)

¶ IMPENSUS. 1. The Germans make no use of Horses brought from other parts, which the Gauls are mightily delighted with, and purchase at an excessive price (*impensa parano pretio*.)

¶ IMPERATOR. 1. Tho' all Leaders of Armies were call'd *Imperatores*, yet the Name properly belong'd to those, who after Success in War, were honour'd with this Title, either by the acclamation of the Soldiery, or Decree of the Senate. After the dissolution of the Old Roman Common-Wealth, it began to be the perpetual *Prænomen* of the Prince, by Decree of Senate.

¶ IMPERITUS. 1. Do you here entice into a Trap Young Men, innocently bred, and unacquainted with the World (*imperitos rerum?*)

¶ IMPERIUM. 1. What Jupiter commands, Mortals must do (*pro imperio dicit*) h. e. *cum imperio, imperiosè*.

¶ IMPERO. 1. They do not plant Orchards and Gardens, nor inclose Meadows. Corn is the only thing they enjoyn the Earth to find (*Sola terra seges imperatur*) *tanquam tributum, obsides, certus militum numerus &c.*

¶ IMPIUS. 1. Nothing can soften the merciless inclement Manes; they spare none; they drag all to 'em (*impias*.)

¶ IMPLEO. 1. The Recommendation which we receiv'd from you in his behalf, we freely testify to have been made good by him, and deservedly given by you (*ab ipso impletam*.)

¶ IMPORTUNITAS. 1. Tho' he be a Man of incredible Haughtiness, and Boldness, yet being of a Sudden left alone, he fell into great fear and confusion (*importunitate*.)

2. The

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2. The People of Rome suffer'd the Pride of Tarquin, while their Women were forborn: *that insolent abuse* they could not endure (*hanc importunitatem.*)

¶ IMPORTUNUS. 1. Neither the Kings, nor those Proud Consuls before the Tribunician Power was created, nor the Lordly Imperious Dictator, nor the insolent unsupportable Decemvirs ever impos'd this Slavery upon us, to serve in War all the Year round (*importuni Decemviri.*)

2. If we gave in hopes of receiying again, we should give to every one as he is most rich, not as he is most deserving: but now we prefer a Poor Man before an arrogant, unsufferable Rich Man (*diviti importuno.*)

¶ IMPOTENS. 1. What hope can there be of that Republick, in which all things are oppress'd by the Arms of a Man of a most licentious ungovernable spirit (*hominis impotentissimi.*) *Impotens proprie de eo dicitur, qui nullum prorsus imperium in se habet: qui affectibus quasi in ditionem datus, quo ii cunque rapiant, ultero fertur.*

2. It cannot be denied but that they, who fear nothing, have no trouble of Mind, desire nothing eagerly, are elevated with no extravagant inordinate Mirth; are happy (*impotenti letitia effervantur.*)

¶ IMPOTENTIA. 1. Messina, a Confederate City of Sicily, complain'd to the Romans of the intolerable out-rages of the Carthaginians (*de impotentia.*)

¶ IMPROBUS. 1. The Romans not confin'd within the Bounds of Italy, wage War with all Kings, and grasp the Empire of the whole World in their unreasonable greedy Hopes (*spe improba.*)

PHÆDRUS

PHEDRUS Lib. 1. Fab. 6. Sic totam pradam sola improbitas abstulit.

2. There is no one thing more impudent and importunate, than the Belly. It will be heard, whether a Man will or not (*improbiar.*)

3. Such was the perfidiousness of our seditious and restless Countrey-men at home, that being altogether taken up with the preservation of our selves from surrounding dangers, we could not bend our whole care, and our Entire Forces, as we wish'd we could have done, to defend the Common Cause of Religion. (*improborum civium.*)

¶ IMPRODENS. 1. If we offend People undesignedly (*imprudens.*) it shews Carelessness and Negligence; if designedly (*sciens.*) Rashness.

¶ IMPUTO. 1. As he that imputes, what he has given, destroys the Grace of it: so he that shews how much he gives, does not upbraid, but only recommends his present (*imputat.*) h. e. in *expensi rationibus inscribit.*

2. Some Men set to our Account the good Offices we do 'em. Athenodorus says he would not go to any Man's House to Supper, that would not think himself indebted to him for it (*nobis imputant.*)

3. Sertinius reckon'd the Senators were indebted to him, for that he was contented with Six Hundred Thousand Sesterces (*imputavit Senatoribus, quod.*)

¶ IN. 1. Let them with all my heart, since the times are such, be liberal out of other Men's Estates: let them be merciful to the Thieves of the Treasury: but let them not lavish away our Blood, and whilst they spare a few that are wicked, endeavour

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deavour the Destruction of all the good (*fur misericordes in furibus erarii.*)

2. Porfena gave freely to the Romans his rich Camp furnish'd with Provisions, convey'd out of the plentiful Countries of Hetruria: this was afterwards sold and call'd Porfena's Goods: which Title signified rather their thankful Acceptance of the Gift, than any open Sale of the King's Estate, which was not so much as in the power of the Romans (*qua ne in potestatem quidem esset P. R.*) *Ita frequenter veteres. Vide GRONOV. ad Livium: lib. 2. cap. 14.*

3. The bravest Men of our State, in the best of times, thought it the most glorious and most creditable thing they could do, to ward off Injuries from their Clients, and from Foreign Nations, that were in Friendship with, and in Subjection to the Roman People (*qua in amicitiam P. R. diuinoque essent.*) *Sic pro lege Manilia, cum vestros portus in praedonum fuisse potestatem Sciatis. Exempla nusquam non obvia. Vide GELLIUM Lib. 1. C. 7.*

¶ *INAUDIO. 1. ENCL.* Good God, what a Power Gold has! I believe he has had some inkling by this time, that I have a Treasure at home: this he gapes after; for this reason he is so eager to marry my Daughter (*jam illum inaudivisse.*) *IN-AUDIRE est, ejus rei, quae occultè habeatur, generaturve, levem auditionem accipere. Cic. Epist. ad Fam. Lib. 9. Ep. 24. Et Aquini & Fabrateria consilia sunt inita de me, quae te video inaudisse.*

¶ *INCHOATUS. 1.* The deepest Knowledge and Contemplation of Nature, must be lame in a manner, and imperfect, unless it proceed and tend forward to Action (*atque inchoata sit.*)

¶ INCIDO. 1. He happen'd to live in those times wherein the Macedonians flourish'd, and were at that height of Renown, as to eclipse his Merit (*Ætas ejus incidit in ea tempora.*)

¶ INCIPIO. 1. Do you take me to be so proper a Person, for you to fall a tricking so bare fac'dly? (*quem fallere incipias*) h. e. *fallas.* Vide COEPI.

¶ INCIVILIS. 1. 'Tis contrary to Law and Equity to pick out one part of a Law, and determine a Cause by it, without considering the whole Law (*incivile est.*)

2. Manlius, the Preserver of the Capitol, carrying himself, too loftily, and above the level of a Fellow-Citizen they pitch'd headlong from the Top of the Castle, which he had defended (*altius & incivilius.*) Vide CIVILIS & COMMUNIS.

¶ INCLINO. 1. Cæsar frequently renew'd the Battle wherein his Forces began to give back, by his own Personal Valour, stopping the Renegadoes, catching them by the Throats, and forcing their Faces upon the Enemy (*inclinatam aciem.*)

¶ INCOMMODO. 1. The Tribunes, that they might not seem rudely to oppose, even in the smallest matters, made no great ado against the passing of this Bill (*incommode adversari.*)

2. I found their Colour change all of a Sudden, because Fortune had thrown upon 'em my arrival at such an untoward, unseasonable time (*tam incommode.*)

¶ INCREPO. 1. Whilst Remus derides the Narrowness of the Rampire, and shews his dislike and contempt of it by leaping over it; he is slain, whether by his Brother's order or no, is doubtful (*idque increpat saltu.*) *Venustè meliores apud scrip-*

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iores quæ sunt orationis traducuntur ad res, seu facta. Sic apud Propert. INCREPARE BOVES STIMULO. Columella dixit ADMONERE FLAGELLO; & Virgilius ADMONERE TELO. J. G. GRÆVIUS.

¶ INDE. 1. In the mean time our Friends will bring the Mony, that they have promis'd: *one of this Phormio will repay the Old Men (inde.)*

2. He married a Wife, and he had two Children by her: *the Elder of those I adopted (inde majorem.)*

¶ INDICENS. 1. If you had (as I could wish) a Colleague like your self, or you were like your Colleague, my Speech would be needless. For being both good Consuls, you would, *even without my speaking*, do all things to the advantage of the Republick: and if you were bad, you would neither hearken to my words, nor mind my Counsels (*etiam me indicente.*) *Terentius Adelp.*

3. 4. v. 62. NON, ME INDICENTE, HÆC FI-
UNT.

¶ INDICO. 1. Quintus Scævola going to buy an Estate desir'd the Owner to tell him at one word, *what 'twas he must have for't*: The Seller did so; and Scævola told him, He thought 'twas worth more; and accordingly gave him two hundred Guineys over. (*Ut semel indicaret.*)

¶ INDILIGENS. 1. He bestow'd as much time upon his Estate, as a *careful thrifty* Master of a Family ought. The rest of his Hours he employ'd upon Learning, and the Republick (*non indiligens.*) *Diligentia virtus est, quæ ad patrem-familias propriè pertinet.*

2. My Husband *unthriftilly* manages the well-gotten Estate of my Father. He constantly made two Talents a Year of these Farms. Bless me! what a difference there is between one Man and another

another! (*indiligenter intatur.*) Vide. DILIGENTIA.

¶ INDUCO. 1. Those are slight matters, which you have fancied to your self to be very weighty things (*in animum tuum induxisti.*) Phrasin hanc adamare videtur Terentius. Interdum Prepositionem omittit.

¶ INDUSTRIA. 1. The first seven Kings of Rome, by a kind of Providence, were various in their Tempers; according as the Nature and Good of the Common-Wealth requir'd (*quædam factorum industria.*)

2. Lucius Crassus and Lucius Philippus had a great deal of Wit and Pleasantry: C. Cæsar the Son of Lucius had more still, and more studied (*magisque de industria.*)

¶ INEPTUS. 1. Your Actors upon the Stage have a great many foolish impertinent Gestures, which are very displeasing and offensive to the Spectators (*ineptus.*)

¶ INERS. 1. I confess this has rightly happen'd to me, since I am so silly and helpless; so void of all contrivance (*ram iners.*)

¶ INFENSUS. 1. Their Malice was chiefly bent against Cnæius Lentulus, because he was thought the Man, who rendred Drusus inflexible to their demands (*Maximè infensi.*)

¶ INFERIOR. 1. Timotheus, the Son of Conon; tho he was not inferior to his Father in the Glory of War; yet not content with that, added Learning to it (*inferior fuisset, quam pater.*)

¶ INFESTUS. 1. Tho not thoroughly recover'd of a great fit of Sickness, he follow'd his Uncle into Spain, with a very slender Retinue; through Ways dangerous and beset with the Enemy (*per infestas hostibus.*)

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2. What shall I first complain of? or where shall I principally begin? What, or from whom shall I desire aid? Shall I at this time implore the protection of the Immortal Gods, or of the Roman People, or yours, that have the greatest Power? A Father villanously murder'd, the Goods seiz'd, possess'd, plunder'd by Enemies: the Life of the Son *in perpetual danger*, often attack'd with Sword and Ambush (*infesta.*) *Sc. insidiis, quæ semper & ubique ab insidiatoribus infestatur, ut nusquam intacta sit; UT INFESTISSIMUM ET PERICULOSUM ITER in Cluentina, quod infestatur a latronibus, & INFESTISSIMA CILICIÆ PARS, in epistolis. Sæpe INFESTUS non addito casu, sed subaudito ponitur. GRÆVIUS.*

¶ INFICIAS. 1. I Think I shall have said enough of the Virtues and Actions of this great Man, if I add but this one thing, which no one can deny (*quod nemo eat inficias:*) That before Epaminondas's Birth, and after his Death, Thebes was constantly subject to a Foreign Power: *but on the contrary (contra ea,)* while he presided in that Common-Wealth, it became the Leading State of Greece: whence we may draw this Conclusion, That the Bravery of one Great Man does more advance a State than the whole Mass of People.

¶ INFICIO. 1. We have lain long in those Vices: 'tis hard to wash'em out: for we are not stain'd, but *deeply dy'd (infecti.)*

¶ INFORMO. 1. Nature has planted in Man an impatient Desire and Inclination to Rule, so that a Soul rightly *fashioned and form'd by Nature* will never endure to be Subject to another, unless he be one, that instructs, or advises, or is invested with a just and lawful Authority

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rity, for the benefit of the Publick (*a natura informatus.*)

¶ INGENIUM. 1. He that converses with Men of such dispositions, and yet receives no hurt from 'em, must needs have a great command over himself (*cum ejusmodi ingeniis.*)

¶ INGRATIIS. 1. The effect of this Stratagem was, That they were all forc'd to fight, whether they would or no (*ingratiis.*)

¶ INGRATUS. 1. Kindnesses, that are extorted from a Man, or that slip from him without thinking, lay no obligation, how great soever they may appear (*ingrata sunt*) h. e. *pro iis gratias non debemus.*

2. One sells me Corn, which keeps me from starving. Tho' this be necessary for me, yet it lays no obligation upon me. The Merchant sells it for his own advantage only (*ingratum est.*)

3. By my Faith if the Gods would treat me as I deserve, they would send some sturdy fellow to bang me lustily: for to speak the truth, I have had no grateful resentment of the favours they have done me (*ingrata habui.*)

¶ INGREDIOR. 1. A Wise Man enters upon nothing, without thinking that some Accident or other may prevent his Design (*ingreditur*) h. e. *incipit ita frequenter CICERO.*

2. 'Tis not possible to tell, what a dismal thing it is to be on Ship-board. You little know, what danger and uneasiness you have mis'd, who have never enter'd the Sea (*ingressus mare.*) *Proprie dixit INGRESSUS. Nam qui jam navigavit, EGRESSUS dicitur. DONATUS.*

¶ INHIO. 1. The Splendid Inheritance, after which most certainly the Criminal chiefly gapes,

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lies within our Territories (*quam in primis in-*
biat) ID INHIAT (*thesaurum nempe.*)
PLAUT.

¶ INHIBEO. 1. Quit Darius his side, and
come over to us: or if this be not safe, as soon
as the engagement is begun, row backwards, and
leave the fight by degrees (*inhibete remis.*) *Inhi-*
bere remis est nautica locutio, qua significatur nave
non conversâ retro remigare, quod faciebant aut ap-
pulsuri ad littus aut in pralio fugam adornantes. GRÆ-
VIUS. *Vid.* GRONOV. OBSERV. Lib. 4. Cap. ult.

¶ INHUMANUS. 1. If a Man had any confide-
rable Cause upon his Hands, or Business that re-
quir'd attentive Thinking, no one could blame
him for being very thoughtful as he walk'd or
rid: But should he shew himself so at a Feast a-
mong Company, he would be thought a rude, or
ill-bred Man for not observing the difference of
Seasons (*inhumanus videatur.*)

¶ INJUNGO. 1. After he had concluded the
War with Spain, and was come into Syria to set-
tle the Affairs of the East; he put Phrahates into
a great fear, lest he should design to make War
upon Parthia (*metum Phrakati injunxit*) h. e.
intulit. Sic injungere injuriam, detrimentum, pro
inferre. Exempla apud optimos Scriptores occur-
runt.

2. The Kings of Lacedæmon, lest by conten-
ding in vain against Fortune, they should bring
greater damages upon their City, were for mar-
ching back with the Army (*detrimenta injunge-*
rent) h. e. *inferrent, importarent.*

¶ INJURIA 1. Justice begets in People a
Mighty Esteem and Admiration of a Man: and
not without reason; it being impossible for any
not

to be Just, that is afraid of Death, Pain, Banishment, or Poverty (*nec injuria.*)

¶ INJURIUS. 1. 'Tis unjust to serve all alike. S. What is it unjust, to revenge one's self of one's Enemies? (*injuriū est*) h. e. *injuriousum.*

2. Should a Fool in a Ship-wrack have gotten a Plank, may a Wise Man take it away from him, if he can? No; because 'twould be a piece of Injustice (*quia injuriū sit.*)

¶ INJUSTITIA. 1 My only Son, who ought to have had an equal share at least with me, in these enjoyments, him have I driven away by my unreasonable harshness and severity (*injustitia mea.*)

¶ INNOCENTIA. 1. Innocence is such a disposition of mind, as hurts no body. CIC.

2. Publius Rutilius, when he was young, got the Vogue of a very honest Man and a good Lawyer, by frequenting the House of Mucius (*opinionem innocentia.*)

3. In the Province he behav'd himself with singular Integrity, for two years together (*innocentiam præstitit.*)

¶ INOPIA. 1. Scipio's Leisure was a voluntary Retirement from Business; whereas my Leisure proceeds from want of Business, not from any desire of giving my self a respite from the disturbances of Company (*negotii inopiâ.*)

2. The Germans, having tried all means, and finding themselves not able to pass the Rhine by force, for want of Ships; nor by stealth, by reason of the Guards of the Menapii, pretended to return to their own habitations (*propter inopiam navium.*)

¶ INSANIA. 1. Insania signifies Sickness or Unsoundness of Mind. CICERO.

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¶ INSCRIBO. 1. Of Friendship I have treated in another Book, which is entitled *Lælius* (*inscribitur.*)

¶ INSEQUOR. 1. He follow'd him with his drawn Sword, and had kill'd him, but that he slipt into a House, and drew the door after him (*insecutus est*) *ad ulciscendum nempe vox in ea re propria.* Virgil. Georg. 1. v. 408.

*Apparet liquido sublimis in aëre Nisus,
Et pro purpureo pœnas dat Scylla capillo.*

*Quacunque illa levem fugiens secat athera pennis,
Ecce inimicus atrox magno stridore per auras
Insequitur Nisus: qua se fert Nisus ad auras
Illa levem fugiens raptim secat athera pennis.*

¶ INSISTO. 1. Where shall I find Antipho? Or where shall I set out first to look him (*insistam?*)

¶ INSTAURO. 1. Darius, when he was renewing the War, died in the midst of his Preparations for it, leaving several Children behind him (*instauraret.*) *Recentioribus in ore est RESTAURO, vox veteribus incognita.*

¶ INSTITUO. 1. I am in such a Passion, that I cannot set or dispose my mind for thinking (*instituire.*)

2. He commenc'd a Suit against her in the Ecclesiastical Court, pretending a Matrimonial Contract between him and her (*actionem instituit.*)

3. In my time Philo, whom I have frequently heard, set up reading Oratory at one time, and Philosophy at another (*prælegere instituit.*)

4. In Military Affairs, he both made many Alterations, and New Institutions: and brought some things back to the Old Custom (*& commutavit multa, & instituit.*)

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5. He brought up a practise of their singeing his Beard and Locks with burning Wall-nut-shells (*instituit ut.*)

6. Rome was govern'd at the first by Kings. Liberty and the Consulship L. Brutus introduc'd (*instituit.*)

7. He was not so principled from a Child, as to be able to know the duties of a faithful honest Master of a Family (*ita institutus.*)

¶ INSTO VEL INSISTO. 1. After Lepidus's Letters, yours were read. The Senate was urgent with Cornutus to put 'em to the deliberation of the House (*flagitare institit Cornutum.*) h. e. *cæpit flagitare: id verò, auctare Grævio, eleganti periphrasi dicitur pro FLAGITAVIT: Terent. Hecyr. III, 3. HANC HABERE ORATIONEM MECUM A PRINCIPIO INSTITIT, h. e. habuit. Ita COEPI. Phadr. I. 2. Quoniam grave omnino insuetis onus, & cæpissent queri, h. e. quererentur. Sic & INCIPIO, apud Phadrum, de vicini furis nuptiis, ET CONTINUO NARRARE INCIPIT. Terent. Andr. 3. 2. O Dave, itan' contemnor abs te? aut itane tandem idoneus tibi videor esse quem tam aperte fallere incipias dolis?*

2. He was the first that began to adore Caius Cæsar, as a God: when returning out of Syria, he would not adventure to approach his Presence, but with his Head wrapt in a Veil, first turning about his Body, then falling prostrate (*primus institit.*)

¶ INSTRUO. 1. Those that in a Free-State set themselves to be feared, are the maddest People in the World. For, as 'tis well observ'd by Ennius, Whom Men fear, they also hate; and whom they hate, they wish out of the World (*ita sese instruunt ut &c.*)

2. Let

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2. Let him repair hither, he who calls himself the Husband, *here let him commence his Suit, and demand the delivery of the Person, whom he claims for his Wife (suam hinc litem instruat.)*

¶ INTEGER. 1. They found the Goods of the Ship for the most part *untouch'd as yet, and neither exchang'd or sold (adhuc integras.)*

2. Aratus, finding a large Sum of Mony was requisite to settle this Business, said he intended to go to Alexandria, and *order'd that the business should be reserv'd entire till his Return (remque integram ad reditum suum jussit esse.)*

3. He gave Tiberius Nero, and Claudius Drusus, the command of Armies, thô but his Sons-in-Law, and *while that his own Family was yet flourishing with Heirs (integrâ etiamdum domo suâ.)*

¶ INTELLIGO. 1. We usually trust and relie upon such Persons, whom we believe to have a better Understanding than our selves (*plus intelligere quam nos*) h. e. *plus videre; quod quidem Ciceroni familiare loquendi genus est.*

¶ INTEMPERANS. 1. So ungovernable is Military Glory in a Man of Honour (*intemperans.*)

¶ INTENDO. 1. Mony must be had some way or other: a Trick *must be aim'd at the Old Fellow (intendenda est) quasi sagitta in scopum.*

2. I desire of Chrysogonus to be contented with our Estate, and Fortunes, and not to demand our Blood and Life: next; I beg of you Judges, to resist the Villany of the audacious, to lighten the Calamity of the innocent, and in the cause of Sextus Roscius, to ward off the danger, that *is levell'd at all (in omnes intenditur.)*

3. Champions, when they give their Adversary a Blow, fetch a Groan, in bringing their whirle-bats round; not that they are in pain, or
out

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out of heart, but because by venting that noise their whole body is *strain'd*, and the Stroke comes with greater vehemence (*intenditur.*)

4. They that would speak louder than ordinary, *strain* their sides, Throat, and Tongue (*intendunt.*)

¶ INTENTO. 1. Pain seems to be Virtue's most violent Adversary. That *holds out and shakes* its burning Torches at us: that threatens to vanquish Fortitude, Magnanimity, and Patience (*intendat.*)

¶ INTER. 1. Neither upon the death of Æneas, nor afterwards *during the time of a Woman's Guardianship* durst either Mezentius, or the Tuscans, or any other of the borderers rise up in arms (*inter muliebrem tutelam.*)

2. From Romulus his time, *in so many years, so many Wars* but two sets of Royal Spoils have been won. So rare has the Fortune of that honor been (*inter tot annos tot bella*) h. e. *cum tot anni præterierint, sint elapsi* &c.

¶ INTERCEDO. 1. The Consuls, seeing nothing could be done by the Senate, *because of the interposition of the Tribunes* took counsel together with the Chief of the Nobility at home in their private Houses (*intercedentibus Tribunis.*)

¶ INTERCESSIO. 1. Others say he was afraid of being call'd to an Account, for what he had acted in his first Consulship, against all Law, Religion, and *Remonstrances to the contrary* (*intercessiones.*)

¶ INTERCIDO. 1. Let our Friends perish, as long as our Enemies *perish with them* (*intercidant.*)

¶ INTERDICO. 1. As Masters forbid their Slaves to have any dealing with Strangers; so you
forward

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forwarn the Nobles having any Commerce and Inter-
course with the Commons: least we by our
Courtesie and Munificence should win the Com-
mons, and the Commons again become dutiful
and obedient to us (*interdicitis Patribus commer-
cio plebis.*)

¶ INTEREST. 1. *This is the Difference betwixt
a King and a Tyrant: A King by the consent of
Senate and People, has about him so many armed
Men, as to enable him to resist Enemies, and sup-
press Seditions. A Tyrant, against the will both
of Senate and People, gets as great a Number as
he can either of Enemies, or profligate Subjects
to side with him against the Senate and the Peo-
ple (Hoc Rex & Tyrannus interest.)* TERENTIUS
ADELP. Act. 1. Sc. 1. v. 51. *Hoc Pater, ac
Dominus interest: hoc qui nequit, fateatur se nescire
imperare liberis.*

¶ INTERITUS. 1. Here's a Man for you, who has
desir'd strongly to be King of the Roman People,
and Lord of all Nations, nay and has accomplish'd it.
If any one thinks this an Honourable Ambition,
he is out of his Wits. For he approves *the sub-
version and ruin* of Laws and Liberty, and ac-
counts the most base and detestable Oppression of
them, glorious (*interitum.*)

¶ INTERMITTO. 1. Since that time *we have
scarce ever ceas'd both disputing and writing upon
Points of highest importance (nihil ferè intermi-
simus nec disputare, nec.)*

2. Where the River *breaks off* the Town is
guarded with a vast high Mountain (*intermittit.*)

3. The Men do as they are order'd, and *break
off* their sport (*intermittunt.*)

¶ INTERNOSCO. 1. That ye may be able to
distinguish us and know one from'tother, I'll have
little

little Wings upon my Hat (*internosse nos.*)

¶ INTERPONO. 1. You would do wiser, in my Judgment at least, if you did not intermeddle in the making up of that peace, which is neither approved by the Senate, nor the People, nor any Good Man (*si te in istam pacificationem non interponeres.*)

2. Miltiades, as soon as he was arriv'd at Lacedæmon would not go to the Magistrates for Audience: but spinning out the time as long as possibly he could, pretended for an excuse that he waited for his Collegues (*causam interposuit.*)

3. He enjoy'd a most excellent Health thô for the preserving it, he did nothing more than rub down all his Limbs thrice a Week, and fast one day in a Month (*inediam unius diei per &c. interponeret.*)

¶ INTERVENIO. 1. He says that no one can live pleasantly, without living virtuously: that Fortune has little dealing with a Wise Man (*exiguam intervenire.*)

¶ INSERVIO. 1. After he was arriv'd at Thebes, he so far set himself to follow their ways (*adeo studiis eorum inserviit,*) that no one could equal him in labor and strength of body. For all the Bœotians study firmness of Body more than acuteness of Wit (*inserviunt.*)

¶ INSOLENS. 1. Instead of Modesty, instead of Abstinence, instead of Bravery; Boldness, Corruption, Avarice were in request. Which thô my Mind, a Stranger to immoral Practises, threw off with scorn; yet amidst so many Vices my weak Age happen'd to be tainted and seiz'd with Ambition (*insolens malarum artium.*)

¶ INTRA. 1. Thus we live: We read or write somewhat every day: then we feast with our Friends not only not above the Law, if there
be

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be any Law now: but even *more sparingly than the Law tolerates (intra legem.)*

¶ INTUEOR. 1. They regarded rather what conduc'd to their own Power and Greatness, than to the good of all Greece (*Id potius intuebantur, quod.*)

¶ INVADO. 1. Bribery is an Evil, which has but of late *invaded* this Republick (*invast in.*)

2. Panætius avows, that Profit and Honesty are the same: and declares that no greater Evil ever *invaded* Mankind than their Opinion; who first made a Difference between them (*in vitam hominum invasisse.*)

3. If any Man would go about to *attack* this Philosophy, which we chiefly profess to follow; he would have many of the Philosophers on his side (*invadere in.*)

¶ INVEHO. 1. Neptun's Trumpeter, Triton, is painted *riding upon* Monsters with human Heads (*invehens.*)

¶ INVEHOR. 1. Callistratus the Athenian Ambassador, who was esteem'd the best Orator of his Time, *inveigh'd mightily against* the Thebans and Argives (*multa inveltus est in.*)

2. When a Sawcy Fellow, Demænetus by name, in an Harrangue to the People in Council; had begun to detract from his Actions; and *inveigh'd a little against* him; he made no other answer, but that he now found his Prayers were heard; for he had ever made it his humble request to the Gods, that the Romans might enjoy such a Liberty, whereby every one might be free, to speak his Sentiments of whom he pleas'd (*ac nonnulla inveheretur.*)

¶ INVENIO. 1. Perus was taken Prisoner, but so deeply resented the disgrace of his being van-
quish'd,

quish'd, that, tho' he got quarter of the Enemy, he would neither eat, nor suffer his wounds to be dress'd, and could hardly be prevail'd with to live (*cum veniam ab hoste invenisset.*)

2. This is that Titus Manlius, who being Challeng'd by a French Man, kill'd him in a Duel by the River Anien, and from wearing a Chain, which he took from his Neck, got the Surname of Torquatus (*invenit.*)

3. What shall I do? How shall I wretched Man, that have less than nothing, get the money so suddenly (*Inveniam?*)

¶ INVETERO. I. Nothing shall be wanting, which may any way conduce to the Confirmation and Establishment of that Commerce and mutual Friendship, that now has been of long continuance between both Nations (*inter utramque gentem jam diu inveteravit.*)

¶ INVICTUS. I. They said the City of Rome would be invincible and Eternal by that Union (*invictam.*)

¶ INVIDENTIA. I. If Discontent were incident to a Wise Man; so might Pity, so might Envy (*invidentia*) non dixi invidia, quæ tum est, cum invidetur; ut effugiamus ambiguum nomen. CICERO.

¶ INVIDEO. I. Tell me Blæsus, where thou hast thrown this murder'd Body. Even Enemies grudge not burial to the Slain (*Sepulturam invident.*)

¶ INVIDIA. I. *Invidia* and *Invidentia* are deriv'd from looking too wistfully upon the Fortune of another. CICERO.

2. This Action was highly resented by many, and drew a great odium upon the King (*magneque erat invidiæ &c.*)

3. Marius

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3. Marius brought Metellus, an useful and excellent Citizen, into hatred and ill-will, by a false Accusation (*in invidiam adduxit.*)

4. Cleombrotus, the Spartan General, fearing a Clamour unadvisedly ventur'd to fight Epaminondas; which thing ruin'd the Lacedæmonian Greatness (*invidiam timens.*)

5. A great many Men dare not speak out what they really think, tho' perhaps 'tis for the best, for fear of giving Offence (*invidia metu.*)

6. A Worthy and truly brave Citizen scorns to bring any one into Hatred or Disrepute with the People by false Accusations (*in invidiam vocare.*)

7. To abolish the Scandal of the odious things which he had committed, he gave out that he intended to build a most magnificent Temple to Apollo (*ad abolendam invidie famam.*)

8. Going with a Fleet into Asia, and fighting unsuccessfully at Cyme he fell again into the odium of the People (*in invidiam recidit.*)

¶ INVITO. 1. Augustus was very moderate in the use of Wine. Cornelius Nepos says he never us'd to drink above thrice at a meal. When he gave himself the greatest Freedom, he never exceeded a Quart (*Largissime se invitaret.*)

2. Being entertain'd friendly and courteously from house to house, after they had view'd the Walls, and City standing thick with Buildings, they wonder'd how in so short a time the Roman State should grow so great (*invitati per domos hospitaliter*) h. e. *non ad epulas vocati, sed vino epulisque laute, benigne, comiter excepti, & tractati.*

3. Cæsar's Soldiers take their Friends of Pompey's side, into the Camp to treat 'em, and Pompey's

pey's Soldiers, those of Cæsar's (*invitandi causâ*)
h. e. *ut eos vino epulisque laute & comiter ex-*
cipiant.

4. For my part I believe Phæbus has been playing the Good-Fellow, and is asleep. A great chance, *but he took a little too much at Sup-*
per (nisi invitavit sese plusculum) h. e. *plus paulo ad-*
bibit.

¶ INVISITATUS. 1. The Elephants *which they*
had never before seen, first struck the Romans with Admiration, and afterwards oblig'd 'em to quit the Field (*invisitati ante*) h. e. *antehac non visi Romanis.*

2. If any thing *never before seen* and worthy Admiration, was brought to Rome; they used to exhibit it either in the Forum, the Theater, or the Circus (*invisitatum.*)

¶ INURO. 1. It is the property of a Man that's angry, *eagerly to desire the fixing of a lasting Pain on him, by whom he thinks he is injur'd* (*cupere, a quo &c. dolorem inurere.*)

¶ INUTILIS. 1. You see her Beauty and Youth: nor are you to be told, how *improper* both those things are for preserving her Chastity, and what She has (*inutiles.*)

¶ IPSE. How scandalous must it be to flatter a Tyrant, since *even living* under a Tyrant is scandalous to us (*vivere ipsum?*)

2. As I was returning from thence, a Jealousie dropt into my head *from the bare circumstances of the thing alone*: but little provision: the Old Gentleman himself melancholy: the Wedding all of a Sudden: these things don't hang together (*ex ipsa re.*)

3. I know how he will take this, if *he comes to understand the naked truth of the matter*; since
N this;

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this, which is a slighter business, has put him into such a Passion (*ipsam rem, ut sit, respiciet.*)

4. Having been ~~ten~~ whole days in the Country, I had a mighty desire to be in Town again, and to enjoy your good Company (*decem ipsas dies*) h. e. *integros, solidos totos.*

¶ IRRUO. 1. Syrus, for God sake, take care my Father *does not break in here.* S. Hold your Tongue: I'll take care (*se irruat huc.*) Ita & RUO. CÆTEROS RUEREM, AGEREM, TUNDEREM &c. *Adelp.*

¶ Is. 1. How do you know, Husband, but that She pretended to hate me *for this reason*, that She might be more with her own Mother (*ea causâ*)

2. We had before made known to you, our excessive Sorrow for the heavy and unheard of Calamities of the Protestants inhabiting the Valleys of Piemont; whom the Duke of Savoy persecutes with so much Cruelty; *but that we made it our business rather*, that you should at the same time understand that we are not only affected with the multitude of their Sufferings, but are using the utmost of our Endeavours to relieve and comfort them in their Distresses (*nisi id magis operam dedissemus.*) h. e. *ad id.* TER. AND. Ac. 1. Sc. 1. v. 130. *Et nunc id operam do, ut per falsas nuptias Vera objurgandi causa sit, si denegat.*

3. We question not but that your Majesty will take care, that the Merchants aforesaid may reap the fruit of these Articles; *and be so far under your Protection*, that both their Persons and Estates may be secure and free from all manner of Injury and Vexation (*in eâque vestra tutelâ sint.*)

¶ ISTIC.

¶ ISTIC. 1. I'll have you Marry to day, Son, as I told you. P. *Neither in this thing, nor in any other, shall you ever find any delay in me of obeying you (neque istic, neque alibi.)*

¶ ITA. Living in conformity to Nature means I suppose living always agreeably to the Rules of Virtue, and using other things which are suited to our Natural Inclinations, so far as they are not repugnant to Virtue (*ita, si ea non &c. repugnant.*)

2. *A Peace was concluded upon these terms that the River Albula, which they now call Tybris, should be the bounds of the Tuscans and Latins (Pax ita convenerat.)*

3. Romulus supposing that his Laws would by this means be lookt upon as Sacred and inviolable by the Wild Country People, if he had made himself Venerable by some badges of Royal Power; carried a greater Majesty, as by his other Port, so especially by chusing Twelve Lictors to follow him (*ita sancta generi hominum agresti fore ratus.*)

¶ ITERUM. 1. L. Veturius and Sp. Posthumius, when they were the second time Consuls, were deliver'd up to their Enemies, the Samnites, for concluding a Peace with them, of their own Heads, without any orders from the Senate or People (*iterum.*)

2. To be impos'd upon the first time is inconvenient, a second time, Foolish, the third time, Scandalous.

3. Pompey forc'd Cæsar to give back, once near Dyrrachium: Another time, in the last Battle that was fought in Spain.

L.

1. LABO. He had certainly gain'd his Point, having now made a Considerable Party in the Senate, had not M. Cato's Speech confirm'd the tottering House (*labentem ordinem*) nempe Senatorium.

¶ LABOS: LABOR. 1. When any Affliction or Difficulty is cast upon us, all the intermediate time, before we come to know of it, is meer gain to us (*objectus est labos.*)

2. Him I found a Singular Friend to me, both in my distress, and in my prosperity (*in labore meo.*) *Iliaci labores Virg. 4. Æn. h. e. erumna, mala, calamitates Trojanorum.*

3. As soon as I recollected my self several things came into my mind, which made me think that that trouble would be even an honour to you (*istum laborem.*) *Accusationem dicit, quam Dolabella contra Appium instituerat.*

4. What business has he here, they cry'd; since he is not impower'd, either to augment the Soldiers Pay, or to redress their Grievances (*labores?*)

5. My Mistress thought Pamphilus her Chief Good: but alas! how much concern and uneasiness has She from Him (*quem laborem capit!*)

6. P. How do the Greeks maintain the Field?

T. It cannot be express'd, how hard they are put to it (*quantum suppetit laboris.*)

7. My Father Jupiter will take care that Alcmena shall be deliver'd of two Children at one labor (*uno labore*) h. e. *uno fœtu, uno dolore mirino.*

¶ LABOR,

¶ LABOR, ERIS: ERE. 1. Empedocles who is out in many other things, *blunders* most shamefully in his Opinion of the Gods (*labitur.*)

¶ LABORO. 1. Epicurus often says many excellent things: but how consistent they are with his Principles, *he cares not* (*non laborat.*)

2. Since they themselves *regard* not, how they write, I see no reason why they should be read (*laborant.*)

3. The Theban Magistrates were inform'd that the Exiles were come into the City. This they, being eager upon their Entertainment, slighted so far, that they *did not trouble themselves* so much as to enquire into a matter of so great concernment (*laborarint.*)

4. The former part of your Discourse made me extremely desirous to dye: the latter, *to be one while not unwilling, another while indifferent whether I did or no* (*ut modò non nollem, modò non laborarem.*)

5. What State soever is *pester'd with Factions*, and defends it self by Force of Arms, is just enough in having regard to those only, that are sound and untainted, and in over-looking and secluding the rest, be they of the Nobility, or the Common People (*factionibus laborat.*)

6. Pity is a Discontent arising from the misery of another; *suffering wrongfully*; for no body is touch'd with Pity, at the Punishment of an Assassin, or Traytor (*injuriam laborantis.*)

¶ LÆDO. 1. He *abus'd* me in the Senate, for defending him, whom he himself but the day before had most vigorously stood up for (*laesi*).
h. e. *perstrinxit, maledictis proscidit.*

2. All attempts upon the Representative of the Common-Wealth; and all Endeavours by word,

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or deed, to diminish the Authority of the same, the Latins understand by *crimina lese Majestatis*.

¶ **LÆTUS.** 1. The Pride of the last King made this Liberty of theirs *more welcome* (*ut latior esset.*)

2. The Greek Nation, *delighting in, and proud of their Antiquities*, father 'em upon Times, wherein no Body can disprove 'em (*latum antiquitatibus.*)

3. He offer'd a great number of Beasts in Sacrifice. The Entrails of 'em all *were prosperous and boded well* (*lata erant.*)

¶ **LARGITER.** 1. Not at home only, but amongst the Neighbor States also, *he had a very great interest* (*largiter potuit.*)

¶ **LATEO.** 1. Neoptolemus being defeated fled to Antipater and Polyperchon, and perswaded 'em to march with all expedition against Eumenes, and surprize him. But the thing was *not a secret to Eumenes*; so the Stratagem was turn'd upon the contrivers of it (*Eumenem non latuit.*)

¶ **LAUDATIO.** 1. *Instead of a Funeral Oration*, the Consul Anthony caused a Cryer publicly to proclaim the Act of the Senate, whereby they had decreed Cæsar all Divine as well as Human Honours (*Laudationis loco &c.*)

2. The Fortune of those *is extoll'd*, who dye full of Years. And yet Priam wept much oftner, than Troilus (*laudatur.*)

3. The Consul *extoll'd* the Fortune of his Colleague, in that, having set his Country free, he had ended his days, Mansfully fighting for the good of the Public, in the prime of his Glory, and before it began to turn to envy (*laudare.*)

4. Homer brings in blind Polyphemus holding discourse with his Ram, and extolling his Happiness, that he could go whither he would, and graze upon what he would (*ejusque laudare fortunas.*)

¶ LAUTUS. 1. There are two ways of doing good to People, the one by Service, the other by Money. The latter is the easier, especially for those who have plentiful Fortunes: but the former is *more noble and glorious*, and more becoming a brave Man (*lautior ac splendidior.*)

¶ LEGITIMUS. 1. When he came to the Bar, they would not give him leave to plead his Cause, but after some formalities of Justice were dispatch'd they publickly condemn'd him, and delivered him to the Eleven; to whom, according to the Custom of the Athenians, the Execution of Traitors does belong (*legitimis quibusdam confectis.*)

¶ LEGO. 1. As soon as it was day, P. Valerius the Consul gathered up the Spoils: and return'd from thence with Triumph to Rome (*legit.*)

2. What's the Office of Prudence? To pick and cull Pleasures with discretion and Understanding (*legere?*)

3. He was in hopes, that, in case the City would agree; he should be chose General by all: or if a difference arose between the two Bodies, that he should be call'd to assist on one side (*legeretur.*)

4. How my Teeth chatter? The Man certainly intends to go over me with his fists (*legere*)

h. e. permulcere, perstringere, tractim tangere: sic litus legit, qui praterit, prateruehitur.

5. Augustus, as he was going to Rhegium on foot, spying some of Pompey's Gallies cruising by the Shoar, and taking them to be some of his

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own walk'd gently towards the Sea side, and was almost taken by 'em (*littus legentibus.*)

¶ LEPOS. 1. The Beauty and Comeliness of the Body draws the eyes to it by the fit Composure of all its Limbs, and pleases us upon this account, because all it's Parts correspond with a certain agreeable sweetness (*cum quodam lepore.*)

¶ LEVIS. 1. If you give a Judgment according to our Customs these things may seem mean and trivial, yet were they antiently in Greece of great repute (*levia.*)

2. That Pleasure of the Multitude, which is principally aim'd at, by the vast Charges, and infinite Expences, which Men put themselves to, is of short continuance, and tickles only *the weakest of them*: who themselves also forget the Satisfaction they receiv'd, as soon as the Shew and Recreation is over (*levissimum quemque.*)

¶ LEVO. 1. The Snow makes it always Winter on the Alps, and raises them higher, than they naturally are (*levat.*)

2. After this he married Statira, King Darius his Daughter; and farther bestow'd several noble Virgins, chosen out of all Nations, among the Chief of the Macedonians; that *the blame of the thing might be lessen'd* by what so many did in common with him (*crimen levaretur*) h. e. *imminueretur, levius redderetur.*

¶ LEX. 1. All were mighty desirous, that Cæsar would stand to those terms, that he had propos'd. Favonius alone did not like, that he should impose *Conditions of Peace* upon us: but he was not hearkened to in the Senate (*leges.*)

¶ LIBENTER. 1. Upon this News, he return'd to Athens, but stay'd there no longer than was necessary. *For he was not fond of residing among* (Non

(*Non enim libenter erat ante oculos*) his own Country-Men, because he liv'd splendidly, and indulg'd himself too freely, to escape the Envy of the Common People. For this is a common fault in great and free States, that Envy is the Companion of Glory, and People are mighty forward in detracting from those that they see rais'd above them (*& libenter de his detrahant.*)

2. Some Men have squander'd away whole Estates by inconsiderately Giving. But what can be more foolish, than for a Man to disable himself from doing that which he takes delight and pleasure in doing (*quod libenter facias?*)

3. He loves dearly to hear you commended. I make you a God to him: I fall a relating your Virtues. C. Mine? S. Yours. The Man weeps for joy like a Child (*libenter audit.*)

4. In this Triumph the Roman People look'd upon nothing with greater glee, than those Beasts, which they had fear'd, with Towers upon their Backs (*libentius.*)

¶ LIBER. I. I am so far from having any thing of my own Estate free, and unengag'd, that I have run all my Friends in debt (*liberum*) h. e. *nullis debitis impeditum.*

¶ LIBERALIS. I. Your Elder Son Æschinus, that you gaye in Adoption to your Brother, has plaid the part neither of an honest Man, nor of a Gentleman (*liberalis vir.*)

2. We should take care, that all those exterior things, that are design'd only for a genteel show, be kept within the bounds of Moderation (*liberalis species.*)

3. Of a Slave I made you a Freed-Man, for this reason because you behav'd your self, whilst a Slave, with the Spirit of a Gentleman (*liberaliter serviebas.*)

4. Several

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4. Several States sent Ambassadors to him, desiring Peace and Amity, to whom he return'd a gracious answer, and order'd them to bring their Hostages. (*liberaliter respondit.*)

¶ LIBO. 1. I am tied up to no certain Sect, but gather from all, what carries the greatest appearance of probability (*libo ex*) h. e. *carpo quod in singulis optimum est, apum ritu.*

¶ LICEBIT. 1. If in all our Actions we have a regard to the avoiding what is Base, we may despise not only Pain, but the Thunder-Claps of Fortune (*contemnamus licebit.*)

¶ LINGVO. 1. In the decline of his years he was apt to swoon away suddenly, and to be terrified in his Dreams (*animo lingu.*)

¶ LIQUET. 1. Either give your Opinion: or (what is easier in things of this Nature) say 'tis not a clear case to you, and order us to be gone (*nega tibi liquere.*) *Solebant Judices in re ambigua & dubia ita se. judicandi necessitate expedire, si pronuntiarent, SIBI NON LIQUERE.* J. F. GRO-
NOV.

¶ LIQUIDO. 1. Take the Child Mysis, and lay it at the Door. M. Why can't you do't your self? D. Because if there should happen to be an occasion for my taking an Oath to my Master, that I did not lay it there, that I may be able to do't without any hesitation, or scruple of Conscience (*ut liquido possim.*)

2. I see there Silken Garments, if they may be call'd Garments, which when a Man has on, he cannot swear with a safe conscience, that he is not naked (*parum liquido jurabit.*)

¶ LITERÆ. 1. The Roman Atchievements, from the building of the City to the taking of the same, I have in five books declar'd; matters,
obscure

obscure both in regard of their great Antiquity (as things that from a great distance of place are hardly discernable) and also for that in those days Histories were rare (*litera*) h. e. *Monumenta literis consignata, uno verbo, Historia.*

2. None of Scipio's Thoughts are committed to Writing, nor do any Monuments remain of what he did in his Leisure, and when he was alone (*mandata literis.*)

3. For a Man to commit his Thoughts to Writing, who can neither put 'em in due Method, nor illustrate 'em, nor by any delightful Ornaments entertain his Reader, is to abuse both his Time, and Writing (*& otio & literis.*)

¶ LITO. 1. If this be so, then may Jupiter make me Perpetually Sacrifice and never appease (*neque nunquam litem.*) h. e. *facto sacrificio numen, cuiusque fuerit immolatum, propitium faciam.*

2. I sacrific'd six Lambs, and yet could not render Venus favourable to me. Not being able to atone, I went away immediately in a Passion (*litare.*)

3. Caesar not being able to propitiate the Gods, with any of the Victims he sacrific'd, enter'd the Senate in spite of their Presages (*litare.*)

¶ LOCO. 1. To take off the Odium which he had rais'd of himself, he put out at a vast sum of money, the building of Walls and Temples throughout the most noted Cities of Greece (*facienda locavit*) h. e. *susceptoribus extruenda commisit.*

2. They build their Villages, not as we do, one House close to another: but every Man leaves a space about his House, either as a Remedy against the Accidents of Fire, or through unskillfulness in building (*Vicos locant.*)

¶ LOCU.

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¶ LOCUPLES. 1. Regulus might have staid in his Native Country, and have liv'd at Home quietly with his Wife and Children. Who can deny these things to be profitable? Who do you think? Greatness of Soul and Fortitude deny it. *Do you require any greater and more Substantial Authorities (num locupletiores queris Auctores?)*

¶ LOCUS. 1. He honour'd with two successive Consulships M. Agrippa, a Man of mean parentage, but an expert Soldier, and the Companion of his Victories (*ignobilem loco.*)

2. If we use this exclamation in its proper place, and seldom, and when the weight of the business seems to call for it, we may bring the Mind of the Auditor to what indignation we please (*loco*) h. e. *suo loco.*

3. Gyges, when he had turn'd the Stone of the Ring to the Palm of his Hand, became invisible to every body. He became visible again, upon turning the Ring to its proper place (*cum in locum inverterat (suum nempe.)*)

4. I perceive they have wit, understanding, are respectful upon occasion, and love one another (*in loco vereri.*)

5. What? Do you commend those that trick their Masters? C. Upon occasion marry I do (*in loco.*)

6. I order'd him, I sent to you, to watch an opportunity to deliver you the Letter. For as those that come to speak with us at an unseasonable time, are troublesome: so Letters offend that are not deliver'd at a right time (*non loco reddita.*)

7. His Father Camillares, because he had been found in many cases faithful to the King, had the Government of Cilicia near Cappadocia, which

which is inhabited by the Leucosyrians (*multis locis.*)

8. Of all the Methods of enriching one's self, there is no one better, no one more Profitable, and Pleasant, no one more Worthy of a Man and a Gentleman, than Agriculture: concerning which I have spoken at large in my Cato Major, from whence you may borrow *what's proper to be said upon this Subject* (*quæ ad hunc locum pertinebunt.*)

9. There is no *Point* relating either to the Laws, Customs, or Discipline of the Common-Wealth, which the Philosophers have left unhandled (*locus.*)

10. We are *longer upon this point than we need*: For who does not see (which Panætius has spent many Pages to make out) that neither a General in War, nor a Statesman in Peace, could ever perform any glorious Exploits, or do any notable service to the Publick, without the Concurrence of other Mens Endeavours (*longiores hoc loco?*)

11. *Let us put an end now to this Head.* For 'tis apparently manifest, That whatever is contrary to Fortitude; that is, whatever is done with a Timorous, Mean, Disheartn'd, Abject Spirit, can never be truly Profitable (*sit jam hujus loci finis.*)

12. *He that had been so worthy a Man till then* (for he was afterwards ruin'd by Ambition) did not dare to stand for the Consulship (*Is ad id locorum talis vir.*)

¶ LONGINQUITAS. 1. *Length of Time* is I confess but a Slow Cure of Discontent, but 'tis a certain one (*Longinquitas & dies.*) TERENTIUS HECYRA. 4. 2. v. 20. *hac mihi nunc cura est maxuma, ut ne cui mea longinquitas ætatis obster, mortemve expectet meam.* ¶ LONGIN-

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¶ LONGINQUUS. 1. Had the Life of Man been of longer continuance, All Arts might have been brought to Perfection (*longinquior*) h. e. *longior, productior.*

2. Not the tiresomeness of a long Siege, nor the Violence of Bitter Winter, is able to remove the Roman Army from any Town once by them invested, nor do they know any other end of War but Victory (*longinquæ oppugnationis.*)

¶ LUDUS. 1. He added, that the Wars with the Persians, Gauls, and Macedonians, were sport and pastime in comparison of this War (*ludum fuisse.*) TERENT. EUN. 2. 3. v. 8. *Hic verò est, qui si amare occeperit, ludum jocumque dices fuisse illum alterum, prout hujus rabies quæ dabit. Vide GRONOVII Observat. Lib. 4. Cap. 10.*

¶ LUCULENTE. 1. Tho' this is said by an Impious King, yet 'tis very well said (*luculente.*)

¶ LVO. 1. Man-Slaughter it self is satisfied and redeem'd with a certain number of Beasts; which contents the whole family. (*luitur.*)

M.

1. **M**AGIS SUBAUDITUR. 1. Our City is sick of two Contrary Maladies, Avarice and Luxury; which things have been the Bane and Overthrow of all potent Empires. These Evils I the more dread, the better and more flourishing the State of the Republick every day is, and the more the Empire encreases (*quò melior latiorque indies fortuna reipub. est, imperiumque crescit*) h. e. *quò magis bona lataque indies fortuna reip. est, & quò magis imperium crescit. Vide MAXIME.*

2. The

2. The Romans receive Horatius with Triumph and Congratulation: *rejoycing so much the more; as the case had been more dangerous (eo majore cum gaudio, quo prope metum res fuerat.)* divide MAJORE in MAGIS MAGNO, *ut subaudire* MAGIS ad BROPE *possis. Ut apud Senecam de Const. Sap. Cap. II. UT QUISQUE CONTEMPTISSIMUS ET LUDIBRIO EST, ITA SOLUTISSIMÆ LINGUÆ EST: perinde est ac si dixisset, UT QUISQUE MAXIMÆ CONTEMPTUS ET LUDIBRIO est. GRONOV. ad Liv. lib. I. cap. 25.*

¶ MAGNITUDO. 1. Philoctetes is to be pardon'd his Groaning, for he had seen Hercules himself upon Oeta Yelling through excess of Pain (*magnitudine doloris.*)

¶ MALE. 1. I mortally hate that Country-House, for no other reason, but because, 'tis so near the Town (*Malè odi.*)

2. He thrust his Sword into the Throat of the Alban, *who had much ado to hold his Arms: and when he was down, he stript and rifled him (malè sustinenti.)* VIRGIL. GEORG. I. v. 360.

Jam sibi tam curvis malè temperat unda carinis.

3. 'Twas formerly a Rich Island, now a Bay, and a Station not very faithful to Ships (*malè fida*) h. e. *parum fida.*

¶ MALITIA. 1. Of Prudence, which a Knavish Cunning Endeavours to imitate; as also of justice, which is always Profitable, we have discourst already (*malitia.*)

2. If any one depending upon his Craft has laid a Trap for our Youth, and cast us; is that our Fault (*malitiâ?*)

¶ MALITIOSUS. 1. Estates gotten by knavish crafty Flatteries and Services; not by any real, but a pretended Friendship, are a Scandal to those

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those they are left to (*malitiosis blanditiis officiorum.*)

¶ MALUM. 1. A Judge will not inflict the same Punishment upon the same Fault in two Persons, if the one committed it through negligence, the other with a mischievous intention (*eadem malo afficiet*) h. e. *pœnâ.*

2. Can't you do well, without being forc'd to't by fear of Punishment (*malo?*)

3. I should think I deserve any Punishment whatever, if I were not miserable: Menedemus, it seems, resolves to be miserable (*me quovis malo dignum.*)

¶ MANDO. 1. Cæsar having formerly read in Xenophon that Cyrus in his last fit of Sickness, had given some orders concerning his Funeral; express'd his Abhorrency of such a lingering Death, wishing his might be quick and surprizing (*mandasse quædam de.*)

¶ MANEO. 1. The Infantry surrendred themselves, and pray'd for Quarter. Which when they had obtain'd, they kept not their Faith and as soon as ever they could, went over again to Antipater (*in fide non mansit.*)

2. Death either renders us blessed if Souls survive: or not miserable, because we shall be without all Sense (*animis manentibus.*) h. e. *post mortem remanentibus, uti mox loquitur.*

3. Let this therefore be a standing Maxim, That whatever is dishonest, can never be Profitable (*Maneat ergo.*)

4. The Chamber, in which he was to have lodg'd, if he had went on, fell down the next Night (*erat mansurus*) h. e. *pernoctaturus. Nam de eodem alibi. In eo conclavi ei cubandum fuisse.*

6. The

6. The Inn, in which we lodg'd, was furnish'd with all manner of Accommodations (*mansimus.*)

HORAT. SERM. Lib. 1. Sat. 3. v. 37.

In Mamurrarum lassi deinde urbe manemus,

Murena præbente domum, Capitone culinam.

In eodem Sat. v. 87.

Quatuor hinc rapimur viginti & millia rhedis,

Mansuri oppidulo, quod versu dicere non est,

Signis persacile est.

¶ MANO. 1. All this Philosophy concerning Life and Manners, flow'd from Socrates (*manavit.*)

2. 'Tis the Part of a Comforter either to remove the Trouble altogether, or to abate it, or to stop it, and not suffer it to spread farther (*manare longius.*)

3. This Mischief did not end with the Spartans only, but like a Contagion, spread wider, and involv'd all Greece in the same Miseries and Calamities (*manavit latius.*)

¶ MANUS. 1. This Part, which Panætius has omitted, I shall now supply; not with any borrow'd Assistance from others, but purely by my own strength. For of those things that have come to my hands, nothing has been discours'd of upon this Subject, that I could any ways approve of (*quæ in manus meas venerunt.*)

2. After the Death of his Wife, he married Cænis, Antonia's enfranchiz'd Bond-Maid, and Amanuensis (*& a manu.*)

3. Manumission is, *de manu missio*: for as long as a man is in slavery, he lies under the hand, that is, the power of a Master (*manui suppositus est.*)

¶ MATRIMONIUM. 1. He ordain'd that the Virgins should be married without Portions; that the Wife and not the Fortune might be chosen;
concluding

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concluding that the Husbands would be better able to govern *their Wives*, when they were oblig'd by no ties of Dowry to humor 'em (*matrimonia sua.*)

2. *Wives* were sought from among their Neighbors: and because they could not be obtain'd by suit, they were taken by force (*Matrimonia.*)

3. Both the Curio's, Father and Son, upbraided Pompey, that the Extravagance of his Ambition should induce him to take Cæsar's Daughter to Wife (*in matrimonium.*)

MATRONA. 1. Women at Rome were not permitted to drink Wine. Fabius Pictor in his Annals reports, *That a Lady of Quality* was starv'd to death by her own Relations, for opening a Cupboard, where the Keys of the Wine-Cellar lay (*matronam.*)

¶ MAXIME SUBAUDITUR. 1. Tho' Death takes away all Sense, yet Worthy Men when dead are not without *the highest, and most durable* Goods of Praise and Glory (*summis, & propriis*) h. e. *maximè propriis. Quasi tu dicerès maximè magnis, & propriis. Vide MAGIS.*

¶ MEDEOR. 1. To the best of my Power I'll prevent both things, and *provide against* the Satiety, as well as the Ignorance of my Readers (*medebor.*)

¶ MEDIOCRIS. 1. He marries his Daughter to one Cambyfes, *a Man of a mean Fortune*, and a Persian by birth, which Nation at that time made no figure in the World (*mediocri viro.*)

2. As for Epicurus, what does he say worthy not only of Philosophy, but even of *common or ordinary* Prudence (*mediocri?*)

¶ MEDITATIO. 1. Many Men have cur'd natural Defects by *Practise* and Exercise (*meditatione.*)

2. Shall

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2. Shall a Man born to Glory have any part of his Soul so soft, as that he cannot harden it by exercise and reason (*meditatione?*)

¶ MEDITOR. 1. He never ventur'd to shew the People any Posture, but what he had long practis'd (*meditatus fuerat.*)

2. At that Age, wherein others are commended if they begin but to exercise the Art, did Crassus make it appear, that he could perform that laudably in the open Courts of Justice, which he might without disparagement have been practising at Home (*poterat meditari.*)

TERENTIUS ADELPH. 5. 6. 8. *Meditor esse affabilis, I am practising Affability. Alio vultu, alio incessu esse meditabatur, Cic.*

¶ MEDIUS. 1. We cannot be *neuters*. For Pompey looks upon all those as Enemies, that are not of his side (*medios.*) *MEDIOS vocant Latini, qui sedent, quiescunt, neutram partem sequuntur.*

2. I would have your truly Couragious Men be lovers of Goodness, and fair Dealing, of Truth, and Sincerity: which are some of the most commendable things under the Head of Justice (*ex media laude Justitia.*)

¶ MEMINT. 1. Instead of Kings they styl'd them Consuls, that they might remember the duty of their Place was, to consult the good of their Citizens (*ut meminissent.*)

¶ MEMORIA. 1. There is no account of his Military Exploits upon record, but very much said of his Integrity of Life, which gave him the Title of The Good (*memoria est nulla.*)

2. He also was reckon'd in the Catalogue of their greatest Commanders, and perform'd several exploits worthy the recording (*memoria dignas.*)

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3. In this Man Nature seems to have try'd, what she was able to do. For all who *have written concerning him*, agree, that nothing was ever more eminent than he either for Virtues or Vices (*de eo memoria prodiderunt.*)

4. Tho' I doubt not, but that Cratippus, the greatest Philosopher of this Age, is daily inculcating these Precepts of Duty to you; yet I have not thought it wholly unnecessary to remind you of them my self (*princeps hujus memoria philosophorum.*)

5. Old Tradition relates one Aerias Founder of this Temple. Latter Accounts say, that it was consecrated by Cinaras, and that the Goddess herself, when conceiv'd of the Sea, was driven ashore here (*Vetus memoria perhibet.*)

¶ MELIOR. I. The more Inconveniencies we lie under, with so much the more favourable inclination, ought you, and your Council, to hear our words (*eo meliori mente.*)

2. Atheas sent Philip word, that the Scythians did not stand in need of Macedonian Succours, being braver Men than they; and that as for himself, he wanted no Heir, since he had a Son of his own living (*quibus meliores forent*) h. e. *fortiores. Sic & Græcis αἰζανός & κελύκος.*

3. A Sawcy Fellow threw a Stone at, and struck Æsop. Bravely done Boy, says the Old-Man, and gave him a Farthing (*tanto melior.*) *Laudandi cum exclamations formula.*

4. Is he not contriving some trick for the Old Fellow? S. He is a dull Soul. C. But you ought to lend him your assistance. S. That I can for my part easily do, if you order me; for I perfectly well understand, how it uses to be done C. So much the braver fellow in troth (*Tanto better melior.*)

¶ MEN-

¶ MENTIOR. 1. They contest this Point with Epicurus, who, in my Opinion, is not much in the wrong (*non multum mentiente.*)

¶ MERCES. 1. He struck off the Farmers of the Publick Revenues, petitioning for an Abatement, a third part of their Rents (*mercedum.*)

2. I am by no means of their mind, who mightily cry up a Strange unintelligible Indolency. Let me not be sick: but if I am, let me be sensible of it. For that same indolence is not to be purchas'd but at a great rate, viz. that of brutishness in the Soul, and of Insensibility in the Body (*non sine magna mercede contingit immanitatis &c.*)

¶ MEREO. 1. This was the first time, that the Gentlemen began to serve on Horse-back for pay (*merere*) ara nempe.

2. What can hire you to leave off being an Epicurean? Nothing at all, say you, to forgo the Truth. Is that the Truth then? (*Quid mereas*) h. e. *quid mercedis te perpellat, ut &c.*

3. For me to endure that she should continue married to my Son but one day! No Hire in the World would be a satisfaction for it (*nihil suave meritum est*) h. e. *nihil mihi mercedis suave est, ut ego illum &c.* DONATUS. MERITUM est Participium.

¶ MERITUM. 1. Do you think I deserv'd this usage? D. Not in the least. But since all your complaints can't undo what's already done, forget and forgive (*Merito hoc meo videtur factum?*)

¶ MIGRATIO. 1. Death is a Removal into those Coasts, wick, such as depart this Life inhabit (*Migratio.*)

¶ MIGRO. 1. M. I see you look high, and would fain be removing to Heaven. S. I hope that will be our Portion (*in Cælum migrare.*)

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¶ MINT. 1. I have a Parcel of Fish to my mind; I must take care *that I have 'em not spoil'd* (*mibi ne corrumpantur.*)

2. That Servant is in my Judgment sufficiently tried, that takes care of his Matter, as I find you do (*mibi.*)

¶ MILES. 1. Cæsar sent the Foot and the Horse to the Expedition in a tripple Battalion (*militēs*) h. e. *pedites*. *Militem pro pedite accipi, & opponi equit ea re docet J.F. GRONOVIVS, quia precipua exercituum Romanorum vis in peditum virtute ac robore consistebat, sicut posterioribus seculis, cum omnis ferè exercitus vis in equitatu sita esset, equites milites appellabantur.*

2. When the Horse had done this, the Foot looking upon themselves affronted, because their Advice was not ask'd, set up Aridaeus for King. When the Horse heard this, they dispatch'd Atalus and Meleager to appease 'em, who seeking to advance their own Power by flattering the Multitude, neglected the Errand they were sent about, and sided with the Foot (*militibus consensiebant.*)

¶ MINISTRATOR. 1. He could neither look upon those lovely Waiters, nor the excellent Workmanship of the Plate, nor reach his hand to the Dish: his very Garlands were ready to drop off his Head (*ministratores.*)

¶ MINISTRO. 1. He order'd Boys of the most exquisite Beauty, to wait at Table, and diligently to watch his Nod (*ministrare.*)

¶ MINOR. 1. 'Tis ridiculous for you to mind me of that Clitipho; as tho' I were less concern'd in that matter, than you (*minor istic mea res agatur.*)

¶ Mr.

¶ MINVO. I. Whereas most People think that the Actions of War, are more glorious, than those of Peace, this Opinion should be alter'd (*minuenda est*) h. e. *mutanda, tollenda.*

2. There is no question, but that Chremes will not give you his Daughter. But do not you in the least alter what you now do, for this reason least he should alter his mind (*minueris hac que nunc facis*) h. e. *desieris, omiseris agere.*
Ad Glycerium quotidie, uti soles, ire porro perge, ne cum te Chremes mutatum, & in viam redisse videat, & ipse mutatus gnatam suam, quod maxum-opere fugis, tibi uxorem det.

3. Cæsar desires of both, that, since they had brought Pompey's Instructions to him, they would not think much to carry his Demands to Pompey; if haply they might with a little pains be able to put an end to great Controversies, and rid all Italy of Fear (*minuere controversias.*)

4. What would you do, but take home your Wife again? P. I can hardly forbear it. But I'll not in the least alter my Resolution (*meum consilium minuam.*)

¶ MIRUS. I. A great chance, but I visit the Mill-house, before Night (*Mira sunt, nisi*) h. e. *mirum est.* Vide NOTUS.

¶ MISCEO. I. The Sovereign Good, which must be one single and simple thing, cannot be made up and compounded of things of a different nature (*ex rebus &c. misceri & temperari.*)

¶ MISERIA. I. A thousand such things as these happen in Human Life. Men meet with Pleasures: again they meet with Troubles and Uneasinesses: they fall out: they are reconciled again (*miserias.*)

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¶ MISEROR. 1. The Women grievously afflicted themselves; held up their suppliant hands to Heaven; *lamented their small Children*; fear'd all things: forgetting their Pride and Luxury, they despair'd of themselves and their Countrey (*miserari parvos liberos*) h. e. *eorum fata deplorabant. Hoc MISEREOR ac MISEROR interest: MISERETUR, qui quoquo modo misericordia afficitur: MISERATUR, qui suam aliorumve vicem lamentatur.*

2. He eloquently deplores the Cruel Outrage done to Plancus without cause, and the Infamy which the Legion had incur'd, by violating in his Person the Sacred Character of Ambassadors (*miseratur.*)

¶ MISSIO. 1. Silenus being taken Prisoner by Midas is reported to have made him this Present for his Release; to have taught the King, that not to be born was by far the best thing for Man; and next to that, to dye forthwith (*pro sua missione.*)

¶ MITTO. 1. A Certain Man being bit by a Curse Dog threw the mischievous Cur a piece of Bread, soak'd in his own Blood, which he had heard was an infallible Cure for the Wound (*misit malefico*) non immisit, quod veteres occupavit Editiones.

2. The Enemy shew'd Signs of great Fear, on purpose to draw us on to fight 'em upon disadvantageous Ground (*signa miserunt.*)

3. I am in great hopes (says Socrates) that it will turn to my advantage, that I am put to Death: For one of these two things must of necessity be, that Death either quite takes away all sense, or is a removal from this, to some other place (*mittar ad morsem.*)

4. Alci.

4. Alcibiades sends to Athens to let 'em know, that he would by force oblige 'em to restore the People to their ancient Rights and Liberties, if they wou'd not do it of themselves (*Athenas mittit, &c.*) *h. e. litteris nunciisve missis significat.*

5. They sent Iecius and Antebrogius the Principal Men of their State Embassadors to Cæsar, to tell him, That they surrendered themselves and every thing they had to the Romans (*miserunt.*) *In optimis membranis deest QUI DICERENT, neque à Cæsare esse censer. J. F. GRONOVIVS.*

6. Mallotes was sent Embassador to the Senate by King Attalus, between the Second and Third Punick War, about the time that Ennius died (*missus est.*) *Mittere saepe significat legatum mittere.*

7. He sent Embassadors again to both the German Armies, and the Italian Legion (*Misit.*)

8. He forbid the Embassadors that came to Rome to sit in the Orchestra, because he had observ'd that some were dispatch'd upon that Employment, who were Slaves set at liberty (*mitti.*)

9. When your Wife once perceives that she believ'd an ill-grounded report, she'll dismiss her anger (*missam faciet.*)

¶ MODO. 1. If he, that does not keep off an injury, from another, if he be able, does unjustly, what are we to think of him, that not only not wards it off, but even promotes it? (*non modo*) *pro NON MODO NON. Ita Græcis ex ἀνὰ πόλιν, ἢ ἐκ πόλεως; ut in Commentariis Græcæ Linguae docet BUDAËVS.*

2. Those, who at the beginning and entrance of ther lives, by reason of their meanness are unknown to the World; as soon as ever they come to years of discretion, should set before their
Eyes

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Eyes the most honourable places, and bend all their Studies and Honest Endeavours towards the obtaining of 'em: which they ought to do with so much the more boldness, because Men are so far from envying that age, that they favour it (*quia non modo illi invidetur ætati, verum etiam favetur*) h. e. *non modo non illi invidetur &c.*

¶ **MODUS.** 1. We ought not so to shut up our Mony, as that Liberality should not be able to open it: nor so to unlock it, as to make it common to all. *Let a due Medium be us'd (modus adhibeatur.)*

2. In lesser Trespasses they are fin'd such a Number of Horses or other Cattel, according to the quality and degree of the Offence (*pro modo.*)

¶ **MOENIA.** 1. The next King was Ancus Marcius, Grandson of Pompilius. He enclos'd the City with a Wall (*mœnia*) h. e. *Urben Romanam.*

¶ **MOLES.** 1. 'Twas a thing of so much Toil and Difficulty to raise so vast a Frame (*tanta molis.*)

¶ **MOLIOR.** 1. Thither they run in great numbers, break open the Doors, and threaten Cæsar himself with Death, unless he deliver the Standard (*moliuntur fores.*)

¶ **MOMENTUM.** 1. The Honestum is either the only Good, or in such a manner the chiefest Good, that all things plac'd in the opposite Scale have scarce any the least Weight against it (*vix minimi momenti instar habeant.*)

2. Whilst the mind is in suspence, it is driven this or that way with the least touch (*momento.*)

3. The Gauls had so cut the Trees of the Wood as that they should stand if nothing touch'd 'em, but should fall with a small push (*levi momenti impulsu.*)

4. Often

4. Oftentimes the most renown'd Nations and Kings have been over-thrown by the slightest touch (*perlevi momento.*)

5. A more poignant provocation to conquer was never given by the immortal Gods to any Man (*momentum acrius.*)

6. In Disputation; the weight and force of Authority is not so much to be regarded, as of Reason (*momenta.*)

7. The Remembrance of his Father was the least motive towards the procuring him the love of the Soldiers (*in se minimum momentum habuit.*)

8. Augustus in all his Letters put down the Minutes of the Hour, not only of the Day, but of the Night wherein they were written (*momenta.*)

¶ MONSTRO. 1. They first invented the use of Cloath, of Wine, and Oyl. They taught Men that fed upon Acorns, to plough and sow (*glan- dem vescentibus monstrarunt.*)

¶ MONUMENTUM. 1. Adieu, my dear Cicero, and assure yourself, that tho no one in the World is more dear to me than you are, yet you'll be much more so if I find you take Delight in Books of such Instructions (*talibus monumentis praeceptisque.*)
h. e. *libris, in quibus hujusmodi praecepta tradun- tur.*)

¶ MORES. 1. No Father will marry his Daugh- ter to a Man of such Morals (*his moribus.*)

¶ MORIBUNDUS. 1. Naked and afflicted, without House or Home, or any covering from the Weather, and ready to perish through Hunger and Cold, they miserably wander through Desert Mountains, and depths of Snow, together with their Wives and Children (*same & frigore mori- bundi.*)

¶ Mo-

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¶ MOVEO. 1. Unless you see the Child (say they) the marriage is not at all disturb'd (*moveatur.*)

2. He degraded even Senators themselves, convict of Bribery and Extortion (*loco movit*) *nempe Senatorio.*

3. Is not that Man guilty of harming another, that *outs the rightful Heirs*, as it were by a spell, and procures himself to be put into their Rooms (*veros heredes moveat?*)

4. To make the World believe, that he banish'd Him, not out of Hatred to the Man, but merely for his own Security, he put on-board all *Dion's Moveables* and sent them to him (*omnia quæ moveri poterant Dionis.*)

¶ MULCEO. 1. The gentle West-Winds with warm Breezes *went tenderly over* the Flowers that sprung up without Seed (*mulcebant.*)

¶ MULCO. 1. Vettius, being sadly beaten and almost torn to Pieces by the Rabble, he threw into Prison (*male mulcatum.*)

¶ MULCTO, SIVE MULTO. 1. I was put to death by the Thebans, because at Leuctra I forced them to overcome the Lacedæmonians; whom, before I was General, not a Man of the whole Country of Bæotia had the Courage to look upon in the Field (*Morte multatus sum.*)

2. This Phæbidas did, not by any order from the State, but upon his own Head; for which the Lacedæmonians took away his Commission, and set a Fine upon him (*pecuniaque multarunt.*)

3. Notwithstanding this Submission, he punished the Ring-leaders of the Sedition a third part of the Plunder and Lands he design'd 'em (*parte multavit.*)

¶ MUL.

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¶ MULTIMODIS. 1. In good earnest, Antipho, you are mightily to blame with this faint-heart of yours (*multimodis.*)

¶ MULTUS. 1. I admire, what should come into Theophrastus his Head, who in a Book of his, which he wrote concerning Riches, amongst several excellent things, runs out mightily in commendation of Magnificence, and giving Publick Shews to the People, and thinks the being able to supply such Expences the Principal Advantage of Riches (*multus est in laudanda.*)

2. The Furniture of his House was moderate, not superfluous: so that he could not be censur'd either for Sordidness, or Luxury (*non multa.*)

¶ MUNDUS. 1. With how great Joy must the Mind of a Wise Man needs be fill'd, after he has thoroughly consider'd, and found out the Motions and Turnings of the whole Heaven (*mundi?*)

¶ MUNIO. 1. Ascanius shall transfer the Seat of Empire from Lavinium, and with much difficulty raise Alba Longa (*muniet*) h. e. condet.

2. Hercules is gone to the Gods. He had never gone, had he not, whilst he liv'd among Men, secur'd his Passage thither (*eam sibi viam munivisset.*)

¶ MUNUS. 1. He persuades Tiffasernes not to supply the Lacedæmonians with the usual Sum of Mony, but to call in the Ionians to a part of the Charge and Burden, since the War was undertaken to set them at liberty, and they us'd before to pay Tribute to the Athenians (*in portionem muneris.*) hinc immunis.

¶ MURO. 1. They laid wast the Countrey: they drove before 'em Booties of Slaves, and Cattel: these they gave the Merchants in exchange
for

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for Wine, and other such things (*ea. mutare cum mercatoribus vino &c.*)

2. He receiv'd his only Son that was taken captive by the Enemies, in exchange for another Prisoner of theirs, that came into his hands (*mutavit eum.*)

¶ MUSICA, ORUM. 1. We have it by Tradition that Dionysius was a mighty lover of Music, and a Tragick Poet also (*musicorum perbudiosum.*)

¶ MUTUO. 1. I beg of you to love me, if you are satisfied that I shall answer it in my turn (*mutuo me facturum.*)

N.

1. **N**Æ. What's the Business? B. He is in Love with your Spouse. P. Truly he is of a different relish from me (*Na iste.*) *Hæc particula pronominiбус modo videtur præponi.*

2. Verily I am an unhappy Man. In the first place I can find my Brother no where: in the next place, whilst I am looking for him, I saw a Work-Man just come from my Country-House; he says my Son is not in the Country: nor do I know, what to do (*Na ego.*)

3. In troth we Wives are all hated by our Husbands, because of a few; which make us all seem ill deserving (*Na nos.*)

¶ NANCISCOR. 1. Do not I deserve a Triumph, if I get no mischief by your Marriage (*nanciscor?*)

¶ NARRO. 1. Perhaps you are afraid of the Black Mastiff with three Heads, the Howling River

River, the Ferrying-over Acheron? *S.* Do you take me to be destitute of Reason, as to believe these Tales? *M.* Why do you not believe 'em? *S.* Not I at all. *M.* You tell me ill News I'll swear. *S.* How so, I beseech you? *M.* Because I could be eloquent in confuting them (*male Hercule narras.*) *Vide NUNCIO.*

¶ *NASCOR.* 1. It is hardly credible, that when other Nations heard the News of our having slabb'd Cæsar, there should any one be found, especially in a Free-State, so naturally adapted to Slavery, as to speak an ill word of us, or censure what we had done (*tam ad servitutem natum, qui nos dicto laderet.*)

¶ *NAUSEO.* 1. I was so tir'd a Ship-board, that I could scarce crawl hither; and now I'm Sea-sick (*nauseo.*)

¶ *NE.* 1. Nothing of those matters ever affected me even when I was a Young Man, much less now I am an Old one (*ne nunc senem*) *h. e. nedum.*

2. Prosperity breaks and Conquers the Minds even of Wise Men: so little could it be expected, that they, whose manners were corrupt, should govern themselves in their Victory (*ne illi &c. temperarent.*)

¶ *NEMO.* 1. As no Painter could be found, who would venture upon finishing that Piece of Venus, which Apelles left imperfect; so no one went on with that, which Pomæti^{us} had omitted and not perfected, because of the excellency of that which he had perfected (*Ut nemo Pictor esset inventus.*)

¶ *NECESSARIUS.* 1. The King extremely well satisfied at the safety of so many Persons so nearly related to him, immediately dispatched away Artabazus

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tabazus to Pausanias with this answer (*eam sibi necessariorum.*)

2. Marius, upon the humble Petition of Catulus's Relations, answer'd in anger, not once, but often, He shall dye (*deprecantibus necessariis.*)

¶ NECESSITUDO. 1. They desire that the same Friend-ship and Alliance which has hitherto been maintain'd between this Nation, and those Cities, may be renew'd, and firmly ratified (*ac necessitudinem.*)

2. Tho he did not like Dionysius his Cruelty himself, yet he desir'd his safety, because of their Alliance (*propter necessitudinem.*)

3. I am ungrateful, unless I love him as well as my most near Relations (*necessitudines*) h. e. *necessarios. Ita Familiaritates pro Familiaribus. Servitia pro servis. Amicitia pro Amicis.*

4. When I consider you, Soldiers; and when I reflect upon your Actions: I am in great hopes of Victory. Your Spirit, your Age, your Bravery give me heart: besides *Necessity* it self, which inspires even Cowards with Courage (*necessitudo.*)

¶ NEGLIGENS. 1. Having undertaken the relief and ease of those wretched Cities, pillag'd and ruin'd by their own Magistrates, I could not be regardless in the case of that unnecessary expence (*in illo sumptu negligens esse*) h. e. *facilis & liberalis in decernendo hoc sumptu, sive permitiendo, ut hunc, qui minimè necessarius est, sumptum facerent.* NEGLIGENS hic rara & exquisita significatione accipitur pro prodigus, effusus in sumptibus, cui opponitur DILIGENS, h. e. *frugalis, parcus.* GRÆVIUS.

2. Sometimes he was too severe, and sparing, sometimes too remiss, and prodigal (*ac negligentior.*)

NEGLIGENTIOR opponitur *nō* PARCIORI.

3. Those

3. Those that are *Profuse and Prodigal* of what is another's, will perhaps be *Frugal and Thrifty* of their own (*negligentes de. diligentes de.*)

¶ NEGO. 1. I by chance spy this Gentleman's Servant Byrrhia. I ask him for you. He says he had not seen you. I was vext (*Negar vidisse.*)

¶ NEMPE. 1. I should be glad to have the Man shewn me. G. You mean I suppose Phormio D. That Patron of the Woman. (*Nempe.*)

¶ NIHIL. 1. They brandish their Spears before the Fight, which in fighting they make no use of (*nihil utuntur*) h. e. non.

2. But I'll not interrupt you: I had rather hear a continu'd Discourse (*nihil interpellabo.*)

3. I am privately oblig'd to the Year, and to God that governs the Year: tho' it was not orderly divided in honour of me alone. Fools think nothing theirs, that's publick (*nihil descriptus est.*)

¶ NIMIUS. 1. The principal cause of his Misfortune was the extravagant opinion that Men had of his Parts and Valor (*nimius.*)

2. He publish'd an Edict to the People, warning 'em, not to disturb these Funerals, as they had done those of Julius Cæsar, with their excess of Zeal (*nimiis studiis.*)

¶ NISI. 1. What reason was there, that Capito should be the first Man that was acquainted with Roscius's Murther? I cannot tell: but I see this, that Capito is in possession of three of his best Farms (*nisi hoc video*) h. e. Sed.

2. How came he to know this? D. I can't tell, but I am sure of this, that I told no body of it (*nisi.*)

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¶ NITEO. 1. When you go to buy a Farm in any place, observe, *how well the Neighbour look, and how plentifully they live* (*quo pacto nitent.*) In a good Air, and in a fruitful Country, People must look well, and live handsomely (*niteri oportebis.*)

¶ NITIDUS. 1. By this Management, the Horses were brought from the Castle, after many Months siege, *as clean and in as good liking* as if they had been air'd every day in the Fields (*aque nitidi.*)

¶ NITOR. 1. He was of a middle Stature, neither too tall nor too low; his Limbs firm, and well compacted, *his Aspect like a Man in a straining Posture* (*vultu veluti nitentis.*)

¶ NOBILIS. 1. In case this Man, as he flatly says he will, engages immediately; either I know not what belongs to the Art Military, or there will be another place *more famous for our Overthrows* than the Lake Thrasymene (*nobilior nostris cladibus.*)

2. *The most noted Cities* led by a desire of Novelty revolted to Agathocles, and furnish'd the Conquerour with Corn and Mony (*Urbes nobilissima*) h. e. *celeberrima.*

3. He confess'd that he had no skill in the Faculty of Physick, but that he was become *famous* by the Stupidity of the Common People (*nobilem.*)

4. Crantor, who was of *principal Renown* in our Academy, is of the same mind (*in primis nobilis.*)

¶ NOBILITO. 1. From hence arises that *Honestum* we are seeking for: which tho' it were not known, nor talkt of, nevertheless must be *Honestum*: and which we may justly say, tho' 'twere commended.

commended by no one, is yet in its own nature Commendable (*nobilitatum non sit.*)

2. Phalaris, whose Cruelty is particularly fam'd, was destroy'd by a General Insurrection of all the Agrigentines falling upon him at once (*Præter ceteros nobilitata.*)

¶ NOLO. 1. When the People of Mitylene were about presenting Pittacus with many Thousand Acres of Land; Do not, I beg of you (says he) give me what many will envy, and more will covet. Wherefore I'll accept of but an hundred of 'em, which will be sufficient to shew both my Moderation, and your good will (*Quare ex istis nolo amplius, quam centum jugera.*)

2. I'll never endure to be thus accus'd of Dishonesty. I'll leave my Husband, unless he makes me satisfaction, and swears, that he is sorry for having said, what he has of me, who am innocent (*nolle esse dicta que.*)

¶ NOMEN. 1. The Fabian Family was odious to the Commons because of the last Consul (*nomen.*)

2. The Tarquinian Family creates and calls you King.

3. Messala Valerius was for having the Oath of Fidelity to Tiberius, annually renew'd (*Sacramentum in nomen Tiberii.*)

4. Ptolemy possess'd himself of Egypt, having slain his Father and Mother, who, for this execrable Parricide was Ironically nam'd Philopator (*cui nomen Philopatori fuit.*)

5. When we intend to lend Money, we diligently enquire into the Patrimony of him that is to be our Debtor (*Nomina facturi.*)

6. The Creditor is said *nomina facere*, who lends Money, because he enters the name of him,

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whom he has lent so much Mony to, in his Books of Accounts.

7. When the Debtor paid what had been lent him, he was said, *nomen dissolvere, expedire, expungere*, because his name was struck out of the Books of his Creditor, as soon as he had paid.

8. *Good Debtors* by not being call'd upon, become bad (*Bona nomina.*)

¶ *Nosco.* 1. *Let every Man observe and get acquainted with his own Humour and Genius; and be severe in examining, what he is well fitted or not fitted for (noscat.)*

2. The Roman Army, Six Years after the Defeat, interr'd the Bones of the three Legions, *no one being able to distinguish* whether he buried the Relicks of his Friends or of others (*nullo noscente.*)

3. Strangers, when they saw his Face and the outward Frame of his Body, contemn'd him: but those that *knew* the qualifications of his Mind, could never admire him enough (*noverant.*)

4. *I knew* a certain Woman in this Town, whose Husband had another Wife at Lemnos (*Noram.*)

5. Whereas you excuse your self, I for my part both *admit your excuses*, and think it my interest, that you should continue where you are (*tuas causas nosco.*) *CAUSAS NOSCERE dicebantur magistratus Populi Romani in delectu, scilicet illorum, qui se a militia immunes esse dicerent: tum enim accipiebant excusationes, non accipiebant nomina illorum, qui justam vacationis causam proferrent: qui non justam, eos cogeant nomina dare. At in hac cognitione, etsi haud dubie non omnium valerent cause, sed etiam quaedam rejicerentur, tamen, quia plures valerent, in benigniorem partem cepit hic sermo*

sermo usitari, ut NOSCERE CAUSAM sit probare, accipere, admittere excusationem. GRONOV. de Pec. Vet. lib. 4. C. 3. Ubi plura vide.

6. I thought that my Honesty and Diligence was prov'd not only to those that knew me, but those that did not know me. Which I was not mistaken in (*notis, ignotis*) *Active. Ita Phædrus de Asello frutice coniecto.*

Virtutis expers, verbis jactans gloriam

Ignotos fallit, notis est derisui.

7. Give me the way, you that know me, and you that do not, whilst I am doing my duty here: fly all, be gone, and out the way (*noti atque ignoti.*)

8. How the Life of your Brother Æneas is attempted by revengeful Juno, is known to you (*tibi nota,*) *Vide MIRUS.*

¶ NOTIO. 1. The Censor's Cognizance, and Hearings of matters, and the Punishments by them inflicted, shew this; who in no one thing have been more severe, than in punishing those, who transgress'd their Oaths (*Notiones animadversionesque Censuræ &c.*)

¶ NOTO, 1. Agriculture has call'd those things, about which it is employ'd, by New Names (*notavit.*)

2. These things are much better express'd in Latin than in Greek (*notata sunt.*)

3. Acilius, who has written an History in Greek, says, there were more of them that return'd to the Camp, hoping by such a Trick to get quit of their Oath; and that they were all of 'em branded with Shame and Dishonour by the Censors (*notatos.*)

¶ NOVITAS. 1. That Stroke will have less Force, which is foreseen and expected. *The sud-*

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denness and surprize of 'em adds to the weight of Mistortunes (novitas.)

2. This Action I take to be very memorable, *because of the surprizing greatness of the Wickedness, and the Danger (sceleris &c. novitate.)*

¶ Novo. 1. He rais'd and renew'd the Heat, that was now flagg'd (*novavit.*)

¶ Novus. 1. Afranius seeing them at a distance made a halt, being frightened at the *unexpectedness of the thing (nova re.)*

2. The Horse were amaz'd at the Hugeness, Hideous Shape, *Strange* smell, and braying noise of these Beasts (*Novo.*)

3. All these, that you see appear in this Cause, conceive that an injury *contriv'd with unheard-of Villany* ought to be warded off, but dare not themselves ward it off because of the times. So it comes to pass, that they appear, for this reason, because they are for complying with their duty; but are therefore silent, because they are apprehensive of danger (*novò scelere constatam.*)

¶ NOXA. 1. Mov'd with Indignation, that the Roman People should demand *that* whoever had besieg'd Saguntum, *should be deliver'd up to them to Justice as Offenders and Malefactors*, they pass'd the River Iberus, with intent to abolish the Roman Name, and set the World at Liberty (*velut ob noxam sibi dedi.*)

2. She burnt the Græcian Navy, and drown'd the Men, *for one Man's Fault (ob noxam)* pro NOXIAM. SERVIUS.

¶ NOXIA. 1. As to what my Husband blames me for, *I am guiltless.* But 'tis no easy matter to clear my self (*extra noxiam.*)

¶ NULLUS. 1. *After* the Common-Wealth of Rome *expir'd*, the whole Sovereign Power of the

the Empire was settled in the Emperor (*Ex quo &c. nulla fuit.*)

2. When the State, which had taken up all my Care and Thoughts, and for which I had labour'd with all my Power, *was quite ruin'd and come to nothing*; I thought I could not find out a better way to getrid of those Troubles, which oppress'd my Mind, than by returning again to the Studies of Philosophy (*nulla esset omnino.*)

3. There were other things, that made our Ancestors great; *which we have no share of*; Industry at Home, just Government abroad: a Mind free in deliberating, engag'd neither by Partial Favour, nor Partial Hatred (*qua nobis nulla sunt.*)

4. They are miserable for this very reason, because *they are not in Being* (*nulli sunt.*)

5. Servius Tullus, the Son of a Captive Woman of Corniculum, *his Father unknown*, his Mother a Slave, through his Parts, and Virtue, obtain'd and held the Kingdom (*Patre nullo.*) Sic HORATIUS SERM. Lib. 1. Sat. 6.

Persuades hoc tibi verè;

Ante potestatem Tullì, atque ignobile regnum,

Multos sapè viros nullis majoribus ortos,

Et vixisse probos, amplis & honoribus auctos.

¶ NUMERO. 1. They carry more than a Fort-nights Provision: they carry their necessary Baggage: they carry the Palisado's: for Buckler, Sword, Helmet our Soldiers count no more a Burden, than their Shoulders, their Arms, their Hands (*in onere non plus numerant.*)

¶ NUMERUS. 1. Suppose a Merchant should bring a large Quantity of Corn from Alexandria to Rhodes, at a time when there is a Famine amongst the Rhodians: suppose likewise he should know, that a great many Ships, well laden with

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Corn, are in the way thither from the same City: Should he tell this now to the People of Rhodes; or say nothing of it, but sell his own Corn at the best Rates he can (*magnum frumenti numerum?*)

2. Of Pompey's Men two thousand were found to have been slain (*ad duum millium numero*) h. *ad capita duum millium.*

3. They burnt all their Towns, to the Number of Twelve (*numero ad.*)

4. There were Six Thousand Horse: and just as many Foot (*totidem numero.*)

5. Caesar sent thither about Sixteen Thousand Foot with all his Horse (*numero sedecim millia.*)

6. We do not call one Cohort or Wing an Army, but many cohorts of Soldiers (*numeros.*)

OVID. in *Epistola Hermiones,*

Nec in mille rates sinuosaque vela pararis;

Nec numeros Danaï militis: ipse venit.

¶ NUMMUS. 1. Caesar presented Servilia with a Jewel that cost him Sixty Hundred Thousand Sesterces: and in the Civil War, besides other Donations sold her several noble Farms, expos'd to publick Sale, for a trifle (*ei nummo addixit.*)

Sic HORATIUS SERM. Lib. 2. Sat. 5. v. 109.

Si quis

Fortè coheredum senior male iussit, huic tu

Dic, ex parte tua, seu fundi sive domus sit

Emptor, gaudentem nummo te addicere.

¶ NUNCIO. 1. Having suffer'd Shipwrack he was cast upon the Estate of a certain Macedonian, who, as soon as he was told of it, ran to him, brought him to himself again, carried him to his House, and maintain'd him thirty Days at his own charge (*ut nunciatum est*) *negotium nempe, quod amat subintelligi.*

2. When

2. When News of this was brought to Rome, it struck a great dejection of mind upon all, but especially the Senators, who were afraid of a Mutiny in the City, and Camp (*Hoc ubi Romam est nunciatum.*)

3. When Sextus Roscius was slain, one Mal- lius Glaucia, a Poor indigent fellow, carries the News of it to Ameria: and he carries the News not to his Son's House, but Capito's, his Enemy (*Ameriam nunciat: & nunciat domum &c.*)

4. We have a Grand-Child born us. For my Daughter was brought from your House with Child. *L* Good News, I'll swear (*Bene nuntias.*)
Ita PROBE NARRAS. BENE FACTUM. &c.

¶ NUNCIUS. 1. When Titus was come as far as Corinth, a City in Achaia, he receiv'd an ex- press of Galba's Death (*certos nuncios.*)

¶ NUNCUPO. 1. The Twelve Tables order'd, that the seller should be bound to make good those Faults, which were expressly mention'd by word of mouth in the Bargain; which Faults whoever deny'd, was to pay double Damages (*qua essent lingua nuncupata.*)

¶ NUPER. 1. We make no question but the late Calamity of the Piemontois, professing our Religion, reach'd your Ears, before the unwel- come News of it arriv'd with us (*illa nuper-ca- lamitas.*) *Ita SEMPER-LENITAS apud TERNTIUM in ANDRIA. Et heri semper-lenitas verebar quor- sum evaderes. Act. 1. Sc. 2. v. 4.*

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1. **O**BDUCO. When Theramenes, who was thrown into Prison by order of the thirty Tyrants, had taken off the Poyson at a hearty draught as tho he had been thirsty, the little that was left he so flung out of the Cup, that it rung again; upon which noise, he smiling said, I drink this to Critias the Fair, who had been his most deadly Enemy (*venenum ut sitiens obduxisset.*)

¶ OBEO. 1. Some Writers affirm, that because two Consuls were not able to manage so many Wars at once, therefore three Military Tribunes were created (*obire tot simul bella.*)

2. He died in the five and fiftieth year of his Age, and the fourth after his return from Peloponnesus into Sicily (*Diem obiit*) *supremum nempe.*

3. Tanutius adds, that Crassus, either through Fear, or Remorse of Conscience, appear'd not upon the day fixt for the Murther, and that therefore Curio gave not the Signal agreed upon, which was the throwing his Gown off his Shoulders (*diem cadi destinatum non obiisse.*)

¶ OBJICIO. 1. The Romans hard at their Heels, rushed together with them into the Town, before the Gates could be shut against them (*obicerentur.*)

2. They affect a certain roughness of Voice, and a broken confus'd murmur, by putting their Targets before their Mouths, that their voice by the Reverberation may sound bigger and fuller (*objectis ad os.*)

3. When

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3. When any thing is presented to our View which carries the Appearance of Profit along with it, we can't but immediately be somewhat affected with it: But if, upon taking a nearer view, we find there is any thing Base and Dishonest joyn'd to it, 'tis our Duty to reject it (*Cum aliqua species utilitatis objecta est.*)

4. Tho' I was never over-sond of Life, yet sometimes a certain Fear and Concern is rais'd in my mind, when I consider that the time will come, when this Light will have an end, and that I must part with all the Comforts of Life (*obicitur animo.*)

5. Our Troops return home victorious, having put an end to a very great War, and utterly defeated the Enemy, who had been the cause of many untimely Funerals to the People of Thebes (*Thebano Populo objecerant.*)

¶ OBLIGATIO. 1. Cyrene was built by Aristæus, who was Sirnam'd Battus, by reason of his being tongue-ty'd (*propter linguæ obligationem.*)

¶ OBLIGO. 1. The raw unpractis'd Soldier, at never so slight a Wound, makes most lamentable out-crys: but the experienc'd and Old beaten one, only calls for a Chirurgion to bind up his Wounds (*qui vulnera obliget.*)

2. Certain vagabond Scots, expell'd their Country, are said to have deterr'd our Merchants from swearing Fidelity to us (*a fide suâ nobis obliganda.*)

¶ OBNOXIUS. I lie under obligations to, and cannot act freely upon account of my Wife: with such a particular goodness of Temper has she all along bore with me, and my incivilities to her, which she never discover'd upon any occasion (*Uxori obnoxius sum.*)

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2. After these Horrid Actions, as he was hated and curs'd by all, so he liv'd under great disorder, and anxiety of mind, as from a sense of guilt, and apprehension of punishment (*prætrepidus atque obnoxius.*)

3. He that racks, and butchers Men to death is, from a sense of Guilt, under greater apprehension and sollicitude, than any indicted Person; as fearing Men and Gods, Witnesses and Revengers of his Crimes (*obnoxius magis ac sollicitus.*)

4. The Heads of Vines are capable of being endamag'd neither by the Plough nor the Oxen (*aratro obnoxia.*)

5. What Man canst thou find, whose Affairs are so firmly settled, that he has no cause to fear what is to come? No part of our Life is so expos'd, or ticklish, as that which pleases us most (*tam obnoxia.*)

6. With how great Pains is an Infant rear'd? How much care does his weak expos'd Body require, before it comes to strength (*obnoxium corpus?*)

7. The only thing in me that is capable of suffering Injury, is my Body: in this expos'd Tenement my Soul dwells free (*in hoc obnoxio domicilio.*)

8. Joy is not a greater Good, than a Mind prepar'd and ready to undergo bravely Tortures of Wounds and Fires (*obnoxius ad perpetiendos*) h. e. *se dans, & ultro offerens.*

9. We have seen a Man, when he was to distribute, give with a plentiful hand: when he was to labour, resolute, and forward, and easing the weariness of his body with his mind (*obnoxium*) h. e. *se labori impigrè præbentem.*

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¶ OBNUNTIO. I. The Agrarian Law being promulg'd, he drove his Collegue, who protested against it, out of the Forum by Force of Arms (*obnuuntiantem.*)

¶ OBROGO. I. *Legibus obrogatur* is properly said, when new Laws are made or propos'd in opposition to the Old ones, or some part of them. *Leges abrogantur*, that are repeal'd, and made of no effect.

¶ OBRUO. I. Marius, by the murder of so worthy a Man, effac'd the glory of his Six Consulships, and stain'd the last part of his Life (*obruit.*)

¶ OBSEQUIOR. I. Pamphilus was in the height of his Passion for Bacchis, when his Father began to desire him to marry. He denied it at first. But upon his Father's pressing him more earnestly, he was brought to a perplexity whether he should have greater regard to Love or Duty (*magis obsequeretur.*)

¶ OBSERVO. I. 'Tis our Duty to honour and respect those who bear any Office in the State (*observare.*)

2. Hatred is an inveterate Anger: Enmity an Anger watching a time for Revenge (*observans.*)

3. Scare Davus: watch what Pamphilus does (*observes Pamphilum &c.*) *Gracismus est.* Cato de R. R. C. 33. *Vineam sic facito uti curetur.*

4. You see how the matter stands.

5. They said they were afraid Provision of Corn could not conveniently be brought up (*rem frumentariam.*)

¶ OBSIDEO. I. Every Place is taken up with Bodies. Therefore there is no Inane (*obsidetur.*)

¶ OBSOLETUS. I. A Sect of Philosophers, call'd Cyrenaicks, have affirm'd all Good to consist

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sist in Pleasure: who being worn out of Date, Epicurus is come mightily into Vogue, the Sup-
porter, and Second Founder as it were, of the
same Opinion (*quibus obsoletis.*)

¶ OBSTO. 1. That he might not be destitute
of means to escape, if Fortune should happen to cross
his designs; He furnish'd a Galley with Men and
Arms; and order'd his Brother Callicrates, who
commanded it, to keep it moving in the Port, as
if he only intended the Exercise of the Rowers
(*si forte consiliis obstitisset fortuna.*)

2. The greatest concern I have in the World
now is, that the length of my Age may not be
prejudicial to, nor stand in the way of any body;
and that no one may long for my death (*ut ne cui
obster.*)

¶ OBSTRINGO. 1. Is it not abominable, that
he that brought himself under the Guilt of such a
Wickedness, should be styl'd by his oppress'd Ci-
tizens, Father of his Country (*tali se scelere ob-
strinxit?*)

¶ OBTINEO. 1. Tiberius Gracchus, the Son
of Publius, will always be prais'd and had in Ad-
miration, as long as any Memorials shall remain
of the Roman Atchievements: But his Sons, on
the Contrary, were not in their life time approv'd
of by Good Men; and since their death are num-
bered among those, who have been justly slain (*num-
merum obtinent jure casarum.*)

2. You still keep up your old sweet Temper, and
pleasant Humour (*obtines*) h. e. porro teneas, teneas
pergis.

3. Not a Man turns his back, or quits his Post.
All lie in the place they fought in, and keep their
Ranks (*obtinentque.*)

4. 'Tis more difficult, to keep Provinces, than to make 'em. They are got by Forces, they are held by Justice (*obtinere*) h. e. *tueri*.

5. That Rule should, in my Judgment, be observ'd in Life, which is kept up and practis'd in the Entertainments of the Greeks; Let him drink, or be gone (*obtinetur*.)

¶ *OBTINGO*. 1. He was by lot chose *Questor* to Publius Cornelius Africanus the Consul, the third year after the Consulship of Nero and Salinator (*Questor obtingit*.)

¶ *OBVERSOR*. 1. Let noble Presidents be perpetually present before our mind. Let Zeno belaid before us, who suffer'd any thing rather than discover his Accomplices in abolishing the Tyranny over his Country (*obversentur animo*.)

¶ *OCCASIO*. 1. The proper season of Time for doing a thing, is by the Greeks call'd *συναγωγία*, by the Latins *Occasio*.

¶ *OCCUPO*. 1. Since one has prevented my being the first Fable-writer, I'll take care he shall not be the only one (*occupavit ne forem*.) *NESCIO CUR CUM PORTAM FLUMENTANAM COELIUS OCCUPARIT* (h. e. *primus emerit*) *EGO PUTEOS NON MEOS FACIAM*. Cic. ad Att. L. 7. Ep. 3.

2. Scipio pass'd the Po first, and having decamp'd to the River Ticinus; to give his Soldiers heart, before he drew 'em out to Battle, made this Speech to 'em (*occupavit trajicere*.)

¶ *OCCURRO*. 1. Caligula suffered several of the Senators to run by the side of his Calash, for some Miles together, in their Robes; and while he was at Supper, to wait sometimes at the back of his Couch, and sometimes at his feet, as he lay, with their Linnen Aprons before them (*ad essendum sibi occurrere*.)

2. Many

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2. Many that had Suits depending, lost their Causes, because they could not be present to make their Appearance (*occurrere ad vadium*) h. e. *præsto esse* &c.

3. If any one came in at Supper time, a little after the rest were sate down, no body was permitted to rise and give him place, but he was forc'd to look about, and sit down, where he could find room (*ad cœna horam occurrisset.*)

4. A meeting of the States was appointed upon a certain day: which that he might be present at in time, Cæsar hasten'd his March (*cui ut occurreret.*)

5. He pass'd the River Iberus with eight Thousand Foot, and a Thousand Horse, as tho he meant to be ready at the first arrival of the Romans (*tanquam occursurus ad.*)

¶ Oculus. 1. I who formerly appear'd much in publick, and liv'd in the Eye of my Citizens; now on the contrary hide my self from 'em as much as I can, to avoid the sight of Villains, that are every where swarming (*in oculis civium.*)

¶ Odi. 1. I did not think she had taken such an aversion to you, as to have hated the whole Family also (*ut odisset.*)

¶ Odiosus. 1. As for the present Form of our Government, since you will needs turn base body, and be troublesome in other Mens matters; I shall return you this Answer, or rather not to you, but to them, that are Wiser than you self viz. That the Form of it is such, as our present Distractions will admit of; not such, as were to be wish'd, but such as the obstinate Divisions that are amongst us, will bear (*odiosus.*)

2. The meditating on Evils not yet come, and perhaps that never will come, is foolish.

All

All Evil is vexatious enough, when it is come
(*satis est odiosum.*)

¶ ODIUM. 1. The Old Man by baiting, and importuning, did at last make his Son promise to marry (*odio.*)

¶ OFFENDO. 1. When he saw any Man, that he met by chance, in an ill habit, he frequently gave him his own Coat (*offensum fortunâ.*)

2. Who is so much a Lynceus, as not to trip, nor run against any thing, amidst so much darkness? (*qui nihil offendat*) h. e. non.

3. *Lacryma gaudio cadunt.* h. e. ob, propter gaudium. This use of the Naked Ablative is frequent with the Antients. Yet learned Commentators have often stumbled at it (*in eo offenderunt.*)

4. Men will judge of your Action by the Event: if it falls out, as we would have it, all people will say you have done wisely: but if any miscarriage, or ill success happens, they will condemn you of Rashness and Ambition (*Sin aliquid erit offensum*) h. e. rem malè geres, clade aliqua afficeris.

5. We hope that both Parties will remove whatever may give offence or occasion of Jealousy to the other (*offensum aut suspiciosum esse queat.*)

6. Be assur'd of this, that nothing was ever so infamous, so scandalous, so disgustful and odious to all ranks and degrees of Men (*offensum.*)

7. When the Affection of the Soldiers was alienated from him, the Common People talkt very freely, and call'd him an unsufferable Tyrant (*Offensâ in eum militum voluntate.*)

8. If Banishment be an Evil, upon account of the People's disfavour, and Displeasure: how much that is to be flighted, hath been shew'd a little before (*propter alienam, & offensam P. voluntatem.*)

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¶ OFFENSIO. 1. Callicrates went to him, and told him in what Danger he was, by reason of the disgust of the People, and hatred of the Soldiers (*offensio*.)

2. Shall Obscurity, or Meanness, or even the being under the displeasure of the People hinder a Wise Man from being Happy (*popularis offensio*?)

3. If I should avoid the offence that some sharp or facetious sayings may give, I must part with the opinion conceiv'd of my Wit (*dictorum offensio*.)

4. Bodily Indispositions may happen without our fault; those of the Soul cannot (*Corporum offensiones*.)

¶ OFFERO. 1. No man without great Hopes of Immortality, would voluntarily expose himself to Death in defence of his Country (*se offerret ad mortem*.)

2. How much Joy have I occasion'd Pamphilus by my coming? How many Cares have I rid him of (*obtulit*?)

3. I believe no one ever met with more misfortunes in Love, than my self (*nemini oblata esse*.)

¶ OFFICIO. 1. Claudius had a House upon the Cælian Hill, that stood in the Augurs way as they made their Observations: who therefore sent him Orders to pull that part down, the Height of which obstructed their Auspices by hindring the Prospect (*officeret auspiciis*.)

2. The Mind cannot easily see the Truth, when Hatred, Friendship, Anger, Pity stand in its light (*officiunt*.)

3. When Alexander ask'd Diogenes, if he could serve him in any thing; at present, says he, a little out of my Sun. He had stood in his way, it seems

seems, and hinder'd his basking. (*Officerat uidelicet apricanti.*)

¶ OFFICIUM. 1. All these things I took to be the effects of an humane Temper, and gentle Disposition (*officia.*)

2. The Conspirators, under Colour of paying him their Devoirs, gathered round Cæsar, as soon as he had taken his Place in the Senate (*Specie officii.*)

3. On the Approach of Drusus to the Army, the Legions met him on the way, to do him honour as it were (*quasi per officium.*)

4. When, after his Prætorship was expir'd, he went for Spain, he carried away Masintha in his own Sedan, amidst the officious Crowd of Attendants and Friends, who came to pay their Complements at his departure (*inter officia prosequen-
tium.*)

¶ OLIM. 1. Hercules, Son of Jupiter, All Hail. My Mother, a true spoken Interpreter of the Gods, sung to me, that thou shouldest augment the number of the Heavenly inhabitants: and that an Altar should be dedicated to thee, which the most potent, one day, Nation in the World should call MAXIMA, and Honour with Rites of thine own ordaining (*opulentissima olim in terris gens.*)

¶ OMISSIO. 1. But perhaps you'll say, you are afraid, lest they should be a little too slack and careless with regard to the World (*omissiones.*)

¶ OMITTO. 1. Not to say any thing of other People, when I my self sat at the Helm of the Government, did not Arms give place to the Gown (*Ut alios omittam?*)

2. Lay aside that sullen Humour of yours;

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Demea: and show your self chearful and pleasant at your Son's Wedding (*Omitte.*)

¶ ONUS. 1. Being exempt from Taxes and Contributions, they are set apart and reserv'd, like Darts and Arms, for the use of Battles only (*oneribus.*)

¶ OPERA. 1. I desire of you to send me as soon as possible a Transcriber, and a Græcian above any other: for I lose a great deal of time in writing out Commentaries (*multum mihi enim eripitur opera.*) Sic HEAUTON. Act. 1. Sc. 1. *Quod in opere faciundo opera (h. e. temporis) consumis tua, si sumas in illis exercendis, plus agas.*

¶ OPIS, PEM, PE &c. 1. Certainly 'tis not the Work of Humane Force or Wit, to eradicate the perverse and obstinate Opinions of People wickedly inclin'd, concerning what we have done (*Humana opis, aut ingenii certè non est.*)

2. Nothing is more glorious than the Marathonian Fight. For never did so small an handful overthrow so great a Force (*opes.*)

3. They suppos'd (as it prov'd) that the wealth and power of those that bare the Office, would add Credit and Authority to the Place it self (*opes.*)

4. Tho' he had so great Power, that he might have extorted obedience from his Citizens, he chose rather to be belov'd than fear'd (*Cum tantis effect opibus.*)

5. Riches are desir'd either to supply us with the Necessaries of Life, or furnish us with the Pleasures and Conveniences of it. But those that have a great Soul, with them the Desire of Money tends to Interest, and an ability of gratifying (*Est ad opes.*)

6. Kingdoms, Commands, Riches, Power and Interest, and the contraries of these, are all of 'em things that depend upon Fortune (*Opes.*)

7. That no force of Power or Greatness can bear up long against publick Hate, if it were not sufficiently known before, was of late made appear by an Instance of our own (*Nullas opes.*)

8. It seems to me the Righter Course to seek Glory by the Abilities and Faculties of the mind rather than of the Body; and since the very life, that we enjoy, is short, to make our Memory as long as possible (*opibus.*)

¶ OPINIO. 1. Porus, a Man remarkable for strength of Body and greatness of Soul, having heard of the fame of Alexander, prepares War against his Arrival (*audita Alexandri opinione.*)

2. The Bruttians shock'd with the Fame of his Coming, send Embassadors to him to court his Friendship and Alliance (*adventus ejus opinione.*)

3. Crassus his Style was full as witty, and not near so barren, as that of the Catuli: yet the Catuli had as great a Reputation for good speaking (*de Catulis opinio non minor.*)

4. The very Name and Reputation of being Beneficent, Liberal, Just, and Faithful, is of very great efficacy in getting us the Favour of the Multitude (*Fama & opinio beneficentie.*)

5. The Common-People generally speaking admire whatever they see great and beyond their Imagination (*preter opinionem suam.*)

¶ OPPETO. 1. Death is then undergone with the greatest evenness of mind, when the dying Person can comfort himself with reflexions upon his past good Actions (*oppetitur.*)

¶ OPPIDO. 1. The Father of the Young

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Man is come home, and they say he takes it
beinously ill (*animo oppido iniquo.*)

¶ OPPORTUNUS. 1. Every fortuitous thing
is instable: the higher it has risen, the readier it
is for falling. 'Tis safer trusting to any condition
than to the best (*opportunus est in occasum.*)

2. The patient enduring of Injuries makes pri-
vate Men more expos'd and liable to the receiving
Injuries: but Meekness is the security of Kings
(*opportuniiores ad &c.*)

3. The thing appear'd probable; because by
his prodigious Liberality, he had run himself vast-
ly into debt (*opportuna videbatur.*) *Casarem nem-
pe Conjuratōnis participem fuisse.*

¶ OPPRIMO. 1. I do not deny Pain to be
Pain: but I say it may be suppress'd by Patience,
if there be any such Virtue as Patience; if there
be none, why do we magnify Philosophy (*op-
primi patientia?*)

¶ OPTIMUS. 1. S. Is there any reason, why
I should not marry her to morrow? P. None in
the World (*Optima.*) *Simpliciter quidem responde-
bant NULLA. At doctius, OPTIMA. id ortum ab
religionis veterum, & ubique in quæstionibus. Nam
NIHIL aut NULLA de quibus; NULLI enim illis mortui.
Et idem efficiebat alterum: nam si optima erat cau-
sa ut fieret, vel cur fieret, utique & erat nulla,
quin, vel cur non fieret. J. F. GRONOV. Vide
RECTE.*

¶ OPTIO. 1. It shall be in your choice, whe-
ther these things shall be negotiated at Lisbon,
or at London (*Vestra optio erit.*)

¶ OPTO. 1. She chose rather to get Money here
in a discreditable way, than to live Poor and cre-
ditably in her own Country (*Optavit.*)

¶ OPUS.

¶ OPUS. 1. Themistocles told the People in General Assembly, That he had thought of a thing, which might prove of great use and advantage to the Publick, but that it was not convenient it should be known: whereupon he desir'd they would appoint him some Person to whom he might safely communicate it in secret (*id sciri opus non esse.*)

2. If the Stranger, I was supposing, marries my Daughter, He'll say nothing, as long as Friendship passes between us: but if he comes to slight me, he'll know more than 'tis convenient he should know (*quam scire opus est.*)

3. 'Tis not convenient that it should be publish'd: therefore forbear enquiring of me (*opus prolato.*)

4. The Workmanship exceeded the matter; for Mulciber engrav'd there the Sea, the Heaven, and the Earth (*Opus.*)

5. He order'd him to be seated on a golden Couch, with a rich Coverlet, a Tapestry Carpet, embroider'd with Curious Figures. (*Magnificis operibus picto.*)

6. Tarentus, founded by the Lacedemonians, was once the Metropolis of Calabria, and Apulia, and of all Lucania (*Lacedemoniorum opus.*)

7. Trogus Pompeius compos'd the History of Greece, and of all the World, in the Latin Tongue; attempting a thing of great labor and difficulty (*magni operis.*) *Ita Græci æque pro labore accipiunt.*

8. This, as we have earnestly desir'd in our former Letters, so now again with the greatest ardency and importunity we request of your Majesty (*studio maximo atque opere.*)

9. We are in hopes, that by these Intreaties, or rather by the united Intercessions of us all, the most Serene Prince will at length be prevail'd

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upon, and grant what we have requested of him with so much importunity (*quodque ab eo tanto opere petivimus &c.*)

10. He order'd the Children to be educated in the Country, that they might pass their first years, not in Luxury, but in Work, and Labor (*in opere.*) *Opus pro opere rustico frequentatur.*

11. When my Master returns home, I must grind in the Mill-House: wear Shackles: work in the Country (*Opus rari faciendum.*)

12. 'Twas about the midst of Seed-time, when the Lictor sent by the Senate, found Lucius Quintus, leaning upon his Plough, in the midst of his Work (*in ipso opere.*)

13. He begg'd of the Senate, not to think, that he, who had done many Signal Services to the People of Rome, should deserve the Ruin of the State (*sibi &c. perditâ rep. opus esse.*)

¶ ORDO. 1. If I offer her in Marriage to a Stranger, I must tell Him at length how She came to be my Daughter, and by whom (*ordine*) h.e. *singillatim.*

— *Vestrumque mihi refer ordine carmen.*

OVIDIUS METAM.

2. Cn. Piso was preferr'd out of Course, to the Government of Spain, to prevent his Designs at Home (*extra ordinem.*)

¶ ORO. 1. A Judge may do so much for Friendship-sake, as to wish that his Friend may have the juster Cause; and allow him as long time for pleading his Cause as the Laws permit: but when he is to give in his Sentence upon Oath, he'll then remember that he calls God to Witness, that is (I conceive) his own Soul and Conscience, the Divinest Thing that God has granted to Man (*orande liti.*)

1. *OS.* 1. How great I pray is the Impudence of that Patron, that dares meddle with Causes without any knowledge of the Law. (*Quod tandem est hoc?*)

2. If I had the face of Appius, into whose place I was chosen, I could not do this. (*Os.*)

3. *OSCULUM.* 1. In adoring we carry our right hand to our Mouth, and turn about our whole body. (*ad osculum.*)

4. *OSTENDO.* 1. He endeavour'd all the ways imaginable, in contempt of Law both Human and Divine, to constrain a Wealthy Virgin to marriage, even by terrifying her with menaces of present Death. (*vel ostenso mortis metu.*)

2. No Man foresees better than your self, if we may be thought able to make a right conjecture of your Prudence; what danger the Success and Example of this Fact portends to our selves in particular, and to the whole Protestant Name in general. (*quid periculi ostendat.*)

3. The Tyrant, finding that Cimon had the advantage of him in Parts, in Authority, and the Love of the People; fearing least, if he kept him with him, he might give him an opportunity of destroying him, gave him a Trireme Galley to transport him to Corinth: telling him (*ostendens,*) that he did this for both their sakes; least, since there was a mutual fear between them, one might surprize the other and slay him.

4. Micythus goes to Hannibal, and acquaints him with the reason of Diomedon's coming. (*ostendit.*)

5. As soon as he was arriv'd, he went to Tithraustes, and signified to him that he desir'd to speak with the King. (*seque ostendit.*)

6. I have begun, Nero Caesar; a Discourse of Clemency: that I might serve as a Looking-Glass and show you your own face (*ut tibi ostenderem.*)

— *Ne non & Cantharus & Lanx*

Ostendem tibi ca. HORAT.

¶ OSTENTO. 1. Upon this, Sejanus was sent to Pannonia; to promise Rewards to such who should submit, and threaten Punishments to such as should persist in their Rebellion (*ut ostentaret.*)

2. He terrified those that were for the Rigor of the Law, by frequently representing what an Oidium they would draw upon themselves (*ostentando.*)

¶ OTIOSUS. 1. As we were somewhat serviceable to our Country-Men, when we were employ'd: so we will endeavour to be in our Retirement (*otiosi.*)

¶ OTIUM. 1. This Year, tho' the Borderers made Bravadoes of terrible things, yet all was quiet both at Home and Abroad (*Otium fuit.*)

2. After a most dreadful War, he settled peace and quiet through the whole Island (*Otium.*)

3. The Noblest and most eminent of the Philosophers withdrew from all publick business, and betook themselves to a life of retirement (*ad otiumque Sec.*)

P.

1. **P**ANGO. As Livia was riding to her Country-House, an Eagle flying by let fall into her lap a white Hen holding a small Laurel Branch in her Bill. Upon this, She gave order that the Pullet should be carefully bred up, and the Laurel-Branch

Branch be set in the Ground (*pangit*) h. e. *seri*,
 fight in terram demittit.

¶ PAR. I. Regulus fell into the hands of his
 Enemy. But he was a match for his Captivity.

The Carthaginian Prisoner could not conquer him.
 (*par calamitatis fuit*) forenda vinctus. *h. e. h. e.*

2. Tiberius told the Senators, that he was not
 capable of governing the whole Republick, but that
 pleas'd 'em to commit some part of it to his ad-
 ministration, he would accept it. (*poterat pa-*
rem.)

3. Our Principal Duty in doing Kindnesses, is
 to do most for those, that stand in greatest need,
 supposing other circumstances to be equal (*sicciorem*
paria fuit.) Vulgo CETERIS PARIBUS.

4. If any one would read the Actions of the
 Macedonian Veteranes, he would find an exact
 Resemblance in ours, and that there is no diffe-
 rence, but in point of time. (*paria nostrorum cog-*
noscat.)

5. We are then properly said *paria facere*, when
 what we have receiv'd, and what we have expen-
 ded comes exactly right, so that nothing remains
 due on either side. Therefore when we say
paria facere, we always understand *expensarum ac-*
ceptis.

¶ PARCO. I. I applaud your design, and de-
 sire you would omit nothing which may be servi-
 ceable to it (*ne cui rei parcas*.)

2. Daughter, check your fear: your Son shall
 wage War successfully in Italy (*parce metu*.)

3. One could not easily judge, whether she was
 less careful of her Mony, or Reputation (*minus*
parceret.)

¶ PARCO. I. Finding that he was mighty ser-
 viceable to the Republick, they turn'd him out
 of

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of it, and regarded their own private passion more than the good of the Community (*pliusque ira sua quam &c. paruerunt.*)

¶ PARITER. 1. Is any body angry with you? Load him with Kindnesses. Resentment falls to the ground, if deserted on one side. Men don't fight, unless they have a Match or an Adversary, to fight withal (*nisi pariter, non pugnant.*) Seneca *brevitatem agnoscis.*

¶ PARO. 1. When you have thoughts of purchasing a Farm, resolve with your self, not to buy it over-hastily, and do not spare the pains of going to see it, nor think it sufficient to go once round it (*parare cogitabis.*)

¶ PARS. 1. If you take away any thing tho from a Man, that's perfectly useless and good for nothing, for no other end but to benefit your self by it; you act contrary to the Law of Nature (*ad nullam partem utili.*)

2. They easily conquer'd vast numbers of their Enemies, tho by many degrees inferior to them in number (*multis paribus.*)

3. We desire your Majesty would please to signify to him with the soonest, what your pleasure is in this particular (*hac in parte.*)

4. Players are said *partes implere*, when they act the Character well, that is assign'd them.

¶ PARTURIO. 1. Forbear the mention either of Saguntum, or Iberus, and what your mind has been long in labour with, let it at last bring forth (*dix parturit animus vester.*)

¶ PASCO. 1. Old Cato, being once ask'd, what he thought most profitable in the management of an Estate, said, to Graze and Feed Cattle well (*Bene pascere.*) And what the Second? To Feed Cattle pretty well. And what the Third? To

Feed

Feed Cattle, tho' but ill. And what the Fourth?
To Till the Ground. And then the Enquirer
proceeding still to ask, Pray what do you think
of letting Money out to Usury? Pray what do
I think, replies Cato, of Murth'ring a Man?

¶ PASSUS. 1. *There was about a Mile between
the City and the Camp. In this Space (and there
is nothing but open Fields about Nola) they en-
gag'd (Mille fere passuum erant) h. e. mille fere
passuum campi erant.*

¶ PATIOR. 1. Beauty and Strength can never
make you happy. None of those bears Age (*pa-
titur vetustatem.*) *Ita vinum dicitur pati vetusta-
tem, evum, atatem: scripta dicuntur ferre annos.*

¶ PATRO. 1. Since your Majesty has assur'd
us of your just aversion to these most inhuman
and Cruel Proceedings; we doubt not but your
Majesty will inflict deserved Punishment upon those
Captains and Ministers, who of their own Au-
thority, and to gratify their own Wills, adven-
tur'd the perpetrating such barbarous acts of Wicked-
ness (*tam immania patrare scelera sunt ausi.*)

¶ PAVOR. 1. Terror is an astonishing Fear:
Pavor a Fear that puts the mind besides it self.
CICERO.

¶ PECCO. 1. Zenophon in fewer words com-
mits in a manner the same mistakes (*eadem peccat.*)

2. If any thing has been done amiss on our side,
tell it us: we'll set all right, either by confuting
it, or excusing it (*Si quid a nobis peccatum est.*)

3. Let us lay down some Examples of Injustice,
in which the common sort of People think there
is no Crime (*in quibus peccari.*)

4. What reason have I to think, that my Hus-
band will be less vicious through Age? He was
even then an Old Man, if Old Age renders Peo-
ple

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ple chaste and continent (*minus peccatum.*) *A-*
dulteris, stupris, quibuscunque denique venereis de-
lictis tribuitur hoc nomen. — *Quid inter-*

est in matrona, ancilla, pecces utrogatur.

HOR. SAT. II. *Non peccatum in Virginem est cl-*
vem. TER. ABEL. AC. 4. Sc. 7.

¶ PECUNIA. 1. He foresaw he should be in
 great danger, by reason of the covetous humor
 of the Cretans. For he brought a Considerable Sum
 of Money with him, the Rumor of which he knew
 was already spread abroad (*magnam pecuniam.*)

2. Having told Ptolomy his Design of settling
 Liberty in his Country, and the Reasons that put
 him upon undertaking that Voyage; He quickly
 obtain'd of that wealthy Prince, to assist him with
 a great Sum of Money (*in grandi pecunia adjuva-*
retur.)

3. Caesar's and Sylla's Translation of Estates from
 the rightful Proprietors, to others who had no-
 thing to do with them, ought not to be accom-
 ted Liberal; for nothing is Liberal, but what is
 at the same time just (*pecuniarium.*)

4. *Hereditas* is an Estate that comes to another
 by some one's Death (*Pecunia.*)

¶ PEDESTRIS. 1. Putting to Sea from Ostia,
 he had like to have been twice drowned. Where-
 fore having march'd by Land from Marseilles to
 Gestoriacum, from thence he cross'd over into
 Britain (*pedestri itinere confecto.*) *Iter pedestre op-*
ponitur maritimo. Vide PES.

¶ PELLO. 1. The case of him, that founded
 our City, is not the same. For an appearance
 of Profit struck his mind: who thinking it more
 profitable, to reign alone, than in conjunction
 with any one else, kill'd his Brother. By his
 Favour therefore, whether Quirinus or Romulus,

I can't

I can't but think he did a very ill Action (*animus populi ejus.*)

¶ **PENERTO.** 1. Being ambitious of making the first entrance into the Harbour, he directed the Pilot to steer that way. *When he had got into't,* he was surrounded by the Enemy and slain (*cum eo penetrasset.*)

2. Piso pass'd over Rhodope and Caucasus: Curio went as far as Dacia (*penetravit*) h. e. transit.

3. The Rhine was cross'd not once only, but again also, and that by a Bridge made over it (*penetratus est.*)

4. Cæsar being inform'd of the Besieging of his Camp in Germany, pass'd the Enemies Guards to his Army in the Habit of a Gaul (*per stationes penetravit ad suos.*)

¶ **PENSO.** 1. They saw that Alcibiades was not lessen'd by Banishment, and that he got as much command as he lost. The Character of General which he lost with the Athenians, he got with the Lacedæmonians (*partaque cum amissis imperia pensare*) h. e. *tantundem imperii nactum esse, quantum amiserat. Vide GRONOVII OBSERV. Lib 4.*

2. He equall'd the loss of Sicily and Italy by the acquist of the Kingdom of Macedonia (*acquistu pensavit.*)

3. Let not Athens be conceited of itself; in Æmilius we equall'd Themistocles? in our Battle at Myonesus we did as great an exploit as was done at Salamis (*Myoneso Salamina pensavimus.*)

4. Cicero, if any Man living, redeem'd and made full amends for his Faults by his Virtues: he was a Great, a Sprightful, a Gallant Man: one whose praises none but a Cicero can duely celebrate (*virtutibus vitia pensavit.*)

¶ **PER.**

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¶ PER. 1. In all the Punic Wars, tho' the Carthaginians had often both in Peace, and in time of Truce, committed many horrid things, yet the Romans never did the same *when an opportunity offer'd*: they consider'd rather what was becoming themselves, than what might justly be done to them (*per occasionem*) h. e. *quavis oblata occasione.*

2. By Castor, Pamphilus has a very pretty Child born to him (*Per Ecastor scitus*) h. e. *perquam scitus. Nota Tmesis.*

3. By Pollux, you'll find very few Lovers prove faithful to us Courtisans (*Per Pol paucos.*)

4. Whereas our People drive a very great and gainful Trade to both Nations, in your Kingdom; we shall take care, as much as in us lies, that they may not meet with any impediment to interrupt their dealings (*permagna, & per utrique genti questuosa habeant negotia.*)

¶ PERBENIGNE. 1. May all the Gods hate me, Father, if I don't love you more than my eyes. M. What more than Pamphila? R. As well. M. I am mightily oblig'd to you (*Perbenigne.*)

¶ PERCELLO. 1. Herelying not so much upon his own Forces, as on the ill will that People bore the Tyrant; with only two Ships of Burden, undauntedly went against a Government which had stood for fifty years, guarded with five hundred long Ships, ten thousand Horse, and an hundred thousand Foot, and to the astonishment of the World, *so easily overthrew and destroy'd it*, that within three days of his landing in Sicily, he enter'd Syracuse it self (*adeo facile perculit.*)

¶ PERCEPTIO. 1. There could be no Navigation, no Agriculture, nor gathering and preserving

ving our Corn, and the rest of our Fruits, if it were not for the help of Men (*perceptio.*)

¶ PERCIPIO. 1. *In the business of gathering in his Corn, I'll assist my next Neighbour rather than a Brother, or familiar Friend: but if it be a Case at Law, I'll defend my Kinsman or Friend rather than my Neighbour* (*In fructibus percipiendis.*)

2. *A Horror entirely seizes all my Limbs* (*percipit.*)

3. *I have this advantage from my Countrey-House: I am never thoroughly tir'd either with Countrey or City: when I begin to have enough, I change place* (*odium me percipit*) h. e. *totum occupat.*

4. *Because we are more sensibly affected and touch'd with those things that happen well or ill to our selves, than with those that happen so to others; which we see as it were at a great distance: we pass a different Judgment upon the one and the other* (*Magis ea percipimus atque sentimus.*)

5. *Neither Physicians, nor Generals, nor Orators, how thoroughly soever they have learnt the Rules of their Art, can do any great matter without practise and experience* (*quamvis artis precepta perceperint.*)

¶ PERCURRO. 1. *When I had heard this of your Father, immediately I run every step of the way to the Forum, to acquaint you with it* (*percurro.*)

¶ PERCUSSOR. 1. *Cæsar had design'd several of his Assassins Guardians to his Son, if he should be so happy as to leave any behind him* (*percussorum.*)

¶ PERDITE. 1. *Phædria lighted upon a certain Songstress: her he fell desperately in love with* (*perdit.*)

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¶ PER-

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¶ PERDO. 1. We have written Letters to the Duke of Savoy, wherein we have most earnestly besought him, out of his wonted clemency, to deal more gently and mildly with his most faithful Subjects, and restore 'em almost ruin'd as they are, to their Goods and Habitations (*cosque jam propè perditos.*)

2. You have suffer'd so many Calamities to no purpose, if you have not learnt to be miserable (*Perdidisti.*) *Dicimur PERDERE quod incassum & sine aliqua utilitate vel facimus vel patimur.* J. F. GRONOV.

¶ PERDUCO. 1. Tiberius Cæsar order'd Mal-lonia a Woman of Quality, being brought to him by a Pander, and resolutely withstanding his brutish Desires, to be immediately stabbed (*perdu-ctam.*)

¶ PERFUGIUM. 1. We make it our earnest re-quest, that you will vouchsafe your Integrity to be the Harbour and Refuge for People toss'd so many years, and almost ship-wrack'd in your Courts of Justice; and that speedy Judgment may be given according to the Rules of Equity and Hon-estly in their Cause, which they believe to be most just (*portum esse atque perfugium.*)

¶ PERFUNDO. 1. You seem to endeavour, E-rucius, to gain two things by one and the same Hire: to impeach us: but to accuse those very Persons, that you have receiv'd that Hire from (*nos judicio perfundere*) h. e. *nos in judicium, sive in jus vocare, accusare verò Chrysogonum.* Nam ut LÆTITIA PERFUNDERE est afficere lœtitia, sic PERFUNDERE JUDICIO est, si ita loqui liceat, ju-dicio afficere, quod est, in jus vocare. GRÆVIUS.

¶ PERFUNGOR. 1. Those things are no plea-sure to me now. As long as my Age made it sea-sonable

sonable, I had my full share of 'em: I'm now cloy'd with those Diversions (*satis perfunctus sum.*)

¶ PERICLITOR. 1. I ne'r mistrusted your Honesty. I had only a mind to try your Temper, and how you could bear what I said (*periclitari.*)

2. He has set forth to us in a Petition, that he is in danger, of having those Goods forc'd out of his hands violently and injuriously (*se de iis &c. ne sibi &c. eripiantur, periclitari.*)

¶ PERICULUM. 1. Make trial of what a Friend I may be to you, rather. Than what an Enemy (*periculum facias.*)

2. How can you tell, unless you make a trial?
S. But 'tis a sad thing that that trial should be made in the case of a Daughter (*periculum faceris.*)

3. When Cyrus in Asia, in Greece the Lacedæmonians and Athenians had begun to take Cities and subdue Nations; to reckon lust of Dominion, sufficient cause for War; to place the greatest Glory in the greatest Empire: then at last was it found by Experience, and Fact, that ability of mind did more in War than strength of Body (*periculo, atque negotiis compertum est.*)

4. If Pompey leaves Italy, I would not advise you also to fly: for you'll do't with very great hazard, nor will you serve the Republick by it; which you may serve afterwards, if you stay (*summo periculo facies*) h. e. eum, non sine summo periculo.

5. What? do not Men use of their own accord to go into mourning, when their Friends are in a state of impeachment (*in amicorum periculis.*)
ὁ φίλος κινδυνεύων. κινδυνεύων dicitur qui in reatu est & in sordibus. BUDÆUS.

¶ PERIMO. 1. If Death (says Socrates) does
R 2 Not

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not bring with it an utter Annihilation, but only a Change of Abode, what's more desirable? But if it destroys and abolishes the whole Man, what can be better, than to fall asleep, and take an eternal Repose (*Sin autem perimit?*)

2. No one can be miserable *that is depriv'd of all sense.* But 'tis a grievous thing you say, to be without Sense. Grievous indeed, if one were sensible of it (*sensu perempto*) h. e. *sublato, extincto, deleto.*

3. I believe Panætius would have discours'd upon such things as these, had not some Accident, or Business, *binder'd and put a stop to his Design* (*consilium ejus peremisset.*)

¶ PERLIBERALIS. 1. You did well in loving your Wife, Pamphilus. I never saw her, that I know of, till to day. Methought she was *very pretty and genteel* (*Perliberalis.*)

¶ PERLUCEO. 1. Since Honesty and Decorum delight us of themselves, and by their own native Beauty; *and appear with the greatest lustre in those Virtues*, I have mention'd; it follows that by Nature we must love those People, in whom we suppose such Virtues to reside (*maximèque perlucet ex iis virtutibus.*)

¶ PERMANO. 1. Discharge that Vile Fellow as soon as may be; least if he should be more provok'd, this should some way or other *get to my Father's ear* (*ad patrem permanet.*) *Proprie secretum latens latici comparatur, intra vas clausum existenti; quod, cum effunditur, manat. Sic alibi, PLENUS RIMARUM SUM: HAC ATQUL ILLAC PERFLUO. DONATUS.*

2. The Stoicks by certain captious and nice Arguments, *and such as do not reach home to the senses*, would seem to demonstrate that Pain is no Evil (*nec ad sensus permanantibus.*)

3. The

3. The Learning of Pythagoras flowing far and near, seems to me to have reach'd even to this City (*permanavisse.*)

¶ PERMITTO. 1. The Enemy having got the advantage of Ground, threw their Darts upon us that lay below them, with great execution (*permiserunt.*)

2. We commit all things to your disposal, Father: you know what's fitting to be done far better than we (*tibi permittimus.*)

3. I'll neither pardon him, promise him any thing, nor give him any answer, till I have seen my Son. I commit and refer all things to his determination (*permitto.*)

4. The Magi, to win the Hearts of the People, remit their Taxes for three years, and for the same time allow 'em a Vacation from serving in the Wars: that by these popular Acts they might confirm themselves in that Kingdom, which they had acquir'd by Fraud (*tributa & militia vacationem in triennium permittunt.*) *Ad tributa subintelligitur remittunt, vox voci apta & accommodata. Vide JUBEO.*

5. Contrary to all Mens expectation, that thought verily he would have let loose his whole Tribunician Power to the vexing and plaguing the Consuls of the former year, he postpon'd his own private Grievance to the Publick Cause, and gave not the Consuls so much as one ill word (*eum vexandis &c. consulibus permissurum tribunatum*) h. e. *tribunatu totas habenas ad vexandos consules immissurum. Vide IMMITTO & ADMITTO.*

¶ PERMUTO. 1. Do you take care that what Money I have occasion for, may be return'd me by Bills of exchange (*permutetur.*) PERMUTANTUR

R 1

nummi

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nummi qui in alio loco numerantur, & in alium per actores transferuntur.

2. Did not Gracchus disorder, and put into confusion the whole State of the Republick (*permixtavi ?*)

¶ PERBELLO. 1. Not the Threats of the Commons, not the Entreaties of the Senate could prevail upon him, to go into mourning (*illum percellere.*)

¶ PERPES, ETIS. 1. On the day of Alexander's Nativity, two Eagles sate all day long, upon the top of his Fathers Palace, without moving from thence; which was an omen that the two Empires of Europe and Asia would fall into his Hands (*tota die perpeses.*)

¶ PERPETIOR. 1. There is nothing, which we are not ready to bear, and go thorough with, that we may obtain true Praise and Honour (*perpeti.*)

¶ PERPETUO. 1. Would ye have it a Tragedy or a Comedy. But I know your minds to a tittle; I'll make it a Tragi-comedy, for there is no reason why it should be entirely throughout a Comedy, since Gods and Kings are Actors in it (*perpetuo.*)

¶ PERPETUUS. 1. I have a mighty desire to pass this entire day in merriment (*perpetuum.*)

2. When the Consuls were come forth into the open Assembly of the People, the business turn'd from long continued Orations to short dispute and altercation (*perpetuus.*)

3. He was the most Eloquent of the Thebans; nor less acute in extemporary Repartee, than perswasive in continued Discourses.

4. You ought not to conceal your Resentments thus, if you intend that this Alliance should continue unbroken (*perpetuam esse.*)

¶ PER.

¶ PERSEQUOR. 1. He has petitioned your Highnesses, *that nobody may be suffer'd to sue him for any Money that he owes in England (ne cui liceat cum lege persequi ullius pecunia) nomine scilicet.*

2. It remains now, that I discourse of those sort of Duties, which relate to the Convenience of Life (*persequar.*)

3. These things Zenophon the Socratick has most excellently handled (*commodissime persecutus est*) in his Book of OEconomicks, which I formerly translated (*convertimus*) out of Greek into Latin, when much about as old as you are at present.

4. Was not Hercules, Bacehus, Castor and Pollux, of Human Original? Almost all Heaven, *not to instance in more*, is peopled with Inhabitants of Human Race (*ne plures persequar.*)

5. I don't use to put my Masters Commands in execution, dreamingly (*persequi.*)

6. Other Wickedness you may punish, after they are committed: but unless you provide against the happening of this; when it has happen'd, 'twill be in vain to implore Justice (*persequare.*)

7. In Peace, they govern'd by Kindnesses rather than Fear; when they had receiv'd an Injury, *they chose rather to pardon it, than revenge it (quam persequi, malebant.)*

¶ PERSEVERO. 1. You must necessarily confess, that you was not able to persevere in that, which you had most shamefully undertaken (*id est perseverare.*)

2. 'Twas plain that this Man was of himself inclin'd to prefer safe proceedings before hasty ones: and

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to the end he might persevere in that resolution more constantly, Fabius spoke thus to him at his departure (*Quò id constantius perseveraret.*)

¶ PERSONA. 1. The Poets are then said to observe Decorum, when that is done, and said, which is suitable to the Character that every one bears (*quaque Personâ dignum est.*)

2. Should Æacus or Minos say, *Let them Hate, as long as they Fear*: 'twould be an Offence against the Rules of Decorum: because they pass in the World for Men of Justice. But let an Atreus say it, and the whole Theatre shall clap and applaud it. For 'tis a saying agreeable to his Character (*digna personâ oratio.*)

3. If a Man were Judge in his Friend's Case, he ought by no means to be bias'd in his Favour. For he lays aside the Person of a Friend, when he puts on that of a Judge.

4. This had been difficult for you to do, if that Goodness had not been natural to you, but only taken up for a time. For no one can bear a disguise long (*personam.*)

5. A Publique Minister, is he, that by the Sovereign, (whether a Monarch, or an Assembly,) is employed in any Affairs, with Authority to represent in that employment, the Person of the Common-wealth (*Reip. Personam.*)

6. The word Person is Latin: instead whereof the Greeks have *μεσολογος*, which signifies the Face, as *Persona* in Latin signifies the disguise, or outward appearance of a Man, counterfeited on the Stage; and sometimes more particularly that part of it, which disguiseth the face, as a Mask or Vizard: And from the Stage, has been translated to any Representer of Speech and Action, as well in Tribunals, as Theaters. So that a Person,

son, is the same that an Actor is, both on the Stage and in common Conversation; and to Personate, is to Act, or Represent himself, or another; and he that acteth another, is said to bear his Person, or act in his name; (in which Sense Cicero useth it, where he saies, *unus sustineo tres personas; Mei, Adversarii, & Judicis, I bear three Persons; my own, my Adversary's, and the Judge's.*)

¶ PERTENDO. I. A very few forsaking their Ramparts, got safe to the larger Camp. the greatest part, and Virginius himself went through to Rome (*Romam pertenderunt.*)

¶ PERTINEO. I. He thought that all these things tended to this, viz. that during this delay of three days, the Enemy's Horse, that were gone a forraging, might return (*eo pertinere.*)

2. The Diseases of the Soul are more in number, and more dangerous, than those of the Body: for these latter are therefore vexatious, because they reach the Soul, and afflict it (*ad animum pertinent.*)

3. He deny'd that Arguments of this sort had any force at all towards the abating Grief (*quidquam omnino ad &c. pertinere.*)

¶ PERTURBO. I. Being terrified by the sudden arrival of our Men, and the absence of their own, having neither time to consult, nor to take up Arms, they are in great confusion and doubt whether 'twere better to draw out their forces against the Enemy, or to defend their Camp, or endeavour to save themselves by flight (*perturbantur, copiasne &c. prastaret.*)

¶ PERVERSITAS. I. As for those things, that notoriously offend against the Rules of good Manners, as for a Man to sing openly in the Street, or any other gross Absurdity, these are so easily to be

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be observ'd by all, that we need give no Rules about them (*si qua est alia magna perversitas.*)

¶ PERVERSUS. 1. By this way of arguing somewhat will be better than a happy life; than which nothing can be said more absurd (*perversus.*)

¶ PERVERTO. 1. There are some things that strike a Wise Man, tho' they do not overthrow him: as Bodily Pain, and Weakness, or loss of Friends and Children. 'Tis no Virtue to bear, what you do not feel (*pervertunt.*)

¶ PES. 1. Would you have me go to Rhegium by land, or shall I take Ship here (*pedibusne?*)

¶ PESSUM. 1. If we fall out among our selves; most certainly the Interests of the Protestants must sink and go to ruin (*peßum ire.*)

¶ PESTIS. 1. Since Nature has given us Eloquence for the safety and preservation of Mankind; what can be more, either wicked, or inhuman, than to turn it to the Ruin and Destruction of Good Men (*ad pestem.*)

¶ PETO. 1. If we cannot, Judges, prevail with Chrysogonus, to be contented with our Estate, let him not demand our Life as satisfaction (*vitam ne petat*) in pœnam, aut multam. Ne postulet ut rei nos capite damnemur, & sibi de vita nostra satisfiat. PETERE est verbum judiciale, & accusatori tribuitur. QUI PETIT (*scil. multam sive pœnam*) Actor sive Accusator est: UNDE PETITUR, reus.

2. We cannot apprehend by any Argument fetch'd from Religion, that the Blood of the Innocent, shed by a most wicked Murder, is not to be aveng'd (*ullo ab religione petito.*)

PIETAS. 1. A Decree was made, that the Tribunes Military should assemble the People, and give

give thanks to both Horse and Foot: and tell them *that* the Senate would not forget their affectionate kindness to their Countrey (*Memorem pietatis fore.*)

¶ PLACET. 1. If the Duties of Justice, and those of Knowledge should come into Competition one with another; *the latter I think* should give place to the former (*hac placet.*)

2. 'Tis the Duty of a Judge, to endeavour after the Truth in all causes: of a Patron, to defend sometimes what only looks like Truth: which I should not venture to say, *was not* Panætius of the same opinion (*nisi idem placeret.*)

3. The Generality of Philosophers agree that there are Gods (*placet.*)

4. 'Twas decreed, that whereas the Authority had before been perpetual, it should now be but from year to year (*Placuit.*)

5. Q. Servilius laying all the fault upon his Collegue A. Manlius, *it was thought good* that Manlius should be sent for out of the Camp, and Deputies in the mean time command the Forces (*placuit.*)

6. The Court wherein Cæsar was murdered *was order'd to be shut up*: the Ides of March to be branded with the name of Parricide, and the Senate never to sit upon that day for the future (*obstrui placuit.*)

7. In those times Men liv'd without desire: every one *was well enough contented with his own* (*satis placebant.*)

8. They made no doubt but that he would pass over into Europe, as soon as ever *he had an opinion of his affairs, and was well satisfied of his strength* (*ei res sue placuissent.*)

9. Unless

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9. Unless we have a better opinion of our cause than is reasonable, never were there any Soldiers, that fell into the hands of your Enemies, more to be regarded by you, than we are (*Nisi nobis plus justo nostra placet causa.*)

¶ PLANE. I. The Liberty of taking in fresh Water, which is ever free to all that are not open Enemies, was not granted, but at an unreasonable price, and that with the greatest difficulty (*non planè hostibus.*)

¶ PLEBISCITUM. I. PLEBISCITUM is an Order or Decree that the Commonalty made, without the Senate, a Magistrate out of the Commons (as a Tribune) putting it to them in these words, *velitis, jubeatis Quirites &c.* The People answer'd in a Tablet either *A.* that is, *Antiquo*, or *U. R. i. e. uti rogas*, and so it pass'd.

¶ PLENUS. I. He begs this of you, Judges, that since he has without any right or title invaded such a plentiful and noble Estate of another Man's; and since the life of Sextus Roscius seems to stand in the way and hinder his enjoyment of that Estate; you would rid his mind of all jealousy and Fear. As long as he is alive, he thinks he shall not be able to keep this ample Patrimony: when he is condemn'd and put to death he hopes he shall be able to squander away in Luxury, what he got by Villany (*tam plenam pecuniam.*) *Sic plenæ urbes sunt opulentiæ. PLENUM convivium, laute & copiose instructum. GRÆVIUS.*

¶ PLERUMQUE. I. He orders the greatest part of the Army to wait in those parts: himself with a Select Number of Horse goes after Metellus (*exercitum plerumque*)

¶ PLUS. I. In the dead of the Night a mighty Voice was heard to utter these words out of the Wood

Wood Arfia: That there fell in Battle of the
Tuscans more by one: that the Romans got the
Victory (*uno plus Etruscorum.*)

2. When he fled to Phyle (which is the best
fortified Castle in Attica) he had no more than
Thirty of his Friends with him (*non plus habuit
secum, quam &c.*)

3. I don't know, what you are upon: but
if there be any thing wherein I may be serviceable
to you, or you understand better; I'll stay (*plus
vides) quam ego nempe. Solennis ellipsis.*

4. What greater hurt could Jupiter in his An-
ger have done Regulus, than Regulus did himself
(*Quid iratus plus nocere?*)

¶ POENITET. 1. Think scorn now of a Consul
out of the Commonalty, when our Ancestors made
even the Sons of Captives, Kings over 'em (*Pœ-
niteat nunc vos plebei consulis.*)

2. The Senate decreed, that a New set of
Magistrates should be chose. But Sulpicius and
Manlius, for whose sake it was evident that the
Senate was weary of the Magistrates of that year,
endeavour'd to cross the Decree (*Pœnitere.*)

3. I am willing you should learn of Chry-
sippus as long as you desire it: and so long I
I think 'tis your Duty to desire it, as you find
your self sufficiently benefited by it (*quoad te, quan-
tum proficias, non pœnitebit.*)

4. This is the humour of us all: we are not
contented with our own Condition (*nosmet pœ-
nitet.*)

¶ POLLICEOR. 1. The Commons, upon this
Exigency, offer their service freely to the Com-
mon-Wealth; whether they would please to lead
them to Fidenæ, or to any place whatever. If
they

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they are led to Fidenæ, they'll not come home again, they say, without taking the Town (*operam pollicentur.*)

2. If I knew any thing more Sacred than an Oath, whereby to make you believe me, I'd freely offer it you (*id pollicerer.*)

3. When you said that you could not take home your Wife because of your Mother, She offer'd of her own accord to leave the House, and go into the Country (*pollicita est ea.*)

¶ PONDO. 1. Valerius Maximus tells us that Cornelius Rufinus was turn'd out of the Senate by Fabricius the Censor, for having ten pound of Silver-plate in his House (*decem pondo argenti facti*) h. e. *decem pondo libras.*

¶ PONO. 1. Craft would fain indeed be counted Prudence, but is the farthest from Prudence of any thing in the World: for Prudence consists in the making a right Distinction between Good and Evil: whereas Craft gives the Preference to Evil over Good (*mala bonis ponit ante.*)

2. True Courage and Greatness of Mind is seen in two things: the one of which lies in a Contempt of outward Things: the other in performing such Actions, as are glorious, and profitable, but withal very full of Labour and Difficulty (*in rerum externarum despicientia ponitur.*)

3. When he was with the Lacedæmonians, by whose Customs the highest pitch of Virtue was reckon'd to lie in the ability of suffering; he gave himself up so entirely to Hardship, that he exceeded all the Lacedæmonians even in that (*summa virtus in patientia ponebatur.*)

4. Whenever he appear'd in publick, the eyes of all were turn'd upon him, nor was any one in the State reckon'd equal to him (*par ponebatur.*)

5. Plato

5. Plato cross'd a River, and the Ferry-Man would take no Money of him: He reflected upon it as Honour done to him in particular; and told him, *that Plato had a Kindness laid up for him.* But Plato when he found it to be no more, than he did for every body, said that what he ow'd with others, he would pay with others (*positum illi esse apud Platonem officium*) h. e. *servatum ibi, reconditum in animo, resumendum ab eo cum vellet.* LIPSIUS.

6. I bid any one propound what Subjects he was willing to hear controverted: upon these I discours'd either sitting or walking (*ponere.*)

7. The Athenians erected a vast Statue to Æsop, and plac'd him thô a Slave upon an eternal Pedestal (*posuerunt.*)

8. They that gave these names to those things, 'tis plain were of the same opinion with Socrates (*posuerunt*) h. e. *imposuerunt.*

9. You shall have the credit of this with Lentulus. For I'll tell him that the Kindness that I am to do him, proceeds from you; For that he would not have obtain'd it of me, had not you interpos'd your interest (*Apud Lentulum ponam te in gratiam.*) *que sequuntur verba non nisi explanationi serviunt & aliquem in gratiam ponere apud alium.*

10. Lepta is exceedingly rejoyc'd at your Letter. For 'twas prettily wrote, and has made him believe, that I solicited you for him, by which I have mightily oblig'd him (*meque apud eum magna in gratia posuit.*) CIC. Epist. ad Att. Lib. 2. Ep.

25. *Cum aliquem apud te laudaro tuorum familiarium, volam illum scire ex te, me id fecisse h. e. me ponas in gratiam, vel in gratia.* J. F. GRO-
NOV.

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11. If you do Appius any service, I beg of you, let him know it comes from me (*ponito me in gratiam*) h. e. *fac sciat ille, quod ei presteris, etiam te mihi pro illo intervenienti dedisse, ut & ego hac re apud illum ineam gratiam.* J. F. GRONOV.

12. I had rather pass one day with you, than a Month with any body else (*ponere*) h. e. *transigere.*

13. At the Nones of May I had thoughts of going into Cilicia: and after I had spent the Month of June there, to pass July in returning (*ponere.*)

¶ POSTREMUS. I. If Arms were therefore taken up, that the meanest and vilest Men might be enrich'd by the Estates of others, then indeed the People of Rome were not restor'd, but subdu'd and oppress'd by that War (*ut homines postremi*) *id est, infimi, nequam, nullo numero: quemadmodum ex contrario PRIMI HOMINES pro primariis, honore ac dignitate praediti.* GRÆVIUS.

¶ POSSIDEO. I. Did I leave my self behind me, when I went to the Army? For Troth, this fellow has got all my shape (*possidet.*)

¶ PORTIO. I. 'Tis not unreasonable, that those, who have some new advantage added to them, should be enjoin'd also some new labour in proportion. Never almost is there wages without work done. Pains and Pleasure, tho' things in nature most unlike, are yet by a natural kind of Society linked together (*pro portione.*)

¶ POTESTAS. I. He so behav'd himself in his Places, that he was always thought worthy of an higher, than what he bore (*in potestatibus.*)

¶ POSCO. I. Those accuse, that have invaded this Man's Possessions: he is accus'd to whom they

they have left nothing but Calamity. Those Accuse, to whom the Murther of Quintius's Father was an advantage: he is accus'd to whom his Father's Death occasion'd not only Sorrow, but Indigence. Those accuse, who have most eagerly desir'd to stab this very Man himself: he is accus'd, who comes with a Guard to this very Trial; for fear of being assassin'd here upon the spot before your eyes: lastly those accuse that the People demand: he is accus'd, who is the only one left remaining from their barbarous murders (*poscit*) *ad supplicium nempe.*

¶ POSTULO. 1. He impeach'd Cornelius Dolabella, a Person who had formerly Triumph'd and been Consul, of Bribery and Extortion (*repetundarum postulavit.*)

2. I charge you not to think of carrying the Child any whither out of the House. But I am a fool, to expect that she should obey what I say (*qui postulem.*)

¶ POTENS. 1. Cæsar, after he had got the Government into his hands, advanc'd some of the vilest of the Rabble to Offices of the highest Trust and Honour; and being tax'd with it, declar'd openly, That if Highway-Men and Ruffians had assisted him in asserting his Character, he would equally have express'd his Gratitude to them too (*jam rerum potens.*)

¶ POTESTAS. 1. I have receiv'd but one Letter from Panfa since the Ides of March, wherein he advises me to write to the Senate, that I and the Army will be entirely at their command (*in potestate ejus futurum.*)

2. Wonder not at this, since I signified to you before by a Letter, that he would be at our beck (*in nostra potestate.*)

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3. If you assist me out of your Clemency, assure your self that I will in all things be at your command (*omnibus in rebus me fore in tua potestate*) h. e. *omnia, qua voles facturum, ut loquitur* TERENTIUS.

4. When one humbly desir'd, that he might be buried after he was kill'd, Cæsar is said to have return'd him this answer, *That that would be at the disposal and pleasure of the Birds (istam volucrum fore potestatem.)*

¶ PORUS. 1. The Page is not nimble enough, or the drinking-water (*aqua potui*) is too warm, or the Table is not well laid. To storm at such things, is madness. He is of an unhappy constitution, whom the least breath of Wind makes shrink.

2. He orders his Soldiers to make Coverings for their Helmets of Twigs (*segmenta galeis.*)

3. Sowing-Seed, Wine, and Oyl, lend to no Man (*Satui semen.*)

4. Water for their Sacrifices they were forc'd to fetch out of Town (*Aquam sacris.*)

5. They were not able to hear the signal for retreat (*signum receptui.*)

¶ PRÆBEO. 1. The King gave him Magnetics, to keep him in Bread, Lampfacus to afford him Wine, and Myuntes, Victuals (*qua ei panem præberet.*)

2. Cimon the Athenian shew'd his Hospitality to all his Brethren of the Laciian Tribe; and not only made it his own constant Custom, but also commanded his Bayliffs, to let any one of the Laciada, that call'd at his Countrey-Seat in his way, have all the conveniencies of the House (*ut omnia oraberentur, quicunque Laciades &c.*)

¶ PRÆCEPT. I. When news of this was brought to Rome, Appius the Consul set forth with an Army, and pitcht upon a place for his Camp three Miles from the Enemy, and the day being now far spent orders his Soldiers to take care of themselves (*præcipitque jam die.*)

¶ PRÆCIDO. I. Shall a Forreigner become a Patritian, and then Consul; and shall a Citizen of Rome, if he is of the Commonalty, be clearly cut out of all hopes of the Consulship (*præcisâ Consulatus spes erit?*)

¶ PRÆCIPIO. I. Before we begin our Account of this Man, it may seem necessary to advertise the Readers of these things: that they would not make an Estimate of other People's Manners by their own, nor suppose that things of small value with them, bear the same rate amongst all the rest of Mankind (*hec præcipienda videntur lectoribus.*)

2. 'Tis the part of a great understanding, to foresee, and preconceive things future, and to consider a little before hand what may happen on either side: and what's to be done, when it does happen: and not to manage so, as to be forc'd at last to say, *Non putâram* (*præcipere cogitatione futura.*)

3. Hannibal among the Carthaginians was very crafty and subtle; one that knew how to disguise his Intentions, and keep his Counsel; that could make shew of one thing, while he was designing another; of exquisite skill for contriving Stratagems, and preventing those of the Enemy (*præcipere.*)

¶ PRÆCIPUUS. I. He was as considerable in Peace, as in War. He rebuilt the Athenian Walls at his own particular peril (*præcipuo suo periculo.*)

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2. In his return out of Asia, he had a great mind to demolish Thasus, because that City had been singularly faithful to the Athenians (*præcipua fide fuerat erga.*)

3. He said he would take a particular Care of those valiant Legions, which had assisted him in sustaining several Wars (*præcipuam.*)

4. Cæsar drew a singular Odium upon himself by his haughty Deportment to the Senators, whom he receiv'd sitting before the Temple of Venus, when they came in a full Body to wait upon him, with several Honourable Decrees pass'd on his behalf (*præcipuam invidiam.*)

5. For these reasons a particular honor was paid him. For he alone was Governor of all the Islands. In which Commission he took Pharæ, a Colony of the Lacedæmonians (*Præcipuus ei honor habitus est.*)

6. That the Octavian Family was of the first consideration at Velitræ, there are several things that make it very credible (*præcipuam fuisse.*)

¶ PRÆCURRO. I. Tho' no one went before him in Fidelity, Constancy, greatness of Soul, and affection to his Countrey, yet many out-strip him in nobility (*nobilitate præcurrerunt.*)

¶ PRÆDICO, AS. I. 'Tis a very unbecoming thing to talk in praise of ones self, and especially things that are false (*prædicare.*)

¶ PRÆDITUS. I. We would have our Happy Man, Safe, Fortified, Impregnable, not so as to have but little fear, but none at all (*non ut parvo metu præditus sit.*)

¶ PRÆFINIO. I. There was a Law at Thebes, that made it death for any Man, to retain his Command longer, than was limited by his Commission (*præfinitum foret.*)

¶ PRÆ

¶ PRÆGRAVO. 1. His Vices so far out-balance his Virtues, that He may seem to have abus'd his Authority, and deserv'd Death (*praggravant.*)

¶ PRÆMIUM. 1. He continu'd the War, rather to blot out the Ignominy, which he had receiv'd, by the defeat of Quintilius Varus, than to extend the Bounds of the Roman Empire: or for any other important Interest (*aut dignum ob premium.*)

¶ PRÆOCCUPO. 1. Dion endeavoured to be before-hand with the Enemy, and prevent his entering the Forest: but he was not able to get his Men so suddenly together (*praoccupare ne.*)

¶ PRÆS. 1. Those that undertake to do a thing for another, if the other does it not, at, or before a certain time, are generally call'd SURETIES, in Latin *Fidejussores*, and *Sponsores*; and particularly for Debt, *Prades*; and for appearance before a Judge, or Magistrate, *Vades*.

¶ PRÆSENS. 1. The Antients thought that Death was only a Removal, and Change of Life, by which Good Men were conducted up to Heaven. Hence Castor and Pollux are in such Renown. Hence Hercules is esteemed so powerful, and so manifestly propitious a God (*tam praesens.*)

2. There is no Country in which the Gods give more manifest tokens of their Power and Watchfulness in doing good (*magis praesentes sunt.*)

3. If you have promis'd to come and assist any one in a Cause he has depending, and your Son falls dangerously ill in the mean time; here 'twill be no breach of Duty in you, not to make good what you have promis'd (*te cuiusdam advocatum in rem praesentem esse venturum.*) SENECA de Benef. 4. 35. *In rem praesentem venturus fui, sed q-*

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ger filius, sed puerpera uxor tenet. Propriè dicitur cum iudex five arbiter in locum, de quo controversia est, venit, ut ille apud TERENTIUM in HEAUTONTIM. III. I.

Simus & Crito

Vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus:

Me cepere arbitrum: ibo ac dicam, ut dixeram

Operam daturum me, hodie non posse his dare.

Hoc est, me non posse in rem præsentem venire.

GRÆVIUS.

4. Hitherto the Rogue has not told a word of a Lye; for my Father and I were upon the Spot at the Action (*fuimus in re præsentì.*)

¶ PRÆSTITUO. I. The Athenians appointed Iphicrates a certain day, by which if he return'd not home, they solemnly declar'd they would condemn him to dye (*præstituerunt.*)

¶ PRÆSTO. I. They who had engag'd to ensure the Vessel, have for these Six Years by various delays eluded our Merchants, who with extraordinary diligence, and at vast expences, have endeavour'd the recovery of their just Right (*præstando navis periculo se obligaverant.*)

2. The Lawyers so decreed, That, if the Seller of an Estate, when he made the Bargain, did not tell all the Faults in particular, that he knew of it; he should be bound to make 'em good (*præstari oportere.*)

3. There can be no room for blame, when that falls out, the prevention of which was not in Man to warrant (*quod ab homine non potuerit præstari.*)

4. Male-administration in the Common-Wealth was not his only Crime: they accus'd him also for not making good the Obligations of Friendship (*quod amicitie fidem non præstiterat.*)

Those

5. Those Philosophers, that seem to me the only ones, that understand the Nature of Virtue, are agreed in this I see, that it concerns a Wise Man to answer for nothing but what is faulty (*nihil prestare nisi culpam.*)

6. Assure yourself, that I will with hearty affection, stand by, and maintain your Honour, and Safety (*præsto futurum.*)

¶ PRÆTER. I. Alexander at his return from India, had dispatch'd Letters into Greece, wherein the Exuls of all Cities were to be recall'd home, besides those that were condemn'd of murder (*præter cædis damnati*) h. e. *præterquam.*

2. They kill'd their Wives and Children, and every Man set his own House on fire, that the Conquering Enemy might enjoy nothing of what was theirs, besides the sight of the Fire (*præter incendii spectaculo.*)

¶ PRÆTEREO. I. When a Good and Wise Man is put by in an Election, the People rather miss of a Good Magistrate, than he of a Good People (*suffragiis præteritur.*)

2. Can any thing give Parmeno the slip easily, that is of Service to his Master (*prætereat?*)

¶ PRÆTERVEHO. I. On the day of his Gallick Triumph, riding along the Velabrum, he had like to have been overturn'd by the breaking of the Axle-tree of his Chariot (*prætervehens.*)

¶ PRÆVERTO. I. It could not be any thing of Religion then, that hinder'd and prevented so great an Advantage (*præverteret.*)

¶ PRÆVITAS. I. He hid the Crookedness of his Limbs by the Streightness and Uprightness of his Mind (*prævitatem.*) Vide DEPRAVO.

¶ PREMIO. I. Here Æolus keeps down the Struggling Winds, and binds them in dark Prisons (*premit.*)

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2. Many Signs of Cruelty, tho' they were suppress'd and dissembled, broke forth in his Nature (*premerentur.*)

3. Fortitude is Grave, Sedate, Constant; and keeps all the Contingences of Humane Life under it (*premit.*)

4. I would not be the Man that should endeavour to advance my self by debasing another (*pre-mendo.*)

¶ *PRETIUM.* 1. We deny not, but that those Goods which we call indifferent, have some worth and value in him (*aliquid pretii.*)

2. He was so far from giving the Soldiers that were sent to his assistance, rewards for their service, that he did not so much as allow 'em the Charges of their Journey (*officii pretia*) h. e. *premia.*

3. The Woman demanded for her reward, the thing that they wore upon their left hands (*pre-rium.*)

¶ *PRIMUS.* 1. The principal care of all with the Tribunes was, That a Muster might be made; nor were the Younger Men only listed, but the Elder also prest to give in their names, and to keep watch and ward in the City (*Omnium primum Tribunis fuit.*)

2. He is the top Man, and the most sufficient, who knows of himself what is best to be done; next to him, he that will be directed by the good advice of another: but he that has neither the skill to advise, nor the Grace to be advis'd, is good for nothing (*Is primus est vir.*)

3. These he order'd, to make, at the beginning of the Night very large Fires, and extend them as wide as possible, and at the Second watch to diminish them, and the third to make them very small (*prima nocte.*)

¶ *PRIN-*

¶ PRINCIPES. I. Those that first discover'd to what use every Beast might be serviceable, were certainly Men (*principes inveniendi fuerunt.*)

2. I always lik'd that Custom of the Peripateticks, of arguing upon all Subjects on both sides, not only because that which is probable in every matter, cannot be otherwise found out: but also because it is the best exercise in order to speak well, which Aristotle first us'd: then those that follow'd him (*principes usus est.*)

3. The Principal of all Virtues, Wisdom, is the Knowledge of Divine and Human things (*Principes.*)

4. Care should be taken, when a Man builds that he ben't too extravagant in Magnificence and Expence: which is a very ill thing, tho' it had no other harm in it, but only that of giving a bad Example; for we are very apt to imitate the Actions of great Men, especially in this particular (*facta principum.*)

5. Demetrius Phalereus blames Pericles, who was the greatest Man in Greece, for squandering away such a vast sum of Mony, upon that noble Structure at the Entrance of the Acropolis (*principem Græciæ.*)

6. No Vice is more detestable than Avarice, especially in Great Men that Govern the State (*in principibus.*)

¶ PRINCIPIUM. I. I beg of you by our Friendship, and by my Love, in the first place, and above all other things, that you would not marry her.

P. I shall endeavour it to be sure. C. But if you cannot do that, or this Match is to your heart's desire. P. To my heart's desire? C. Put it off at least for a few days, till I can get out of the way some where, that I may not see it (*principio, ut ne.*)

¶ PRI-

¶ PRIVO. 1. The Question is, how *we should cure one of Discontent*, who crys out after this manner (*agritudine privemur*) h. e. *liberemur.*

2. I hope I have prevail'd upon you, *to free me from that trouble* (*ut privares me.*)

¶ PRO. 1. Stand immediately. *G. Imperiously enough, whoever you are* (*pro imperio.*)

¶ PROBO. 1. Our Friends, the Peripateticks, *do not make out to my Satisfaction* what they call a moderation in Passions. For every Evil, tho' but moderate, is great: but we are proving that there is no such thing at all in a Wise Man (*mibi non probant.*)

2. They forbore to write Treatises of Philosophy, either because of the Multiplicity of their business, or because *they did not think those things could be render'd agreeable to the illiterate Vulgar* (*ea probari posse non arbitrabantur.*)

¶ PROBRUM. 1. Amphitryo when he comes home will fall foul upon his Wife, and *accuse her of Whoredom* (*probri insimulabit*) sc. *nomine, crimine.*

¶ PROBUS. 1. She was happy enough in a Husband, and Children: She understood Greek and Latin; She sung and plaid upon musical Instruments; She danc'd finer, *than is necessary for an Honest Virtuous Woman* (*quam necesse est proba*) h. e. *caste.*

¶ PROCEDO. 1. When the Night was well *advanc'd*, being all drunk they were dispatch'd by the Exiles, under the conduct of Hannibal (*processisset.*)

2. There has been a long Controversy among Men, *whether the affair of War receiv'd greater advance from Strength of Body, or Ability of Mind* (*vine corporis &c. magis procederet.*)

¶ PRODO.

¶ PRODO. I. What shall we not keep the Child, Pamphilus? *We shall have no regard to't, we shall make away with't I suppose rather? What Madneſſis this? (prodemus) h. e. deferemus, pro-jiciemus, porro dabimus.* DONATUS.

2. If he once underſtands your mind, *that you are ready to throw away the comfort of your life, and your Money rather, than part with your Son: what a Gap will you have laid open to his Debaucheries? (prius proditurum te vitam tuam, & prius &c.)*

3. You have ruin'd both your ſelf, and your Wife, and Child, as far as in you lay (*prodidiſti.*)

4. Brutus and Caſſius, by that Aſſaſſination of Cæſar, ruin'd Liberty, the reſtitution whereof they principally aim'd at (*prodiderunt.*)

5. Thus in Tully, *Proditores patriæ* are not only thoſe that betray it to Enemies, but ſuch alſo as do not aſſiſt and defend it in its dangers, but oppoſe its intereſt, and endeavour to overthrow it,

6. I'll ſuppliate him himſelf, tho' my Rival: I'll tell him how much I am in love: I ſhall prevail upon him I believe *to put off the Wedding for ſome days at leaſt (ut prodat nuptiis dies.)*

7. He defeated the Spartans beyond all hopes of making head againſt him, but ſpar'd their City; thinking 'twould be a great Glory to him, *if 'twere deliver'd down to poſterity, that as Lacedæmon was taken, ſo it was preſerv'd by him (ſi ut capta, ita ab eo ſervata Lacedæmon proderetur) h. e. memoria, poſteris.*

¶ PRODUCO. I. When the Legates had brought this Answer, Amphitryo draws forth all his Forces out of the Camp (*caſtris producit.*)

2. Did

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2. Did not you say you carried him *part o' th' way into the Country*? G. Yes. but after that he came raving like a Mad-man (*rus produxisse.*)

3. Where is my Son? S. In the Country. D. Are you sure he is there? S. I myself carried him on his way (*produxi.*)

4. Retreating with her Army, as if She was afraid to venture the Decision of a Battle; by reason of her late overthrow, *She drew on* Cyrus into a Defilé, and there placing an Ambuscade in the Mountains, She kill'd two hundred thousand Persians, and their King upon the Spot (*produxit*) h. e. *porro duxit.*

5. I'll tell him, I'll find out some expedient, to put off this mischief for some time (*ut malo moram producam.*)

6. Did he force you to buy his House, who did not so much as advise you to't? He set a thing to Sale which he did not like: you bought a thing which you did like (*produxit.*)

7. What reason have we to doubt, but that he is to be *advanc'd* by the same steps, as his Brother was *advanc'd* (*producendus.*)

¶ PROFERO. I. 'Twas their Custom to defend rather than *enlarge* the Limits of their Dominions: each Prince kept within the Bounds of his own Country (*proferre.*)

¶ PROFICIO. I. All those things being accomplish'd, upon the account of which he had pass'd his Army over the Rhine, *viz.* That he might terrify the Germans: that he might be reveng'd of the Sigambri, and free the Ubii from Oppression: thinking that both Reputation, and Advantage enough was gain'd, he return'd into Gaul, and broke down the Bridge (*satis & ad laudem & ad utilitatem profectum.*)

2. They

2. They find that no advantage is gain'd by Mourning (*nihil profici.*)

¶ PROFLIGO. 1. Agathocles, affairs being finely advanc'd and almost brought to an end in Africa, left his Army under the command of his Son Archagathus, and return'd to Sicily (*profligatis in Africa rebus*) h. e. *cum res felicissime cessissent in Africa, cum multum profecisset in bello, quod agebat in Africa, ut fere pro confecto haberetur. PROFLIGARE enim est multum proficere in aliqua re, ita ut pæne ad exitum deducatur. GRÆVIUS.*

2. This Question is now well-advanc'd and almost brought to an end (*profligata.*)

3. How far he advanc'd in the reformation of the Young Men, may be gathered from the influence his Precepts had upon the Women, the more stubborn and obstinate Sex (*in juventute quantum profligatum sit*) h. e. *in juventute corrigendâ & ad frugem revocandâ quantos progressus fecerit Pythagoras.*

4. The Works begun, and far advanc'd by my Father, I finished (*profligataque.*)

5. Vespasian had now in a manner made an end of the Jewish War, nothing remaining to render the Conquest of that Country compleat, but the Taking of Jerusalem (*profligaverat.*)

6. They are sought unto by Embassadors: they are presented with Gifts, and often by their very Fame end Wars (*profligant.*)

¶ PROFUGIO. 1. Suspecting that these Ambassadors were sent to demand him, he privately takes Ship, before they could have Audience of the Senate, and flies to Antiochus in Syria (*profugit.*)

¶ PROHIBEO. 1. Of all things, Anger should be kept off in Punishing; for whoever comes to
this

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this Work in a Passion, will never observe that Mediocrity, that lies between too much, and too Little (*prohibenda est*) h. e. *porro habenda.*

2. The weaker sort of People being oppress'd by the stronger, had recourse to some one of remarkable Virtue, to save and protect them from Injury. This was the reason for chusing Kings at first (*qui prohiberet injuria.*)

¶ PROJICIO. 1. What a World of Statues, what a World of Pictures were carried off, burnt, and sold for nothing? (*atque projectum*) h. e. *vilissimo pretio venditum a Militibus, quanti essent, ignorantibus. Vide ABJICIO.*

¶ PROINDE. 1. The greatest Kindnesses have always mutually pass'd between us, and been kept up by both *with equal diligence* (*proinde diligenter.*)

¶ PROMEREOR. 1. He desires no long time, Dorio: let him prevail upon you. He'll certainly doubly requite *all that you shall kindly oblige him in* (*quod benè promeritus fueris.*)

¶ PROMITTO. 1. Those Promises are not to be kept, which are prejudicial to the very Persons, you made them to (*illa promiseris.*)

2. They thought that the Man's Head which they found in digging portended this City to be the Seat of Empire, and the Head of the World (*promittere.*) POLLICERI *idem significat.*

3. The Embassadors come to the Assembly in a vile dress, *with the hair of their head and beards hanging down long*, carrying all the Badges of Misery about 'em, that might serve to raise the People's commiseration (*capillo barbaque promissis.*)

¶ PROPAGATIO. 1. Letters seem to upbraid me, for continuing in such a Life in which there

is nothing, but the prolonging of Miseries (*propagatio*) h. e. *prolatio; productio.*

2. Had Pompey departed this life at Naples, he had dy'd in a most Honourable Estate. By the prolonging of his life how many, how great, how incredible Calamities did he suffer (*propagatione vite!*)

¶ PROPAGO. 1. Sestius wrote me word, that Hortensius had said somewhat about the proroguing of my Province (*de propaganda.*)

¶ PROPENDEO. 1. If all the Goods of the Body and of Fortune were put in the Scale against Virtue, Virtue would far out-weigh (*propenderet.*)

¶ PROPITIUS. 1. Silver and Gold whether the Gods in anger or favour denied 'em, I make a question (*irati an propitii.*)

2. His very Guards, had they been favourably inclin'd, might have broke the doors open, and sav'd his life (*si propitia fuissent voluntate.*) *non Dii solum propitii dicuntur.*

3. This is his aim, this is his end, that Octavius may be graciously dispos'd to him (*propitius.*)

4. Whatever flatters our Vanity, how false soever, is receiv'd with a favourable Ear (*propitiis auribus.*) *Aversis auribus contrarium est.*

PROPONO. 1. Tho' it appear'd to him to be a matter of the greatest difficulty to make a Bridge: yet he resolv'd to endeavour it, or otherwise not to pass over his Army at all (*summa difficultas faciundi pontis proponebatur.*)

2. Themistocles being inform'd that the Ionians intended to come with their Fleet to the Assistance of the King, endeavour'd to bring 'em over to his side; and because he had no opportunity of discoursing 'em, order'd the following

Lines

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Lines to be set up in publick view on the Rocks, near which they were to land (*saxis proponi.*)

¶ PROPRIUS. 1. Small presents use to be lasting: rich ones not to continue firm and steady (*propria esse.*)

¶ PRORUO. 1. At break of day he issued out all of a sudden, beat down the Fence, and took the Camp (*proruit.*). Vide IRRUO.

¶ PROSCRIBO. 1. *Claudius put a Bill over the Door, That the House was to be sold, and quickly put it off: P. Calpurnius bought it* (*proscripsit ades.*)

2. Those things are properly and elegantly said *proscribi* which are wrote in a Tablet or Paper, and set up in a publick place to be seen or read by all. Thus heretofore at Rome those were said to be Proscrib'd, whose names were set down in the Black Book, so that any body was free to kill 'em. *Grecis ἀνεγείρειν tantundem valet.* GRAEVIVS Vide. PROPONO.

¶ PROVIDENTIA. 1. Fore-cast. Diligence, Thinking, are granted to none but Man. Nor are Brute Beasts prohibited the Virtues of Men only; but their Vices (*Providentia.*)

¶ PROVIDEO. 1. If the Evil had been foreseen, it might have been prevented (*provisum.*)

2. As Swans, foreseeing what Benefit there is in Death, dye with Melody and Pleasure; so should all good and learned Men do (*providenter.*)

¶ PROVISIO. 1. The Foresight and Preparation of the Soul avails much to the lessening of Grief (*Provisio.*)

¶ PRUDENTIA. 1. He was eloquent enough, exceeding liberal, and greatly skill'd, as in the Civil Law, so in Military Affairs (*Habebat is satit eloq.*)

eloq. liberalitatem &c. magnam prudentiam &c.
PHÆDRUS. 1. 15.

Timore mortis ille tum confessus est,

Non artis ulla medicum se prudentia,

Verum stupore vulgi factum nobilem.

2. As, much Experience, is Prudence; so is much Science, Sapience: For tho We have usually one name of Wisdom for both; yet the Latines always distinguish between *Prudentia* and *Sapientia*; ascribing the former to Experience, the latter to Science.

¶ PUBLICE. 1. They are mightily pleas'd with presents from the Neighbor Nations; which are sent sometimes *in the name of the State (publicè.)*

¶ PUDET. 1. I am extremely concern'd, Father, that I have committed this Fault: and *I am ashamed with regard to you (me tui pudet.)* Ita PATRIS PUDOR apud TEREN. in ANDR.

¶ PUGNO. 1. If nothing else is drove at, but that those may want nothing, that nothing can content: if this thing alone is rugg'd for at this time, that the Condemnation of Sextus Roscius may be added as a full completion to that rich and glorious Booty; as there are many things scandalous, is not this the most scandalous thing of all, that you, Judges, should be reckon'd proper Persons, by whose Sentences and Oath they may compass that, which before they us'd to compass of themselves by Villany and Violence? (*pugnatur.*)

¶ PULCHRE. 1. What Envy is forc'd to think, tho it dissembles, yet I full well understand (*pulchrè intelligo.*) *Verbum hoc amant veteres: in his præcipuè PHÆDRUS. Lib. 3. 14. Quæ genus utrumque nosset cum pulcherrime. 4. 19. deinde, si pulchre vides, quam non conveniens aurum &c.*

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4. 25. *Palam mutire plebeio est periculum,
Dum sanitas constabit, pulchre meminero.*

1. 11. *Te credo subripuisse quod pulchrè negas.*

¶ PUTO. 1. *This I think you do not add;*
that Dionysius thank'd you also: thô certainly
he ought to have done it (*Illud puto*) h. e. ut pu-
to. OVID. TRIS. 5. El. 6.

2. *Lingua favens adsit, nostrorum oblita malorum,
Quæ, puto, dedidicit jam bona verba loqui.
Ita & CREDO, OPINOR, usurpantur.*

Q.

1. **Q**UA. We beg of your Majesty, that you
will nor suffer those Pests of Commerce,
and Violators of the Law of Nations to harbour
in the Ports of your Kingdom; but that, *wherever
the Confines of Portugal extend themselves,* you will
command 'em to be expell'd as well by Land as
by Sea (*quâ patent Lusitania fines.*)

¶ QUAERO. 1. Shortly after Maximus being
dead (*'tis doubted whether by a voluntary death or
not*) Marcia was heard at his Funeral to accuse
her self, as the cause of her husband's Destiny
(*dubium an quæsitâ morte.*)

¶ QUAESTIO. 1. He made it his request, that,
if they intended to do any thing with him, *he
might be brought to a Trial while he was present, ra-
ther than be accus'd in his absence (potius de præ-
senti quæstio haberetur.)*

2. Whether he was really mad, or only coun-
terfeited Distraction, was uncertain. For nothing
could

could be got out of him by Torture (*questione.*)

¶ QUAM. 1. My Cohorts arriv'd at Pollentia an hour before Trebellius's Horse. *I was exceedingly rejoyc'd.* For in this I thought the Victory consisted (*Sanè quam sum gavisus.*)

2. He mightily check'd those discourses that went of him, when we were at Rome (*sanè quam repressit.*)

3. *I had rather have the Fear of Thunder remov'd from me, than the Nature of it shew'd me* (*volo, &c. quam*) *h. e. magis quam. Exempla scitent.*

¶ QUANDOQUE. 1. A solemn custom remains to this day, that *whenever word is brought of the same Prodigy*, they keep holyday for nine days together (*quandoque idem prodigium nunciatur.*)

¶ QUATENUS. 1. At last they told him, that he might e'en carry on the Wars alone with his Father Hammon, *since he was weary of his Soldiers* (*quatenus*) *h. e. quando, quoniam.*

¶ QUI. 1. He cull'd out Sixteen of the best Cohorts: *which he sent to Brundisium for a Garrison* (*quod presidium misit.*)

2. He advis'd the Senators to levy another Army, *which the Republick might have for a reserve against the uncertain Accidents of War* (*quod subsidium reip. esset.*) *Minus Latini QUI dicerent.*

3. *As far as may be consistent with his Health*, I would have him so miserably tire himself, as not to be able to get out of the bed these three days (*Quod cum salute ejus fiat.*)

4. *Set me again in the same place wherein you found me.* D. I'll do't. P. But it must be done immediately (*Restitue in quem me accepisti locum.*)

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5. Tell me, *wherein her Deity offended*, or for what vex'd, the Queen of Heaven persecuted to brave and so just a Man (*quo laeso numine*) h. e. *qua in re. In quo, in qua causa*, SERVIUS. *Qui aliter accipiunt, peccant Interpretes.*

6. What? have you brought your Daughter with you Chremes; *the reason of your going to Lemnos* (*quâ causâ profectus es?*)

7. Where is *that Villain* that has ruin'd me with his Projects? D. He is looking for me (*illic scelus, qui.*)

8. There are many concurring circumstances, *from whence* I make this Conjecture (*quî.*)

9. She desir'd me to give her my word that I'd keep the Child, *whereby She might be assur'd* that I would not forsake her (*quî sciret.*)

10. By coming home as you have done, *you'll sooner find a way whereby* to disentangle your self from those Troubles (*reperias, quî.*)

¶ QUIDEM. 1. What has Pamphilus two Wives then? S. Prithce be quiet, *he for his part* has but this one (*is quidem*) h. e. *licet tu duas habueris uxores, is utique, is certè non nisi unam habet. Hac est vis* ¶ QUIDEM.

2. R. Is this your Resolution? M. *For the present at least* I think (*Nunc quidem*) h. e. *sententiam hanc constanter teneam, necne, incertum est: sed câ in presenti sententia sum.*

3. If it be ask'd, why we did not attack him sooner: why we suffer'd him to triumph so long, and pride himself in our silence; for my self I can boldly say, That I had neither Words nor Arguments long to seek, for the defence of so good a Cause, *if I had enjoy'd such a measure of Health, as would have endur'd the Fatigue of writing.* And being yet but weak in Body, I am forc'd

forc'd to write by piece-meal, and break off almost every hour, tho' the Subject be such as requires an unintermitted Style, and Intenseness of Mind (*si valetudinem, quæ quidem scribendi laborem ferre posset, nactus essem.*)

¶ Quo. 1. He chose Numa High-Priest out of the Senators, to the end that there might be one to whom the common People might resort for counsel in all Sacred matters (*ut esset quod.*)

2. In how great a fear am I, to what resolution my Uncle's Arrival may drive my Father (*quod impellat*)

R.

1. **R**ATIO. What way of Reckoning, What method of Reasoning, with a mischief, could lead you to such a thought, as to imagine, that those would be faithful to you, whom you your self had corrupted with Money (*Quæ te, malum, ratio?*)

2. The Way and Practise of the Cynicks is wholly to be discarded; for 'tis an Offence against the Rules of Modesty, without which nothing can be vertuous and becoming (*Cynicorum ratio.*)

3. Every way and method of life requires the Helps and Assistances of Men (*ratio atque institutio vite.*)

4. Unless Justice be done upon such notorious Offenders, all the Foundations of Human Society, all the ways of preserving Friendship among Nations, of necessity must be overturn'd and abolish'd (*omnis ratio societatis*)

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Societatis humana, & conservanda inter gentes amicitia.)

5. In the case of Banishment, *the easiest method is that of theirs*, who refer all things to pleasure; so that, wheresoever that is to be had, they can there live happily (*facillima ratio est eorum.*)

6. The United Provinces of the Low Countries are thoroughly skill'd in their own affairs, and *Interests* (*rationum.*)

7. This is what I chiefly bewail, That being both our Friends, they should so despitefully combat one against another, *and with so much danger to the Interests of the Protestants* (*tamque Protestantium rationibus periculose.*)

8. We return our Thanks for the Kindness receiv'd, and make it our farther request, that when the Merchants have given security to satisfy the Turks, the Master may be discharg'd, and the Ship, together with her Lading, be forthwith dismiss'd; *to the end we may not seem to have had more care perhaps of the Turk's Interest, than that of our own Countrey-men* (*ne Turcarum forte rationem potiorum, quam nostrorum civium habuisse videamur.*)

9. We advis'd with some sincere and honest Persons about sending to your assistance such succour as *the present posture of our affairs* would permit (*rationes nostræ in præsentia.*)

10. Bethink your self of the Calamity you are in, and remember that you are a Man: consider *what the condition of your Affairs requires*; beg aid of all, even of the meanest and vilest (*quid tuæ rationes postulent.*)

11. Why was it so earnestly labour'd that the ten Tribunes *would propose regard being had to him thô absent?* (*de ejus absentis ratione habenda ferrent*) h. e. *ut absens inter candidatos consulatus reciperetur.* RATIO ILLIUS dicitur HABERI, qui

in numerum candidatorum recipitur, cui licet petere magistratum. Est proprium in hac re loquendi genus.
GRÆVIUS.

12. He seems to understand Philosophical Questions well enough, but does not handle 'em methodically (*ratione & via*) h. e. *certa methodo*.

13. Your drift and aim is, to have the cause put off to the next year, mine, to have it tried forthwith (*tua ratio est*) h. e. *id tu agis, moliris; mea*, h. e. *ego verò id ago, in eo sum, id est consilium, ut &c.*

14. If these Men, who publish to the World, Here's a good House, and well built, to be sold; are not counted deceivers, tho' the House be not good, nor well built; how much less should those, who don't commend their House at all (*neq' edificata ratione?*)

¶ RECEDO. 1. The Word Hostis has, by long custom, left off signifying a Stranger, and is us'd only to denote one, who bears Arms against us (*a peregrino recessit.*)

¶ RECIDO. 1. Jupiter forbid, that ever the Royal and Imperial Majesty should come to that pass (*eò recidere.*)

¶ RECIDO. 1. *Recida* signifies to cut away, to thin, to take off any thing that is superfluous, and may be spar'd.

————— *Ambitiosa recidet*

Ornamenta. HORATIUS AR. POET.

¶ RECIPIO. 1. Dinomachus and Callipho thought this Dispute might be brought to an end, if they joyn'd Pleasure and Virtue together, like a Man and a Beast as it were in the same Yoke. Virtue can never admit of such a Conjunction, but abhors and disdains it (*non recipit.*)

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2. C. Fimbria having taken care to get Q. Scævola wounded at Marius's Funeral, cited him to appear afterwards, when he found he was likely to recover. And when he was ask'd why he accus'd one, that no body could possibly commend; as he deserv'd: because, says he, *he had not taken the whole Weapon into his Body* (*quod non totum telum corpore recepisset.*)

3. He oblig'd himself by a promise made to me, to defend me in my absence (*Fidem sibi de me recepit.*)

4. He perform'd the Promise (*fidem*) which he made to me (*recepit.*)

¶ RECOLO. I. For how long a series of past years, and for what important Reasons, the Friendship enter'd into by our Ancestors with your most Noble City, has continued to this day: we both willingly acknowledge together with your selves; nor is it a thing displeasing to us, frequently also to call to remembrance (*sapius recolere.*)

¶ RECREO. I. Hannibal, endeavoured to fetch him to life again: which when he could not do, he buried him, suitably to his Quality, and the Friendship that had once been betwixt them (*recreare.*)

¶ RECTE. I. C. I ask him, whether he has any farther service for me, *He says, No; I go my ways* (*Rectè; inquit.*) *inopuitas est; quod in discessu interroganti, NUNQUID VIS, malebant respondere RECTE; quam NIHIL. Et tamen hoc RECTE sensu eodem est, quo NIHIL; nimirum nihil volo, nisi vos rectè rem gerere, rectè se omnia habere.* J. F. GRON.

2. How does She do? P. She is somewhat better. S. Why are you in tears then? or why so melancholy? P. Nothing Mother. S. Pray tell me what the matter is (*Rectè mater.*) *Sic dicimus, cum*

sine

sine injuria interrogantis, aliquid reticemus. DONATUS.

¶ RECUSO. 1. Regulus came into the Senate, told 'em his Message, *refus'd to give his own Vote:* as long as he was under an Oath to the Enemy, he did not count himself a Senator (*Sententiam ne diceret recusavit.*)

2. If there shall be found to be any ground for this Accusation, or suspicion of the fact, or any the least thing, whereby they may appear to have had some pretence at least for accusing him; lastly if besides that Booty, that I mentioned, there shall be found any other cause, *I offer nothing to the contrary*, but that his life may be surrendered up to them, to do what they please with it (*non recusamus.*) h. e. *nihil causa dicimus, nihil deprecamur quin &c.*

¶ REDDO. 1. He exhibited several Spectacles not only in the Amphitheater, but in the Circus too (*reddidit*) h. e. *exhibuit, edidit, dedit.* Nam ut Celsus inquit de Verb. Signif. *Verbum reddendi quanquam significationem habet retro dandi, recipit tamen & per se dandi significationem.*

2. If the Fellow had attack'd me unprovided in the case of a true Wedding, what Games would he have plaid me? Now the business goes on at his peril: I ride in a safe harbour (*mihi ludos redderet.*) h. e. *daret, exhiberet.* Compositum pro simplici. Sed ad spectacula videtur alludi.

3. Soon after, another Letter is brought to Alexander from Darius, wherein he offers him his Daughter in Marriage, and part of his Kingdom (*Alexandro redduntur.*)

4. In these meetings they chuse Officers also, to administer Justice in Towns and Villages (*qui jura reddant.*)

5. Have

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5. R. How much Money have you occasion for?
P. But thirty Pounds. R. Well well I'll take care and
get 'em (*inventas reddam.*)

¶ REDEO. 1. All the Inconvenience amounts
to but this, if a Divorce, which God forbid,
should happen (*redit.*)

¶ REDHIBEO. 1. In Selling a Slave, is one bound
to declare his Faults: I don't mean those, which
unless they are told, the Slave *may be return'd*
upon our hands by the Law Civil; but his being
a Liar, a Filcher, a Player at Dice, a Drunkard?
One's of Opinion we ought to declare them, a-
nother not (*redhibeat.*)

¶ REDUNDO. 1. When the Blood is corrup-
ted, or Phlegme and Choler *over-flows*; Disea-
ses and indispositions are ingend'ring in the Body
(*redundat.*)

¶ REFERO. 1. The Consuls, and those that
had Authority to call a Senate, were said *referre*
de re aliquâ, when they propos'd a thing to be
discuss'd and canvass'd in the Senate, asking the
Opinions of the Senators. BUDÆUS.

2. Nothing was of so small, nothing of so great
concern, either in publick or private Affairs, *that*
was not brought before the Senate to be discuss'd (*de*
quo non ad Senatum referretur.)

3. Marcellus the Consul not content with this,
mov'd also that the Colonie, which Cæsar had
sent to Novum-Comum, might lose their Enfran-
chisement, as being granted them merely by his
Ambition (*retulit etiam.*)

4. The more you make to the deep, the more
does the Tide *bring you back* to the Port (*refert.*)
Æstu aut ventorum vi, eodem, unde erat profecta,
referri propriè dicitur navis.

5. Such

3. Such a Storm arose all of a sudden, that none of the Ships could hold their Course, and some of them *were born back again* to the same place, they set out at (*referrentur.*)

6. Consider whether Business, or a retir'd Contemplative Life suits you best. Attempt what you will, contrary to your Nature, the force of your Genius *will carry you back again* to that for which you was made (*referet*) h. e. *retrahet, revocabit, ita uti navem ventus.*

7. They always carry off the Bodies of their Fellow-Soldiers that are slain in Battle (*referunt.*)

8. King Pyrrhus himself, being wounded in the Shoulder, *was carried off* by his Guards (*referabatur.*)

9. Of all Duties, none is more necessary than Gratitude (*referendâ gratiâ.*)

10. Respect must be had to those things, that I laid down in the beginning, as the Foundations of Justice; first that no Injury be done any one; next, that we earnestly promote the common good and interest of all Mankind (*Referri debet.*)

11. The Children *express and shew* the strength of their Parents (*referunt.*)

12. *Revolving in his mind* the barbarous Entertainment of Lycaon's Table, he conceives Anger worthy of Jupiter (*Referens*) h. e. *secum animo volutans.*

13. This Discourse of Carneades's, Clitomachus enter'd into his Note-Book (*retulit.*)

14. The Business, many being privy to the carrying it on, *came out at last and is carried* to Aristomache Fabius his Sister, and his Wife A-rete (*elata refertur.*)

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¶ REFICIO. 1. Without all question, after the Battle at Leuctra, the Lacedæmonians never *reco- ver'd themselves*, nor regain'd their former Power (*se refecerunt.*)

¶ REFIGO. 1. *You find fault with us for repea- ling* Laws that had obtain'd for so many years; but you don't tell us whether those Laws were good or bad, nor if you did, should we heed what you said; for what have you to do with our Laws? (*refixisse nos criminari.*) *Leges olim ære in- cisæ, atque omnibus legendæ proponebantur. Hinc* FIGERE ac REFIGERE *pro ferre, & abrogare.*

————— *fixit leges pretio, atque refixit.*
VIRGIL. ÆNEID. 6. 622.

¶ REFUGIUM. 1. If *no shelter from Injustice* be allow'd 'em; that Commerce which has hitherto brought great Advantages to both Nations, must of Necessity be broke off (*nullum ab injuria refugium.*)

¶ REFUTO. 1. *Let that effeminate out-cry of Philoctetes in pain be checkt, and rejected* (*refu- retur*) h. e. *reprimatur.* REFUTARE *proprie est* *verbis redarguere, Vide INCREPO.*

¶ RELIGIO. 1. They were no sooner entred into office, but before all other things they con- sulted the Senate *about things touching religion and conscience* (*de religionibus.*)

2. The Funerals of Augustus being ended, there was a Temple and *Divine Worship* decreed for him (*celestes religiones.*)

3. The Senate was immediately summon'd, and came in a full body, upon the same and expecta- tion of your Letters. The Letters being read, *a scruple of conscience was rais'd in the mind of the Consul*, upon a suggestion of the Augurs, that he had not duly attended the Auspices. So the bu- siness was put off to the next day (*oblata religio consuli*)

consuli est.) Religio est metus Deorum, qui inhibet facere quæ velis. PLAUT. MERCATOR, V. 2. RELIGIONEM ILLIC OBJECIT: RECIPIAM ME ILLUC. h.e. ex observatione ominis diuina præsentia incussit. GRÆVIUS.

4. That all Men may plainly see how little Conscience he makes of writing any thing, good or bad, true or false, I desire no other Witness than himself (*quam non illi religio sit &c. scribere.*)

5. As we must not accuse the Innocent, so we need not make a Conscience of defending the Guilty sometimes; provided he be not wholly Villanous and Abominable. This the People expect, Custom allows of it, and even Humanity inclines us to't (*habendum est religioni.*)

6. By this Harangue the Hearts of the Soldiers were somewhat rais'd; but the Superstition of a Portent, in that the Sun had been in Eclipse, during their Voiage, still terrified 'em (*portenti religio.*)

7. He thought that, by observing his Oath he should gain both reputation and strength to his Party (*servata religione.*)

¶ RELINQUO. 1. My Master order'd me to lay all other business aside, and watch what Pamphilus did as to the Marriage (*relictis rebus.*) Formula est. OMISSIS REBUS dixit Justinus.

2. He so order'd his Education that by giving him his swing he might be thoroughly tinctur'd with the vilest desires. Lew'd Women were brought to him: he was perpetually ply'd with Wine and Feasting, nor was any leisure left him to be sober (*neque ullum tempus sobrio relinquebatur.*)

¶ RELIQUUS. 1. As soon as conveniently he could, he laid down his Command, and pass'd
the

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the remaining part of his Life as a private Person at Syracuse (quod reliquum vite fuit.)

¶ REMIGRO. I. He could not now *return to Justice*, and restore his Citizens their Laws and Liberties. For he had entangled himself in such miscarriages, and committed such enormities, that he was oblig'd to go on (*ad justitiam remigrare.*)

¶ REMINISCOR. I. Artaxerxes, *recollecting* from how considerable a War to what a trivial business he had sent the Chief of his Commanders; condemn'd himself, and sent an Express to Dion with orders not to leave the Army (*reminiscens.*)

¶ REMITTO. I. If her Pains *abate at all*, she'll tell him all that pass'd between you; and how the difference first began (*quippiam remittat.*)

2. Cæsar, after some signal Victory obtain'd would now and then *relax* the Reins of Discipline, and indulge his Soldiers in all manner of Licentiousness, boasting frequently, that his Men could fight amidst their very Debauches (*remittere.*)

3. When the exigence of affairs requir'd it, he could endure the severest toil and hardship. Again as soon as *he had unbent himself*, he was found to be Luxurious, Dissolute, and Intemperate (*se remiserat.*)

4. Burthens are more easily born, whilst Bodies bear upright: *if they shrink, they bear them down* (*remissa opprimunt.*)

5. You do not consider, what you beg of me: for if you did consider, *you would forbear* to press me with such unreasonable requests (*remittas) pro mittas.* DONATUS.

6. Those Philosophers, who discourse of those things with Closeness and Severity, affirm Turpitude

tude to be the only Evil : and those that do it more loosely, yet even these affirm it to be the greatest Evil (*qui autem remissius.*)

¶ RENUNCIO. 1. The Wise Man is despis'd by no one: he knows his own Greatness: and tells himself that no one has so much power over him (*renunciat sibi*) h. e. *dicit.*

2. Master I tell you even now, that this will be (*renuncio.*)

3. I am sure no one has been brought to bed here. D. But notwithstanding that, they'll by and by bring a Child hither and lay it at your door. This I tell you now, Master, that you may be aware of it (*id tibi nunc renuntio.*)

4. My Master, as far as I find, is faln short of his Mistress. I'll carry him word of it, that for this ill News he may give me an ill Reward (*renunciabo.*)

¶ REPERIO. 1. I at your Age did not mind Women, but finding my self poor went into Asia to bear Arms, and there by my Courage got both Wealth and Glory (*reperi.*) Vide INVENIO.

¶ REPETO. 1. Deaths undergone for their Country are mightily extoll'd by the Rhetoricians. They go back as far as *Erechtheus*; whose very Daughters were zealous to dye, to save the Lives of their Citizens (*repetunt ab Erechtheo.*)

2. The way of disputing against all things, was set on foot by Socrates, reviv'd by Arcefilas, confirm'd by Carneades; and so has flourish'd down to our Times (*repetita.*)

3. He said he intended to seek means to recover his Kingdom again, and to persecute his ungrateful Subjects (*repetere.*)

¶ REPONO. 1. What can be more absurd than to place in the number of the Deities Men long

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long since dead and rotten (*reponere in Deo?*)

2. That Man cannot be call'd ungrateful, that is not in a Capacity to make a return (*reponere.*)
h. e. *vicem reddere.*

numquamne reponam? JUVEN.

¶ REPRESENTO. 1. To the City-Cohorts he left five hundred pieces of Mony a Man: to the Legionaries three hundred: which Sum he order'd to be presently paid; for he had it by him in his Treasury (*representari.*)

2. To all these he paid down upon the Spot two hundred and fifty Crowns a Man; and promis'd twelve thousand more (*representavit.*)

3. Upon this Caligula went back, and order'd the young Gentlemen to begin the sport without delay (*representare.*)

4. What he intended to have deferr'd to a longer time, Cæsar said he would presently put in execution, and decamp the next Night (*representaturum.*) *pugnam scilicet.*

¶ REPREHENDO. 1. He endeavour'd to make his escape, but unsuccessfully: for he is taken again by the Frontiers of his own Kingdom, and brought before Phraates (*reprehenditur*) h. e. *ex fuga retrahitur.*

2. I found immediately by her, that they suspected that: but I check'd my self however, for fear of blabbing out any thing of my brother to that tattling Woman (*reprehendi.*)

¶ REQUIRO. 1. They slew Helvius Cinna, mistaking him for Cornelius Cinna, whom they were then in quest of, for having but the day before bitterly inveigh'd against Cæsar (*requirebam.*)

2. Enquiring what Country-Man he was, and having found him to be a Persian, he knocks off

his Fetters, takes him for his Companion, and so returns back to Persopolis (*requisita origine.*)

3. He that can talk with himself, will not much want the discourse of another (*requirit.*)

4. I do not understand, what, he that is happy, wants (*requirit*) to make him more happy: for if there be any thing that is wanting (*desit*) he is not happy.

¶ RES. 1. You have not provok'd me, Demipho, to the advantage of Chremes (*ex re.*)

2. I have a conceit this Marriage will not hold long. S. Pray God it may not, if it be to Bacchis's advantage (*in rem.*)

3. Our Merchants complain, that their Safety and all that they have in the World, is again in great Jeopardy among you (*atque rem omnem.*)

4. When I was come into the Chamber, I immediately found what her ailment was: for she could not bemoan her self with any other cry, than her present Condition put her upon (*res monebat*) h. e. dolores. *Quippe parturiebat.*

5. When Tiberius heard these things, he sent away his Son with all speed to Pannonia, without other Instructions, than only to act according to the present necessity, and as the juncture of affairs required (*ex re.*)

6. There wants nothing but a beginning: all other things the Natural Course of the Action will do of it self (*res expediet.*)

7. Because enough of 'em were not met; that prevented their Design (*Quia &c. ea res.*)

8. Many Reasons put him upon thinking, that that matter ought to be thought of, and undertaken by him (*Multa res eam hortabantur, quare putaret.*)

9. I'll be gone hence, since he, upon whose account I came hither, is gone into the Country (*is quamobrem.*)

U

10. They

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10. They suffer no Wine to be imported among 'em, because they think that Men are effeminated by it, and render'd less able to bear labor (*ea re.*) *Hac idiotismo gaudent Caesar & Salustius.*

11. No doubt, it appear'd to Regulus to be his Interest not to return to Carthage, but, as the Event declares, it only appear'd so (*res declarat.*)

12. Maintain the part you have undertaken in defending and gracing me, if you find me such in proof and fact, as you would have me be (*exitu rebusque.*) *Abs te postulo atque oro, Chreme, ut beneficium, VERBIS initum dudum, nunc RE comprobes.* TERENT. ANDR. ACT. 3. SC. 1.

13. The matter of Pleasures is small enough, in comparison of the Sorrows and Uneasinesses of Life (*res est voluptatum.*) *Res voluptatum pro voluptatibus.* τὸ χεῖρον τοῦ ἰδωῦν. RES CIBI apud Phædrum.

14. At that time the Wars of the Carthaginians were manag'd by these six (*res.*) *Res gerere, & captos &c.*

15. Alexander thought he should have as much matter of Action in Italy, Africa and Sicily, as he had in Asia (*rerum.*)

16. Antipater is made Governor of Macedonia, and Greece; Craterus has the Inspection of the Royal Treasury: the Care of the Camp, the Army, of Wars, and all things relating thereunto is assign'd to Meleager and Perdiccas (*rerum.*)

17. They all cry'd out in Consent, That the Roman Empire was in their hands, to dispose of it as they pleas'd (*rem Romanam.*)

18. *Fus publicum* is that which relates to the State of the Roman Republick: *Privatum*, that which relates to the Good of every particular Citizen (*Rei Romanae.*)

19. How

19. *How great a State that of the Veientes was, appears by the ten years Siege that they endur'd (quanta res fuerit.)*

¶ RESCISCO. 1. He foresaw, if he went this way, that the Enemy would have intelligence of his coming, before he had accomplish'd the third part of his Journey (*resciturus de.*)

2. As soon as the Lacedæmonians came to know this, they sent their Deputies to him, to tell him, that unless he return'd home, they would condemn him to dye (*Id postquam resciverunt.*)

3. Thyus intended to Assassinate Dion, Dion's Mother happen'd to be with him: She heard of what was in agitation, and told her Son of it (*quid ageretur rescit.*)

¶ RESISTO. 1. The Spartans after the Peloponnesian War, and the overthrow of the Athenians, thought the Thebans were the only People that durst oppose them (*adversus resistere.*)

¶ RESPECTUS. 1. They may be allow'd to be cowardly and faint-hearted, that have a Retreat, that have a Country of their own to receive 'em, when they take their heels: a necessity is laid upon you to play the Men (*qui respectum habent*) h. e. *qui habent quo respiciant, & fiducia, & si res exigat, auxilii gratia.* CIC. PHILIP. 5. de CÆSARE: *Quum respectum ad Senatum & bonos non haberet: id est, quum de optimatum favore ipse popularem levitatem semper secutus nihil sibi spondere posset.* J. F. GRONOVIVS.

RESPICIO. 1. 'Tis more tolerable, and easy, not to get, than to lose: and therefore you'll find those more chearful that Fortune has never lookt with a kind eye upon, than those that She has forsaken (*respexit.*) *Inde & publicè culta Fortuna, cognomento Respiciens.* LIPSIVS.

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¶ RESPONDEO. 1. Virgil has equall'd the Glory of Homer in Poetry (*respondit.*)

¶ RESPONSUM. 1. *Responsa prudentum* are the Sentences and Opinious of those, that were commission'd to interpret Law.

¶ RESTITUO. 1. This Voluntary Army march'd to Fidenæ, and not only *rebuilt* the Works that had been destroy'd, but also fell to erecting new (*restituit.*)

2. Those very Walls, which the Grandfather had rebuilt with the Spoils of the Enemy, is the Grandson forc'd to repair out of his own Estate, to the great scandal of his Family.

3. He had the good Fortune of *restoring* to its former condition all Sicily, which had been for many years harra's'd by War, and oppress'd by the Barbarians (*ut in pristinum restitueret.*)

¶ RESTO. 1. Had it not been for Regulus his Counsel, the Prisoners had surely been sent again to Carthage. So he had remain'd safe in his native Country (*restitisset.*)

¶ RESTRICTUS. 1. We ought not to be *strait-hand*ed to those that stand in need of our Assistance (*restricti in eos*) h. e. *nimis parci.*

¶ RETARDO. 1. At the Fall of their General the Bæotians were somewhat *disheartned*, but recollecting themselves, Revenge succeeded Grief; and they gave not over till they had utterly routed the Enemy (*aliquantum retardati sunt.*)

¶ RETINEO. 1. By this Artifice he won again and secur'd the Affections of his Soldiers that were now wavering (*retinuit*) h. e. *a se alieniores reconciliauit, sibi que adjunxit, & ut in fide permanerent, effecit.*

¶ RETRAHO. 1. Repenting that he had suffer'd Demetrius to escape out of his hands, he detached

detached some Troops of Horse to fetch him back again (*ad eum retrahendum.*) *Usum verbi annotabis.* TEREN. HEAUT. 4. 2. 11. *Retraham hercle, opinor, ad me idem illud fugitivum argentum tamen.*

¶ REVOCO. 1. No one hardly invited him to their House; and no wonder, since he neither liv'd in the City, nor was likely to re-invite (*revocaturus esset.*) Ita PHÆDRUS. Lib. 1. Fab. 25. *Quæ vulpem cum revocasset.*

2. Being at length wholly or in great measure eas'd of the Toyl of Pleading, and State Affairs, I have upon your advice, most worthy Brutus, resum'd the Studies of Philosophy, which I had long discontinu'd (*revocavi.*) h. e. *ad ea studia me revoca.*

¶ REUS. 1. Being a little after accus'd of Bribery, he was hinder'd from putting in for the Consulship (*reus.*)

2. As soon as they thought he was arriv'd in Sicily, they arraigned him in his absence for violating Religion (*absentem, quod &c. reum fecerunt.*)

¶ ROGATIO. 1. He gain'd the Point of recalling Lucius Cinna, and several others of Lepidus his Adherents, who, after his Death, had fled with him to Sertorius, by a Bill which Plotius brought in (*Rogatione Plotia.*)

¶ RUS. 1. They only see their Images, and Pictures, when they come into their Country-Houses, and then too feel some Remorses, when they call to mind, how they came by 'em (*in sua rura.*)

2. At the Request of L. Piso, his Father-in-Law, Cæsar's will, which he had made in his Country-House at Labicum upon the Ides of September before, and had committed to the Custody of the Lady Abbess of the Vestal Virgins; was opened and read in M. Anthony's House. (*in Labicano*

(no.)

S.

1. **SACRAMENTUM.** To defend and protect their Prince, and to ascribe their own exploits to his glory, is the first and chief head of their military Oath (*præcipuum Sacramentum.*)

¶ **SALVUS.** 1. The Germans deliberate about Peace and War, and their most important affairs, in their Wine: the next day they weigh and examine what they did over night. Thus both times are usefully spent, and fairly accounted for (*salva utriusque temporis ratio est*) h. e. *ratio constat, expedita est. Nam RATIO SALVA EST & RATIO CONSTAT tantundem valent. Vide Gronov. Ad Tacitum, De moribus Germanorum. Cap. 22.*

¶ **SANCTUS.** 1. Notwithstanding all this, Iphicrates soon after by the command of the People, wag'd War against him, and accounted the Obligations to his Country more inviolable than those of Friendship (*patriæque Sanctiora jura.*)

2. The establish'd Rites and Ceremonies of our Religion ought most inviolably to be maintain'd (*sanctissime.*)

¶ **SATIETAS.** 1. Run over Cyrus, and Cambyfes, and the whole Stem of the Persian Monarchs. Who will be found, that made an end of extending his Empire because he had enough? That did not go out of the World with some thought of proceeding farther? (*cui modum imperii satietas fecerit.*) *Proprie locutus est.*

¶ **SCHOLA.** 1. The Place where any of the Grecian Philosophers taught and disputed, as also the

the Disputation it self, was call'd *Schola*, which in their Tongue signifieth *Leisure*.

2. Thus I have given you a Stoical *Dissertation* (*Scholam.*)

¶ SCILICET. 1. Our Caninius desir'd me in your name to write to you, if there were any thing that I thought concern'd you to know. *You may know this therefore: Caesars coming is expected* (*Est igitur adventus Caesaris, scilicet, &c.*)

2. C. They pretend that your Son has a mind to be marri'd, to the end that, when I have promis'd him my Daughter, he may have Mony of you to buy Wedding-Cloaths and the like, M. Doubtless this is the business: That Mony he'll give to his Mistress. C. *You may be sure he will* (*Scilicet daturum.*) Vide VIDELICET.

¶ SCINDO. 1. *He cuts a way through the Wood,* and posts his Forces on a Rampart, which Tiberius had rais'd in the time of Augustus (*Silvam scindit*) h. e. *dividit, aperit, perviam facit.*

Scinditur incertum studia in contraria vulgus.

Virgil. *Æneid.* 2. 39.

¶ SCISCO. 1. He protested that the Consuls should raise no Forces, till the Commons had ratified those things, which had been propounded by him and his Collegues (*scivisset.*)

2. The Athenians made an order, That the People of *Ægina* should all have their Thumbs cut off, because they were powerfull with their Navies at Sea (*sciverunt.*)

¶ SECERNO. 1. Let us consider, who are to be call'd happy. Those I think, who are possess'd of Goods, all Evils remov'd (*secrevis.*)

¶ SECUNDUS. 1. There is another sort of Thunder-bolts, to which the Cyclopes have given less Flame, and Fury: the Gods call 'em

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Jove's Second-rate Artillery (secunda Jovis tela.)

2. Those they say are a kind of *Second-rate Duties, and of an inferior Degree*, not peculiar to Wise Men only, but common to all Mankind (*quasi secunda quadam.*)

3. Slaves are as it were a *Second-rate species of Men.*

4. If any Man was pleas'd to speak against all Philosophy in general, he might do it *with the People on his side (secundo populo.)*

5. Have some regard to me *in your prosperity*. Chremes is yours, he'll do whatever you desire him (*in tuis secundis.*)

¶ SEDEO. I. What? Do you take me to be idle, and doing nothing? I am doing business for Posterity: I am writing things that may be serviceable to them (*sedere.*)

2. 'Tis Folly, to think that an Enemy can be vanquish'd *by sitting still*, or making Vows. Our Forces must be arm'd, and brought down into the Plain, that Man may cope with Man. By adventuring boldly, and by action, the Roman Empire grew to this height, not by slow Counsels, which Cowards term cautious (*sedendo.*)

¶ SEDITIO. I. You prevail'd upon me, to be willing to give my Daughter to a Young Fellow, engag'd in another amour, averse from the business of Matrimony, to an expectation of discord, and divorce (*in seditionem.*) SEDITIO est rixa, turba, discordia domestica.

2. Amphitruo will fall a quarrelling with his Wife, and accuse her of dishonesty. Then my Father will calm that family-squabble (*eam seditionem.*) Sic UXOR SEDITIOSA apud Ciceronem, pro jurgiosa, importuna, irarum & molestiarum mulierium perque diem perque noctem satagente.

¶ SE-

¶ SEJUNCTUS. 1. Here I must beg leave to observe, tho' it be foreign to the business in hand, to what Calamities too great Security exposes People (*et si sejunctum a re. proposita est.*)

¶ SENESCO. 1. The Power of the Athenians, upon their ill success in Sicily, began to decline, and fall to decay and ruin (*senescere.*)

2. Make you any question, but we shall be able by sitting still to conquer him who grows weaker every day, has no provisions, no supplement for his broken bands, no money (*senescat indies?*)

3. He saw that the Power of the Athenians, upon their miscarriages in Sicily, was languishing, and that of the Lacedæmonians on the other side growing (*opes senescere.*)

¶ SENSUS. 1. Thrasybulus was of the same sentiments with Pisander (*sensu.*)

¶ SENTENTIA. 1. At the Celebration of Cæsar's Funeral-Rites and Games, some Verses were sung taken out of Pacuvius, to raise the People to a higher Note of Pity and Indignation: besides others out of Accius's Electra, of the like Import (*ad similem sententiam.*)

2. Not to perform that, which you have sworn upon your Conscience, is Perjury (*ex animi tui sententia.*)

3. Cato the Censor ask'd a Man, Have you a Wife or not, *Ex animi tui sententia?* Meaning, upon your Conscience, or Oath: To which he answers, *Non quidem ex animi mei sententia:* meaning, not according to my Mind or Liking.

¶ SENTIO. 1. 'Tis possible, that a Man may have right Conceptions (*recte sentiat,*) and yet not be able to express his Conceptions in proper Terms (*in qua sentit.*)

2. Beasts

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2. Beasts and other Animals have no *Tast* or *Relish* of any thing but Pleasure, towards which they are carried with a great deal of Eagerness (*nihil sentiunt.*)

3. He divided the Estates of those, whom he knew to have been disaffected to him, amongst the Soldiers (*adversus se sensisse.*)

4. The Popular Party favour'd Polypercon: the Nobles sided with Cassander (*cum &c. sentiebant.*)

¶ SEPARATUS. 1. He was delivered up by his own Soldiers to Antigonus, tho' his Army had thrice before at several times sworn to him that they would defend him, and never forsake him (*separatis temporibus.*)

¶ SEQUIUS. 1. But, I am afraid, you'll say, least Men should speak ill of me. He acts amiss who acts with a Regard to Fame (*sequius*) h. e. *sinisterius, obliquius, male.*)

¶ SEQUOR. 1. Almost all these fled to Athens, not to live retiredly, and at ease; but as being the nearest and most convenient Station, whence on the first opportunity they might endeavour the Freedom of their Countrey (*non quò sequerentur otium.*)

2. Our Forefathers entirely destroy'd Corinth: but I believe they had something in their eye when they did it, and that more especially, the situation of the Place; which being so convenient as it was, they were afraid least it might be, at some time or other, an Encouragement to a Revolt (*sed credo aliquid secutos.*)

3. We are now going to Formiæ: the same Furies will perhaps pursue us thither too (*sequimur*) h. e. *petimus.* CIC. 3. ad ATT. 16. *Si spererit, Epirum, sin minus, Cyzicum, aut aliud quid sequemur.*

¶ SER.

¶ SERVIO. 1. After he was fifteen years old, he betook himself to the Academy; where he did not so much aim at greatness of strength, as nimbleness in motion: the first he knew might gain applause in a Ring; the other he thought was of greatest use in War (*non tam magnitudinis virium servivit.*)

2. I went and liv'd in the Country leaving you the whole House, and making my self a Slave to the improvement of my Estate, that my means might be able to support your expensiveness, and idle way of living in the Town (*rei serviens.*)

3. A thing in Law is said *servire alicui*, when some Person has a right of using it some way, or hindring some thing about it &c. As I may be said to have a *Servitus* upon a Man's House or Ground; when I can of Right demand a Way through it; or hinder from building higher &c.

¶ SERVITIUM. 1. He used to purchase strait handsom Slaves at Rates he was so ashamed to own, that he would not suffer 'em to be enter'd amongst his Accounts (*servitia.*) Vide NECESSITUDO.

¶ SERVO. 1. Take care to keep your eye full upon mine, that when I tip the wink, you may be ready to give him a slap in the face. Be sure watch (*serva.*)

¶ SERVUS, A, UM. 1. The Laws allow not a Slave, to plead a Cause, nor is he permitted to be an Evidence (*servum hominem.*)

2. Servius Tullius was one of the Roman Kings, notwithstanding his Mother was a Bond-Woman (*serva.*)

3. In

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3. In the first Foundations, an Ox's Head was found, which was an omen of the Land's being fruitful, but laborious withal, and *enslav'd* (*serva*.)

4. All those things, over which Chance exercises a Dominion, are *servile*, as Money, the Body, and Honours (*serva sunt*.)

¶ SEVERUS. 1. This Letter being delivered to him, while he was at Table, without opening it, he clapt it under his Cushion, with these words, *I adjourn business till to morrow* (*differa res severas*.)

2. 'Tis unseemly and a great Fault, in a *serious affair* to bring in some pleasant and Merry Discourse, that's proper only for a Feast, or over a Glass of Wine (*in re severa*.)

¶ SEVOCO. 1. *Calling him aside* from his Friends, as if he had something to say to him in private, he stabb'd him in the sight of both Armies (*sevocatum*) h. e. *seorsim vocatum*.

¶ SI. 1. Where shall I find Pamphilus, or where shall I look for him? *I'll go and see if he be at home* (*visam si domi est*) h. e. *num. Ita Gracis* &c.

2. Is she at your House? C. *Is she, do you ask?* I am sensible of it: for I gave her, and her Retinue but one Supper: which were I to do again, I should be ruin'd (*si sit ragas*.)

3. Tho' this be foolish, absurd, and disagreeable to my way of life: yet *since you so mightily desire it*, let it ev'n be done (*si vos tantopere*) h. e. *quando, quontam*.

4. You are not satisfied, with taking from me my most antient Provinces Sicily and Sardinia? Will you have me to let go the Spains too? *And let me quit them*, straight you'll pass over into Africa,

Pais

Pass over do I say? The two Consuls of this year, one they have sent into Africa, the other into Spain (*& inde cesserō*) *si nempe.*

¶ **SIC. 1.** They decreed, that when the People had named a King, it should stand firm upon this condition that the Senators agreed to it (*id si ratum esset, si.*)

2. He thought he should by this means most easily keep the Greeks, who inhabited Asia, in subjection under him, if he entrusted their Friends with the Command of his Towns (*sic putavit facillime se.*)

3. Such is the Nature of the Man, lest his Adversary should be unprovided, he himself furnishes him with Weapons. Never did any Man give his Antagonists greater advantages against himself, than he does (*Sic homo est.*)

¶ **SIGNIFICO. 1.** Tanusius Geminus makes mention of this Conspiracy in his History; M. Bibulus, in his Edicts. Cicero also seems to hint at it in an Epistle to Axius (*de hac significare.*)

2. By these several Words I mean one and the same thing, but I use different Expressions, that I may make it out with the greatest Plainness (*ut quam maxime significem*) h. e. *ut rem quam planissime declarem.*)

¶ **SIMPLEX. 1.** In the Management of these Affairs, he met with different Fortune: and what's thought the difficulter thing, bore his Prosperity with much more Wisdom, than his Adversity (*non simplici fortuna usus est.*)

2. Soothsaying they observe above all things. Their Custom in casting lots is without trick or fraud (*simplex.*)

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¶ SINCERUS. 1. He has a mind to bring in a Commixture and Confusion of Families; *that there may be nothing pure, nothing undefil'd; that all distinction being taken away, no Man may know either himself or his (ne quid sinceri, ne quid incontaminati fir.)*

2. The Nobles kept their Blood *untainted*, by neither marrying out of the Commonalty, nor suffering their Daughters and Sisters to marry out of the Nobility (*sincerus.*)

¶ SINGULARIS. 1. The Common People admire and extol to the Skies those, in whom, as they think, they have found any rare and *very extraordinary Virtues (singulares.)*

¶ SINGULI. 1. What ought *particular Persons* to expect, when Tyranny and Oppression could bring all these Calamities upon the whole Roman Empire (*singuli?*)

2. That sort of Bounty, which consists not in Giving, but in labouring, and being industrious for another's Good, extends it self as to the Republick in general, so to *each of the Citizens in particular (singulos cives.)*

3. The Wealth and Stocks of *particular Persons* are the Riches of a State (*singulorum.*)

4. Hitherto the People of Rome had to do with *but one Nation at a time*, but now in heaps with many at once (*cum singulis gentium.*)

¶ SOLEO. 1. I never saw a better contrivance in my life. D. *This is my way (Sic soleo) Facere nempe. Frequens ellipsis.*

2. Are we bound to perform all those Promises and Bargains, which, *in the Prators Language*, have neither Force, nor *dolus malus* in them? (*ut Praetores solent*) *Loqui nempe.*

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¶ SOLIDUS. 1. Dost thou think it reasonable to receive the full pay of the whole year for but six Months service (*solidum stipendium?*)

¶ SOLITUDO. 1. I beg of you by this right hand, and your own Temper, and conjure you by her friendless Condition, that you would not forsake her (*per hujus solitudinem.*)

2. I immediately betake my self to Chremes's. When I come thither: *not a living Soul* at the door. That pleas'd me (*solitudo.*)

¶ SOLUS. 1. Romulus creates an hundred Senators, either because that number was sufficient, or because *there were but an hundred*, that could be created Fathers (*soli centum erant.*)

2. There were two ways leading from his Winter Quarters in Media to the Enemy's Camp: the one *through desert places*, and was but ten days March: the other plain and easy, but a great way about (*per sola loca.*)

¶ SOPOR. 1. He forc'd the Physicians to give his sick Father a sleeping potion. This the Old Men took, and slept his last (*soporem.*)

¶ SORS. 1. When he consulted the Oracle of the God Carmelus, the Answers were, that whatever he thought, or wish'd for, how great soever, should come to pass (*sortes.*)

2. Sors is properly a Scrole, lodg'd in a Chest, which had some writing in it, and that was drawn out by those that came to consult. Afterwards Sors was us'd for any Oracle, or answer of an Oracle.

3. This Answer was given out to Cræsus: Cræsus when he enters Halys shall overthrow a great Power (*Illa sors.*)

4. By

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4. By this means the Merchants will receive no more than the bare *Interest* (*foenus*) of their Money; while at the same time they utterly lose their Principal (*fortis interim intereat.*)

¶ SPATIO. 1. 'Tis good to know one's Disease, and to check it, before it spreads and dilates itself (*spatietur.*)

¶ SPECIMEN. 1. C. Caesar seem'd to me a pattern of Courtesie, Wit, Good Nature, and Facetiousness (*Specimen.*)

¶ SPECTATIO. 1. Out of all the Money, that he was to pay the Plough-men, he made deductions for the trying of it, whether 'twas good and full weight, or no (*pro spectatione.*)

¶ SPECTO. 1. The Morals of him, to whom we intend to do a Bounty, are to be consider'd, and the Good Will he bears us, and the Benefits we have receiv'd from him (*spectandi.*)

2. Men admire those most, that are not mov'd with Money: which in what Man soever they find, him they look upon as try'd by Fire (*igni spectatum.*)

3. Unless your Courage, and Fidelity was sufficiently approv'd to me; an Opportunity had in vain happen'd (*spectata mihi.*)

4. Then to be sure I thought him sufficiently try'd, and a great Pattern of Chastity (*spectatum.*)

5. Wretch that I am, in judging of your mind by my own (*qui spectavi!*)

6. We think it superfluous to put you in mind, whither those rigorous beginnings tend, and what they threaten to all the Protestants in general (*quo spectent.*)

7. If a Father should endeavour to betray his Country; should a Son in such a Case hold his Tongue? In the first place, let him beg of his Father

Father to desist: if that does no good, let him threaten him: at last if *the business tends to the Destruction of his Country*, let him prefer the safety of that, before the safety of his Father (*ad perniciem patriæ res spectabit.*)

¶ SPERO. I. This is my way of reckoning, and thus I perswade my self: he that does his duty, from a fear of punishment, is cautious just so long as he believes the matter will be discover'd: if he thinks 'twill not be found out, he returns again to his natural disposition (*sibi sperat fore clam*) h. e. credit; *id quod præcessit.*

2. In dependance upon your Wisdom and Integrity, I have undertook a greater Burden, than I find I can carry. This Burden if you will in any degree lighten, I'll bear it as well as I can. But if I am, *which I do not fear*, forsaken by you; however I'll not sink in Spirit, and what I have undertaken, I'll carry as far as I can: and if so be I am not able to carry it to the end, I'll chuse rather to be crusht with the Load of my Duty, than either perfidiously to cast off, or cowardly to lay down, what has been once with reliance laid upon me (*id quod non spero.*)

¶ SPONSIO. I. The Plaintiff in a Cause was to lay down a Sum of Mony, which if his Cause was not just, he was to lose. The Defendant was to do the same, or give up the Cause to the Plaintiff. This Mony was call'd *Sponsio*, or *Sacramentum*.

¶ STATUO. I. They erected a Solid Monument of Numidian Marble in the Market-place, near twenty foot high, with this Inscription, TO THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY (*Statuerunt.*)

¶ STATUS. I. He order'd the Statue, which was set up for him in the Forum at the Publick charge

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charge of the Athenians, to be made in that Po-
sture (*illo statu.*)

¶ STO. 1. Let this resolution be unmoveably fixt
with us, to live together in our Studies: and since
we cannot assist the Republick, as we formerly
us'd, in the Forum and Court, let us however
serve it in our Closets, by writing Books of Go-
vernment (*Nobis stet illud.*)

2. 'Tis plain to any one, that such promises are
not to be stood to, as are made by People over-aw'd
by Fear, or over-reach'd by Deceit (*illis promissis standum non esse.*)

3. He did not stand to his own Judgment, but
left the Business to be determin'd by the Judgment
of the Senate (*judicio stetit.*)

¶ STRICTUS. 1. The Richer sort are distin-
guish'd by their Habit, which is not loose and
wide, but strait, and shewing the Proportion of
every part of their Body (*stricta.*)

¶ STUDEO. 1. Phæbidas the Spartan, as he led
his Army through Thebes towards Olynthus, sur-
priz'd the Citadel of the Town, call'd Cadmea,
at the instance of some few Thebans, who, that
they might the more easily check the contrary
Faction, were zealous for the Spartan Interest (*Laco-
num rebus studebant.*)

2. All Men use to favour and wish well to those
who put a value upon what they say (*iis stu-
dere.*)

3. It becomes Persons in great Posts, neither to
favour, nor to be angry. That which is call'd
Passion in others, is term'd Pride and Cruelty in
them (*neque studere.*)

¶ STUDIOsus. 1. We have given a larger Ac-
count of this Man's life, and manners, in that
Book which we wrote of him in particular. Where-
fore

fore we remit the Lovers of Scipio to that Volume (*Studiosos Scipionis.*)

¶ **STUDIUM.** 1. The Opinion that Men have of, and Value that is set upon Military Glory appears from this, that almost all Statues are done in the Habit and Garb of a Soldier (*Studium bellicæ gloriæ.*)

2. Those that are busied in the pursuit of Wisdom, are call'd Philosophers; nor is Philosophy any thing else, if you take it literally, than a Desire and Love of Wisdom (*Studium.*)

3. To gain the Affections and good wishes of Men, and beget in them a readiness and desire to advance our Interest, is a Work that requires Wisdom and the Virtue of the greatest Men (*hominum studia.*)

4. They do not endure Pain easily out of a Principle of Reason and Wisdom, but out of heat, and Glory (*studio.*)

5. I shall give you the History of Tiberius, and the three succeeding Emperors, without anger and partiality (*studio.*)

6. *Studium*, as Tully himself defines it, is a perpetual and earnest Engagement of Mind applied to any thing with a great deal of Pleasure.

¶ **SUBDUCO.** 1. Themistocles told him, 'Twould be no hard matter to fire in private the Spartan Fleet, which was laid up at Gytheum; whereby the whole Power of that Republick must necessarily be ruin'd (*subducta esset ad.*)

¶ **SUBITUS.** 1. Romulus order'd, that the Young-Men, divided into Tribes, should serve on Horse-back, and watch in Armour, to be ready for the sudden occasions of War (*ad subita belli.*)

¶ **SUBSEQUOR.** 1. P. Come Sirrah, follow me. D. I follow close at your heels (*Subsequor te.*)

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¶ SUFFRAGOR. 1. Cneius Octavius, the first of that Family that was ever Consul, built a Noble House upon the Palatine Hill: which (the People coming usually to see it) was suppos'd to have *voted its Owner*, tho' an upstart, into the Consullship (*suffragata domino ad Consulatum.*)

¶ SUI, SIBI, SE. 1. How often did Pamphilus swear to Bacchis (and solemnly too, that one cou'd n't but believe him) *that he would never Marry*, as long as she liv'd (*nunquam ducturam se nempe.*)

2. My Mistress bad me beg you to come to her immediately, if you love her. *She says she has a great desire to see you* (*ait cupere.*)

¶ SUM. 1. Those that ensur'd the Ship, are either dead, or *become insolvent* (*solvendo non sunt pares nempe.*)

2. The Commons were freed from Tollage, and Tribute: and the Rich *that were able to bear the Burden* were assessed: the Poor were thought to be charged enough with bringing up their Children (*qui oneri ferendo essent.*)

3. The little mishapen Horses of their own breed, by dayly Exercise, they make *able to endure the extremest Labour* (*summi ut sint laboris &c.*)

4. He said it did not consist with his Valour, to deliver up to his Enemies those Weapons which his Countrey had put into his hands against 'em (*sua esse virtutis.*)

5. What else do ye think the Tribunes fear, but the Concord and Agreement of the States (*ordinum,*) which they suppose *tends most to the abolishing of the Tribunician Power* (*dissolvenda Tribunicie potestatis esse.*)

6. These things *tend to the betraying of the Roman Empire*, and the delivering up the Victory to Hannibal (*prodendi &c. sunt.*)

7. But

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7. But say you, they would not War against Caius Caesar, nor Petronius. I confess they did not, and they did very prudently in abstaining, for they were not able. Will you hear their own words upon that occasion? We will not make War, say they, because we cannot. *That thing which they themselves acknowledg to proceed from their want of Ability, you impute to Religion (Quod ipsi facientur imbecillitatis esse sua.)*

8. He enquir'd of the Physitians, how the Tyrant did: and withal entreated them, *if he was in any great danger*, to let him know it: for he intended to discourse him about dividing the Kingdom (*si majori esset periculo.*) PETRON. ARBITER:

Nunquam ego agrum tam magno periculo vidi.

9. By the long continuance of the Foreign War, intestine Discords were so much heightn'd, that Carthage *was never in the like danger*, unless when it was quite raz'd and demolish'd (*pari periculo fuerit.*)

10. He acquaints Pandates by Letter, *that his danger would be great*, if any miscarriage should happen during his Conduct in Egypt (*cum magno fore periculo.*)

11. He learnt to play on the Lute, and to sing, of Dionysius, *whose Fame in Musick was not less* than the celebrated names of Damon, or Lamprus (*qui non minore fuit in musicis gloria.*)

12. They wonder'd Execution was not presently done upon him, by whom they had been frequently reduc'd to extremity and despair, that had kill'd their greatest Commanders; *in fine who tho but one was so considerable*, that as long as he was in being, they themselves could not be secure: when kill'd, should have no trouble (*denique in quo uno esset tantum.*)

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13. As Cruel Masters are pointed at all over the City, and are odious and detestable: so the Injury that Kings do, extends farther than that of others, and their Infamy is handed down to after-ages. *Now how much better was it not to be born, than to be reckon'd amongst those, that have been born for a publick plague* (*quanto autem non nasci fuit, quam*) h. e. *quanto non nasci prestitit, quam* &c. *quanto magis utile fuit non nasci, quam* &c. *NON EST NASCI ponitur pro, non utile est, non juvat, non opera pretium est nasci. Deinde, QUAM, hic, ut & apud alios quosvis optimos, ponitur pro MAGIS QUAM.* J. F. GRONOVII.

14. Go and talk with him alone: ask him whether he'll take his Wife home again, or no: if it be so, that he says he will, return her: but if it be so, that he will not, I have taken right care of my Daughter (*si est ut dicat.*) h. e. *si dicat.*

15. Manlius's Brother died lately at Catina. We don't think that he will have any dispute about that Estate: and he is now actually in possession of it (*& est in bonis.*) *Esse in bonis, esse in possessione bonorum, bona possidere, & idem sunt, & aque Tulliana.* P. MANUTIUS.

16. I knew that in Eloquence the Grecians, in the Glory of War the Gauls *had been before the Romans* (*ante Romanos fuisse*) h. e. *prastirisse.*

17. When Danger drew near, Envy and Pride were *post-pon'd.* Therefore they declare Cicero, and Antony, Consuls (*postfuere.*)

18. When Augustus was to fight, he was surprised with such a profound sleep, that some of his Friends were fain to awake him, to give the Signal of Battle. This gave occasion to what Sarcasm

calm of Anthony's: That his Eyes were not steady enough to behold the Enemies Forces, but that he lay in a Lethargy of Cowardice, and did not rise, and shew himself to his Soldiers, till the adverse Fleet was dispers'd and beaten by Agrippa (*recipius surrexisse, ac militibus in conspectum fuisse.*)
Vide Jn.

19. When Corn was at two or three Sesterces a Bushel, he demanded twelve Sesterces in several places of his Province (*esset*) h. e. *venale esset.*

20. After this Over-throw the Inhabitants of Crotona took their farewell of Military Discipline. They hated those Arms which they had so unsuccessfully taken up, and had degenerated into down-right Luxury, had it not been for Pythagoras the Philosopher (*ni Pythagoras Philosophus fuisset.*)

21. As long as he liv'd, the Man indulg'd his Pleasures: and such Men advance their Heirs but little (*absequens fuit.*)

¶ SUMMA. 1. The Spaniard has made no scruple, by his Embassador residing in your Territories, to obtrude his Counsels upon you, and that in reference to the highest Concerns of your Republick (*idque de summa Reip. vestre.*)

2. By him you'll be able to understand, that the Care of defending what the safety of the Republick turns upon, sits perpetually me (*reipub summa defendenda.*)

3. Being ask'd my Opinion I spoke much concerning the fundamental Interest of the Republick (*summa rep.*)

4. In a word, The Wise Men is below none but Jove alone, is Rich, Free, Noble, Beautiful, in fine King of Kings (*Ad summam*) h. e. *ut*

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uno verbo dicam. Quid queris? Noli querere.

5. Should I give a full Description of his Actions, I am afraid least I should rather seem to write his History than his Life: and if I should only touch upon the heads; least those who are unacquainted with the Greek Story, should not clearly see how great a Man he was (*si tantummodo summas attigero.*)

6. He fills a great number of Jars with Lead, and covers the top of them with Gold and Silver. (*Summas.*)

¶ SUMMITTO. 1. They let their Hair and Beard grow at length, nor do they cut either, till they have kill'd an Enemy (*summittunt.*)

2. Caesar had such a tender concern for his Soldiers, that hearing but of the Defeat Titurius had receiv'd, he let his Beard grow, and would not take it off, till he had reveng'd him (*barbam summisserit.*)

¶ SUMMUM. 1. By your first, or at least your second Letter, we shall be able to resolve, what course to take (*aut summum secundis*) pro ad summum. Ita crebro CICERO.

¶ SUMMUS. 1. 'Twas bruited abroad that Valerius aspir'd to the Crown: because he had neither chose a Collegue in the room of Brutus, and was building upon the top of Velia (*in summa Velia.*)

¶ SUMO. 1. What is it, that he would not take upon him: where would his Insolence stop, if once he could but see with his eyes, what now he only ruminates and labours in his thoughts; that is to say, Division, and a Civil War among the Protestants? (*Quid est quod iste sibi non sumeret?*)

2. You took it for granted that the Gods are happy. I deny it not. Next, that nothing can be so without Virtue. I willingly admit that too (*Sumpsisti.*)

3. May the Owner of a Ship, in a Wrack take away a Plank from another that has got hold of it? No, not at all; no more, than he may throw a Man out of the Ship, under pretence that the Ship belongs to him: for till they are arriv'd at the Place, that the Ship was taken for, the Ship is not the Owner's, but the Passengers's (*quoad perventum sit eo, quo sumpta navis est*) scilicet mercede.

4. The Oracle order'd them to chuse Alcibiades for their General: If they did so, that their undertakings would prove successful (*sibi imperatorem sumerent.*)

5. If you would employ the time in keeping your Servants to their work, that you spend in working your self, 'twould be more to the purpose (*si sumas.*)

6. Go in then: and let us spend this day in mirth, for which 'tis design'd (*sumamus*) h. e. *impendamus, consumamus.*

7. I have luckily brought with me the Rent of my Wife's Farm at Lemnos: I'll make use of that. I'll tell my Wife, you had occasion to borrow it (*id sumam.*)

8. He wanted Mony. P. He should have borrow'd it of some one or other (*sumeret*) *mutuum nempe.*

9. Take care Sons, that I may not be thought to have adopted better Children, than I begot (*sumpsisse.*)

¶ SUMPTUS. 1. I must buy my Wife a Maid: besides I want a little more Household-stuff: I want
Mony

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Mony for the Wedding (opus est sumptum.) Sumptus est pecunia insumenda.

2. He thank'd me for giving his Son that advice: he paid down the Mony: he gave us over and above half a Mina to spend (*in sumptum.*)

3. Why does he Love? Why does he Drink? Why do you furnish him with Mony for these things (*sumptum suggeris?*)

4. I live, not as you do now, but as you did formerly, when you had enough for all expences (*cum in sumptum habebas.*) IN SUMPTUM HABERE est sic abundare fortunis, ut sumptibus ferendis par sis. GRÆVIUS. Cum ad sumptum copia suppetebant; cum pro sumptu facultates aderant; cum erat tibi, quod esset in sumptum satis. P. MANNIUS.

5. I desire you to recommend Trio to Curius; that he may furnish him, if he wants any Mony for his necessary occasions (*si quid opus erit in sumptum.*)

6. He was Poor and Sick, and through a false Modesty asham'd to own that he wanted Mony for his occasions (*desse sibi in sumptum*) pecuniam nempe.

7. What the Fire had consum'd, he repair'd with the Mony that the Booty was sold for (*prædæ sumptu.*)

¶ SUPER. I. The Lacedæmonians were supplied with Mony by the Persian King: the Athenians on the other-side had nothing left besides Arms and Ships (*Atheniensibus &c. nihil erat super.*)

¶ SUPPETO. I. An over-great Bounty in Giving, is usually accompanied with an answerable Desire and Greediness of Getting: which often proceeds to down-right Oppression, that Men may have

plentiful Supplies for lavish giving (*ut ad largiendum suppetant copia.*)

2. All Men do not equally stand in need of Honour, Glory, and the General Good-will of their Citizens. However if a Man has these things, they are very good helps for many purposes (*si cui haec suppetunt.*)

¶ SUPPLICIUM. 1. The Senate, upon this Success, decreed *Supplications* to the Immortal Gods: the City, before in concern about the Issue of the War, was all in joy (*supplicia.*)

2. In their *Supplications* to the Gods they were Magnificent, Frugal at Home, Faithful to their Friends (*In suppliciis Deorum.*)

¶ SUSCIPIO. 1. The King who had conceived an implacable hatred against Dion, finding he could not accomplish his ruin by open Force, endeavoured to take him off by Treachery (*susceperat.*)

¶ SUSPICIO. 1. I am apt to think that there are many Countreys so over-run with Barbarism, that they have not so much as any *Imagination* of a Deity (*suspicio.*)

¶ SUSPICOR. 1. Epicurus says that he has not so much as an *imagination* of any Good, unless where the Senses are tickled (*ne suspicari quidem se.*)

¶ SUSTINEO. 1. He that would set bounds to Vice, does just as if he should think, that a Man who has thrown himself from a Precipice, can stop himself, when he pleases (*sustinere se.*)

¶ SUUS. 1. Augustus compelled L. Antonius to fly to Perugia, and there starv'd him to a Surrender: yet not without great personal Risques both before the War, and in the War (*non sine magnis suis &c. discriminibus.*)

2. The

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2. The Church has a Discipline *peculiar to it self*, far differing from the Laws of the State (*suam.*)

3. Socrates retains to the last *that peculiar of his*, The Affirming nothing (*suum illud.*)

4. One particular quality is given by nature to one Beast, and another to another: *which peculiar each keeps constant to, and swerves not from it* (*quod suum.*)

5. We ought to look carefully into our selves, and consider well, *what each Man has that's peculiar to him* (*quid quisque habeat sui,*) and make the best use of it; and not to be foolishly trying, how other Men's Talents will become us. For that becomes every Man most, *which is most peculiarly his* (*quod est cujusque maxime suum.*)

6. It happens sometimes, that omitting to tread in the Steps of their Fathers, some take certain *Methods and Designs of their own*; which, generally speaking, is the Case of those, who are born of mean Parents, and propose to rise, and make their Fortunes in the World (*sua quadam instituta consequantur.*)

7. Scarce any of Cæsar's Assassins either surviv'd him three years, or *died a Natural Death*: some perish'd at Sea, some fell in Battle, and others stabb'd themselves with the same Ponyard wherewith they had murdered Cæsar (*sua morte defunctus est.*)

8. Because *his Servants and Attendants* were fled, they took him upon their Shoulders; and carried him to the Camp (*sui.*)

9. He is as much to blame, who is slack to return an obligation *at a seasonable time*, as he that makes too much hast, at an unseasonable one (*suo tempore.*)

10. Made.

10. *Moderation (Modestia)* is the Knowledge of putting whatever we say or do, in its proper Place (*loco suo.*)

T.

1. **T**UUS. He did this neither out of disregard, nor aversion to you (*negligentiâ tuâ*) h. e. *tui.*

¶ **TALIS.** 1. You do foolishly to weep thus. You'll spoil these eyes (*tales*) h. e. *tam pulchros.*
Vide ILLE.

¶ **TAMEN.** 1. They said that they were in a worse Condition than the rest of the Gauls, for this reason because These had it in their power to fly at least; but that They, having receiv'd Ariovistus into their Country, could not stir without his Knowledge (*his tamen fuga facultas deerat.*) *Latinissime. Valet, licet nihil aliud superesset, fuga tamen facultatem reliquam haberent.*

2. Amidst all this Business, I took care of my Friends however (*tamen.*) *Valet, quanquam vix fieri poterat, ut &c. tamen.*

¶ **TAMEN ETSI.** 1. If you find I have told you a bit of a lye, kill me. S. I'll not hear a word. Carry him away Dromo: and do you hear? Bind him hand and foot. D. Tho' what I say be true? S. Yes for all that (*Tamen etsi*) *Veteribus frequens; quod sciolos tamen sapius fefellit.*

TANGO. 1. It is held unlawful to offer to the Gods the Wine of any Vine, that has been smitten and blasted with Lightning (*fulmine tacta.*)

¶ **TANTUM.** 1. He was mov'd with Indignation, that so many brave Men, should be subject

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to a Woman, and that Soldiers that bore Arms should be commanded by a Spinster (*tantum virorum.*)

2. He found no more Ships, than could just with crowding carry over fifteen thousand of his Legionary-Soldiers (*Tantum navium reperit, ut angustè &c. possent.*)

¶ TANTUS. 1. There will either be no War there, or it will be such an one, that you or your successors will be able to support it with the addition of a few Forces (*aut tantum erit*) h. e. *tam parvum, ita non metuentum.*

¶ TARDITAS. 1. I admire at the Heaviness of those who have fancy'd the World to be endu'd with Reason (*tarditatem.*)

¶ TELUM. 1. As they use Slings now for the most part, so then they us'd that Weapon only (*telo.*) *Tela pro quibuslibet armis sumuntur.*

2. Whips and Rods, not Arms, are to be brought into the Field against Slaves (*tela.*)

¶ TEMPERANTIA. 1. As Temperance moderates the Affections, and makes 'em obey right Reason: so its Enemy Intemperance inflames and confounds the whole state of the Mind.

¶ TEMPERO. 1. They were scarce able to command their overflowing Joy: they commended the Commons: they magnified and extoll'd the very day: they own'd that the Courtesie and Bounty of the Senate was out-done (*vix temperatum est.*)

2. The Temples of the Gods they spar'd, for so the King had order'd by an Edict (*Templis Deum temperatum est*) h. e. *a templis Deum vim abstinerunt.*

¶ TEMPESTAS. 1. 'Tis Madness, in a Calm, to desire a Storm, but to keep off the Mischiefs of

it,

it, when it does happen, is the part of a Wise and Prudent Man (*tempestatem adversam.*)

¶ TEMPESTIVUS. 1. He bitterly reproach'd the Senate and People of Rome, for feasting and banqueting too early in the day, and before the usual and allow'd time, while Cæsar was engag'd in Battle, and expos'd to so many dangers (*tempestiva convivia celebrarent.*)

2. *De die cænare* signifies to feast before the time allow'd for Supper. These were call'd *convivia tempestiva*, and were reckon'd scandalous.

¶ TEMPLUM. 1. All high Places, from whence a Prospect may be taken on all sides, are call'd *templa*; from whence *Contemplor*.

¶ TEMPUS. 1. When he had enjoy'd a continu'd series of Prosperity, till near the eightieth year of his Age; in his latter daies he grew mightily out of favour with his Fellow-Citizens (*extremis temporibus.*)

2. In the first Punic War, but at the latter end of it he was constituted Generalissimo of the Forces in Sicily (*extremis temporibus.*)

3. When I came to be a Candidate for Places, and devoted my self to the Publick; I had little time for Philosophical Enquiries; only so much as could be spar'd from the service and occasions of my Friends, and of the State (*superfuerat amicorum. & Reip. temporibus.*)

4. All the Estates that were left him (which were very many) he turn'd to some great Benefit and Exigence of the Publick (*in Reip. magnum aliquod tempus contulit.*)

5. The best on't is, such a Conjunction cannot happen as that it should be profitable for any Republick, for Wise Men to be guilty of such abominable

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dominable things (*non potest accidere tempus.*)

6. The Remembrance of my own misfortunes comforts me, an image of which I see in your Affairs (*meorum temporum*) *TEMPUS & TEMPORA* CICECERONI plerumque notant adversam fortunam. GRAEVIVS.

7. I was in hopes that Lepidus call'd upon by the present danger of the Republick, would have sided with you in defending it (*reipub. temporibus ad-*
monitum.)

8. Our Duty is not always the same, but varies according to the Variety of Circumstances (*temporum.*)

9. It often happens, that, what is generally counted Villanous, is, by the State of things and Circumstances of Times and Persons, chang'd, and found to be the contrary. What greater Wick- edness can there be, than for any one to Murther, not only a Man, but even a familiar Friend? And shall we therefore affirm that he is chargea- ble with a Crime, who has Murther'd a Tyrant, tho' he were his Familiar? The People of Rome I am sure won't say so, who count it one of the gloriouest Actions in the World (*tempore commu-*
temur.)

10. If any one, persuaded to it, by the present posture of his Condition, has made a Promise to an Enemy; Quære, whether he is oblig'd to per- form it (*temporibus adductus.*)

11. Was there ever a Bolder or Braver Fellow than I am, to walk alone at this time of Night (*hoc noctis*) *subintellige tempore?*

12. Pythius invited Canius to come next day, and take a Dinner with him. Canius came to dinner at the time (*tempore*) *nempe dicto.*

13. You have set a bound, Father, to these Li- berties. The time is almost come, when I must live

as another would have me: suffer me now in the mean time to live according to my own Fancie (*prope adest*) *tempus nempe*.

¶ TEMULENTIA. 1. Cato records, that the Custom of Kinsfolks saluting the Women arose from hence, that they might know by their Breath whether they smelt of *Temetum*: Wine in those days was so call'd: from whence also Drunkenness was term'd *Temulentia*.

¶ TENDO. 1. The Interregent, and the Senate labour that there may be an Election of Consuls: the Tribunes and the Commonalty, that there may be an Election of Tribunes (*tendunt*.)

¶ TENEOR. 1. What has he done? D. What has he done? Who is neither asham'd of any thing, nor fears any body, nor thinks that any law obliges him (*legem se tenere*.) *Lex proprie dicitur TENERE*.

— TENEOR *patriæ nec legibus ullis*.

VIRG. ÆNEID. Lib. 2 .V. 159.

2. By our Laws, neither the Earl, now living, is bound by that Decree, nor ought the Goods to be seiz'd or detain'd (*eo decreto tenetur*.)

3. That Ye may understand the Business the better, Alcmena is with child by Jupiter, and her own Husband too (*teneatis*.)

4. I remembred some Verses, which I had been inform'd were ingrav'd on his Monument (*tenebam*) *nempe memoria*.

5. Let those who design to be partakers in the Government, be sure to remember and observe these two Precepts of Plato: First, to make the Safety and Interest of their Citizens, the Aim and Design of all their Thoughts and Endeavours; without ever considering their own Personal Advantage. And, Secondly, so to take care of the whole

Y

Body

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Body of the Republick, as not to serve the Interest of any one Part, to the Prejudice or Neglecting of all the rest (*omnino teneant.*)

6. 'Tis a very good Custom we have receiv'd from our Ancestors, *if we observ'd it*, of desiring the Judge to be as favourable to us, as his Oath will permit (*si eum teneremus.*)

7. At that time the Thracians *were Masters of those Countries*. Who were not to be dispos'd but by force of Arms (*eas regiones tenebant.*)

8. Those that have subdu'd Nations by open force, may be allow'd to use severity as Masters towards their Slaves, if they can't otherwise *be held in Subjection* (*teneri.*)

9. As long as our Empire *was supported* by kindness and gentleness; this City was not the Empress so properly, as the Protectress of all the World (*tenebatur.*)

10. The People *was govern'd and kept to their Duty* by no standing Laws: the Will of the Prince supplied the place of Laws (*tenebatur.*)

11. Contrary to their expectation *they were detain'd in the Siege of this City ten years* (*tenebantur in.*)

12. Their Wives weary of expecting their Husbands, and imagining *that they were not detain'd by the War*, but all destroy'd, marry their Slaves that were left at Home to look after the Cattle (*teneri bello*) h. e. *detineri, occupari.*

13. Variety mightily *delights and entertains* the minds of Men in Reading (*tenet.*)

14. Your Cassius, and our Dolabella *are delighted with the same studies* (*tenentur.*)

15. If a Man be in such a Condition, as that he is unable to plead Causes, *to engage and entertain the People with Harangues*, or conduct an Army

my; he should take the more care, that he do those things which are in his Power; such are the Duties of Justice, and Fidelity, of Modesty, Temperance and Liberality; the performance of which may serve to make amends for his want of the others (*populum concionibus tenere.*)

16. Publius, by Country a Syrian, was so excellent a Dancer, that he was the only Man upon the Stage (*scenam tenuerit*) h. e. *primas, principem locum in Scena tenuerit.*

17. Touching upon Lemnos in his Road, he would have reduc'd the Inhabitants of that Island under the Dominion of the Athenians, requiring them immediately to surrender themselves. They laugh'd at the demand, and reply'd, They would then do it, when he should sail from home to Lemnos with a Northerly Wind, Now this Wind is contrary to those who come from Athens (*adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus.*)

¶ TENTO. I. If his Feet are affected, if his Tongue Faulters, what reason have you to think him partly drunk, and partly sober (*tentantur?*)

—————*tenuisque lageos*
Tentatura pedes, olim, vincituraque linguam.

VIRG. GEORG. 2. 93.

¶ TENUIS. I. Great Actions are often perform'd with no great Forces: but certainly never before from so mean a beginning was so great an Empire overthrown (*ab tam tenui initio.*)

¶ TENUITAS. I. The Governours of a State should take a particular Care, that the People be'nt forc'd to pay Taxes; as they often were in our Fore-fathers time; partly because they were always in War, an partly by reason of the Lowness of the Treasury (*propter tenuitatem.*)

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¶ TERES. 1. He is reported to have been a tall proper Person, of a fair Complexion, *clean-limb'd* pretty full-fac'd, with black brisk Eyes, and of an healthful Constitution (*teretibus membris.*)

¶ TERMINO. 1. Epicurus, I confess, upon several occasions, speaks courageously enough as to Pain; but we must not consider so much what he says, as what 'tis agreeable and proper for one to say, who *has made Pleasure the ultimate Bound of Goods, and Pain the ultimate Bound of Evils* (*bona voluptate terminaverit, mala dolore.*)

¶ TESTOR. 1. Panætius often *avows*, That nothing is Profitable, but that which is Honest; and, That whatever is Honest, is at the same time Profitable (*testatur.*)

2. If he persist in his resolution against these most Innocent People, *we protest our selves ready*, together with your Majesty, to take such speedy methods, as may enable us, as far as in us lies, to relieve the Distresses of so many miserable Creatures, and provide for their Liberty and Safety (*paratos nos esse testamur.*)

¶ TIMIDUS. 1. I believe, Bacchis, you wonder a little what I sent for you for. B. I by my Troth *am* also *afraid* too, when I consider what my Profession is (*timida sum.*) h. e. *timeo.*

2. If your Father perceives that you *are afraid* he'll think you are guilty (*timidum esse*) h. e. *timere.*

¶ TITUBO. 1. A Council of War being call'd it was the Judgment of most, that their Troops could not be collected, before Antigonus would be upon them. Upon this all being at a loss and despairing of the main chance, Antipater assures them that, if they would use expedition, and obey orders, which they had not before done, he would

would even yet bring things to a happy Issue (*Hic omnibus titubantibus.*)

¶ TRACTIM. I. What if I should stroak his eyes with my Wand, and put him to sleep (*tractim tangam*) h. e. *leniter demulceam*?

¶ TRACTO. I. She thought it not advisable to deliver up the Empire to a Boy, nor yet openly to manage it her self (*tractare*) h. e. *administrare*.

2. Q. Fufidius was my Tribune in Cilicia: in which Post he so behav'd himself, that I seem'd to have receiv'd a Kindness from him, not to have done him one (*ita se tractavit.*)

3. That saying, tho in it self impious, is yet therefore well in the Poet; because *Atreus* being the Person that was acting, he was to be made speak that, which was suitable to his Character (*cum tractaretur Atreus.*)

4. The commonalty furiously demanded to have all Debts remitted, and an equal Distribution of Lands to be made. The matter was long debated in the Senate (*Diu res in Senatu tractata est.*)

5. Consider the Definition of Fortitude. You will find it does not stand in need of Anger (*tracta.*)

¶ TRADO. I. There would neither have been the Tradition that Atlas supports Heaven, nor that Prometheus was fasten'd to Caucasus, nor that Cepheus with his Wife, Son-in-law and Daughter, were made Constellations, were it not for the Philosophers (*sustinere &c. affixus &c. traderetur.*)

2. The Rules of Virtue and Good-Living are deliver'd indeed by many; but there is moreover requir'd, that one accustom one's self to the exercise of 'em (*traduntur illa quidem.*) *Verbum in hac re usitatissimum.*

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3. An Impetuous, Rapid, over-flowing Speech is not proper for a Teacher. Men are said to *hand* Precepts to their Scholars: that is not *banded*, that flies (*tradere*.)

4. His Trade was his Estate. *When he taught me his Trade*, Receive says he, all the Substance I have, and dying left me nothing but the Water. This is the only thing I can call Paternal (*cum mihi artem traderet*.)

5. Who ever dared to assume the Name of a Philosopher, *without laying down some Instructions about Duty* (*nullis officii præceptis tradendis?*)

6. I recommended Philogenes and Seius to Ther-mus (*tradidi*.) HORAT. EPIST. 9.

—————*Rogat, & prece cogit*
Scilicet, ut tibi se laudare & tradere conor.

—————*Haberes*
Magnum adiutorem, posset qui ferre secundas,
Hunc hominem velles si tradere.

Idem LIB. I. SAT. 9. V. 47.

7. He was recommended to me, when I was a Boy, before I knew Philo, for a great Philosopher (*traditus est*.)

¶ TRAHO. I. He began by degrees to incroach, and draw into his own hands, the Authority of the Senate, of the Magistrates, and Laws (*in se trahere*.)

2. Those that rejoic'd at Damasippus's Death, were soon after themselves dragg'd to Execution (*trahebantur*.)

3. A Limb gangreen'd and past Cure ought to be cut off, least the sound part be corrupted also (*trahitur*.)

4. The Age could not be so corrupt, as to infect also a Man of such perfect Wisdom (*ut traheret*.)

¶ TRANSEO. 1. Most Historians I know write that Themistocles *cross'd over* into Asia in the Reign of Zerxes (*transisse*) h. e. *mare trajecisse*.

¶ TRIBUO. 1. Bodily Pleasure is unbecoming the Dignity and Excellence of a Reasonable Creature. If there be any one therefore, that *sets any value upon Pleasure*, he should be sure to take care, that he keep within the Limits of Reason and Moderation (*aliquid tribuit voluptati.*)

2. They thought themselves in fault for the loss of Sicily, and the Victories of the Lacedæmonians; because they had expell'd such a Man out of their Common-Wealth (*Sicilia &c. culpa sua tribuebant.*)

3. They thought that he was able to effect any thing whatever. Whence it came to pass, that they imputed all ill success either to his negligence or treachery (*ejus negligentia &c. tribuerent.*)

4. This is the Custom of Kings, to impute ill success to their Ministers, and good ones to their own Fortune (*tribuere.*)

5. He came to the Theatre, when the People met there in Counsel, drawn by a pair of Mules, by reason of his Infirmities, and so from the Chariot deliver'd his opinion concerning the matter in debate; nor did any body look upon this as a piece of Pride in him (*tribuebat superbia.*)

6. The Soul is divided into two parts: whereof the one is endu'd with Reason, the other not (*tributus.*)

7. Life is divided into two Seasons, one of War and the other of Peace (*tributa est.*)

¶ TRISTIS. 1. His Tutor in Philosophy was Lylis the Tarentinian, of the Pythagorean Sect. He was so great an admirer of this Old Man, that his reserv'd severe Conversation pleas'd him better

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than the gay Company of his Equals (*crispus et severus*.)

2. C. Lælius had abundance of Mirth and Gaiety in his Familiar Scipio more Ambition, but of greater Austerity and strictness of Life (*vita tristior*.)

¶ TRISTITIA. 1. He who is properly call'd *Perduellis*, had by our Ancestors the Name of *Hostis* giv'n him; the gentleness of the Word mitigating the harshness of the thing: for *Hostis* among them signify'd the same thing, that *Peregrinus* does now amongst us (*tristitiam*.)

¶ TUEOR. 1. What Reason is there, I beseech you, for this; that when I have bought, built, keep in repair, and lay out a great deal of Mony, another should come, and enjoy all the fruits of it, in spite of my Teeth (*tueor*?)

2. The Soldier rests half the year, husbands his Land, and gets *wrerewithal* to maintain himself, and his Family, both at home, and abroad (*unde se ac suos tueri possit*.)

3. Nature puts us upon providing not only for our selves, but for our Wives, Children, and others, whom we have a kindness for, and are oblig'd to provide for (*tueri*.)

¶ TUTUS. 1. Agesilaus putting in a Party of his own Men, left the Town secur'd and went into Cappadocia (*tutum reliquit*.)

¶ TUTELA. 1. At Cæsar's entrance upon the Civil War, every Centurion offer'd him an Horse out of his own Pay: and the whole Body of his Army tendred their Service gratis, the richer sort having undertaking the support and maintenance of the poorer (*renuitorum tutelam*) h. e. *alituram, omnium ad vitam necessariorum exhibitionem*.

2. Both of them being Twins, it was agreed upon, that the Gods, under whose protection those

parts

parts were, should by flight of birds shew which of the two should give name to the New City, and also rule the same. (*quorum tutela ea loca essent.*)

3. We pardon'd 'em at their humble request: we took 'em into mercy: we made an alliance with 'em when we had vanquish'd 'em: afterwards, when they were sorely distress'd in the African War, we lookt upon 'em as belonging to our protection. In recompence of these favours, under the conduct of a mad Young Man, they come to invade our Country. (*tutela nostra deinde duximus.*)

VACATIO. As P. Vacienus was on his way to Rome from his Government of Reate, Two Young Men on white Horses appear'd to him toward the shutting up of the Evening, and told him King Perseus was taken Prisoner. This he reported to the Senate; and was, at first, committed upon't, for speaking rashly of what concern'd the Publique: But it soon after appearing, by Letters from Paulus the Consul, that he was altogether in the Right; the Senate bestow'd upon him Land, and exempted him from serving in the Wars, and bearing any part in the Publique Taxes. (*& agro a Senatu, & vacatione donatus est.*)

VACO. I. Hieronymus the Rhodian affirm'd that Freedom from Pain was the Sovereign Happiness: so much Evil did he apprehend in Pain. (*dolore vacare.*)

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2. We can turn our selves no whither, but we shall meet God. *No place is without him. He fills his own Work (nihil ab illo vacat.)*

3. They think it the greatest Glory to have all the Countries round about them *lie desert and uninhabited*: this they imagine shews that a great number of States have not been able to stand the force of their Arms (*vacare.*)

¶ VALBO. 1. If the Gods are void of Favour and Affection to Mankind, *I have nothing to say to them.* What will it boot me to supplicate their Indulgence? (*valeant.*)

2. The Delphic Priestess advis'd them to fortifie themselves with Wooden-Walls. *The intent and meaning of which answer*, when no body understood, Themistocles perswaded them that the Counsel of Apollo was that they should put themselves and their Goods on Ship-board: That that was the Wodden-Wall meant by the God (*Id responsum quò valeret.*)

¶ VANITAS. 1. Merchandise is sordid and mean, when the Trade that is driven, is little and inconsiderable: but when it takes in a great deal of Business, and brings home Goods from every Countrey, and sells them out again *without lying*, we we can hardly say but that 'ts creditable enough (*sine vanitate.*)

2. Retailing is a sordid mean Trade: for such People make nothing of it, unless they lye abominably; and nothing is more scandalous *than Lying* (*vanitate.*)

3. If those Men are blamable, who conceal the Faults of their Goods; what shall we think of those, who *have added lying to't* (*orationis vanitatem adhibuerunt.*)

4. Are you not ashamed of your Falseness, and Perfidiousness? D. Not at all, so it be for my advantage (*vanitatis.*)

¶ VARIO. 1. I know very well what I say: I know who brought the Gold, and the Purse wrought with Beads: I know who saw you reach out greedy Fists, under pretence of embracing the King's Chaplain, who brought the present, but indeed to embrace the present it self (*resellis vitreis variatam.*)

¶ VECTIGAL. 1. The goods of the Body are compar'd with those of Fortune, as, 'Tis more eligible, suppose, to be Healthy than Rich. Those of Fortune with one another, as if Glory should be preferr'd before Riches, Estates in the City before those in the Country (*vectigalia urbana rusticis.*)

¶ VEHEMENS. 1. Did not you upon this School your Son? S. Even this Cause was not urgent enough to chide him (*satis vehemens.*)

¶ VEHO. 1. The Master of the Ship, that brought 'em, told me they all landed safe (*venerat.*)

¶ VELIFICOR. 1. I advise you to write an exact and impartial account of the State of things there: that you may not appear either to have set your self to please, and win the favour of any Person: or to have conceal'd any thing, that it might concern the State to know (*aut velificatus alicui.*)

Ut vela navium ad ventorum adspiraciones aptantur, sic orationem saepe nostram ad aliorum voluntatem captandam accommodamus. P. MANUTIUS.

¶ VENATIO. 1. He uses Hunting, but makes no use of what he gets in Hunting (*venatione*) h. e. *feris venatu captis.*

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2. He always call'd in his Friends to take part of his *Hunt*.

¶ **VENDO.** 1. Diogenes thinks it enough in the Seller to tell the Faults of his Goods, as far as the Laws require it; and as for the rest, tho' to use no Cozening, yet since he is come with design to sell 'em, to make the best market for 'em he possibly can (*quam optime vendere.*)

2. The Exercise call'd Troja was perform'd by two Troops, the one of Elder, the other of Younger Gentlemen. Baiting of Wild Beasts were exhibited five days together (*Venationes.*)

3. An Honest Man will never be guilty of Lying, for the sake either of Selling or Buying to his greater advantage (*quò aut vendat melius &c.*)

¶ **VENIA.** 1. Olympias begg'd of him not to suffer her inveterate Enemies utterly to extirpate the Memory and Family of Philip, and to bring speedy relief to the Children of Alexander. Which request of her's if he granted she desir'd he would forthwith raise Forces, and bring them to her assistance (*quam veniam se daret.*)

2. What if he should beg a greater thing of you? *M.* As tho' this were not the greatest. *D.* Grant his request (*Da veniam.*)

3. Dear Son, do me this favour, take home your Wife again. *P.* Wretch that I am (*hanc mihi veniam da.*)

¶ **VENIO.** 1. Is it come to this pass that I should be afraid of my Father, when I think of his coming? (*adventus ejus in mentem venit*) nempe recordatio, aut siquid simile est.

2. The thoughts of your Power come as often into his mind, as of your Justice; for this reason, because all Men, whose life lies in the hand of another, oftner reflect upon this, what he is able

to do, at whose mercy and disposal they are, than what he ought to do (*non minus sepe ei venit in mentem potestatis, quam.*)

3. Ægypt with part of Africa and Arabia fell to Ptolemy's Lot, whom Alexander had advanc'd from a common Soldier, upon the account of his Bravery (*sorte venit.*) *Venire dicuntur quæ aut hereditate aut sorte adipiscimur.*

4. He charg'd me not to go Home to his Father's, but directly to Chæribulus's here, and to wait till he came there himself (*Me venire ventit*) h. e. *ire, abire.*

¶ VERBUM. 1. As soon as he appear'd, he was order'd to plead his own Cause, in form indeed before King Philip, but in effect before Polypercon. For He was at that time, Protector of the Kingdom (*verbo, re ipsa.*)

2. Go to Blepharo, the Pilot of our Ship, and desire him, from me, to be here, and dine with me, after the Sacrifice is over (*verbis meis*) h. e. *meo nomine.*

3. He sent one of his Servants, in whom he could most confide, to Xerxes, to tell him in his name That his Enemies were upon their Flight (*ut ei nunciaret suis verbis.*)

¶ VEREOR. 1. My Father Jupiter is sensible, that ye both respect and fear him (*vereri.*)

2. The two things that are of greatest power in this State, those at this time make both against us, the highest Interest and Eloquence: the one of which, C. Aquillius, I am a little affected with, the other I am afraid of. I am somewhat concern'd at the Eloquence of Qu. Hortensius, least he should confound me in pleading: but least the Interest of Sex. Nævius should be a prejudice to P. Quintius,

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P. Quintus, that indeed I not a little dread (*alteram vereor, alteram metuo.*)

3. His Servants fear'd him, his Children respect'd him (*verebantur.*)

4. Let Children never be flatter'd: let them hear nothing but the Truth: let them fear sometimes: *let them always be under an awful respect:* let them rise up to their Elders: let them never get any thing, by Anger and Peevishness: what's denied 'em when they cry, let 'em have, when they are quiet (*vereantur semper.*)

5. He is of an excellent disposition, and made conscience of wronging this extraordinary Woman (*veritas est.*)

6. They scrupled not to inflict the same Punishment upon him, being guilty, which he would have inflicted upon any other (*Non verebantur.*)

7. Tho' I am shy of commending a Man to his face; yet I cannot but own that you have discours'd upon this Intricate Point more clearly, than Men of your Sect generally do (*etsi vereor laudare.*)

¶ VERITAS. I. He administred Justice himself, and regulated many things in the Courts. But whilst he takes care of Justice, he oppresses Liberty (*veritati consulit*) h. e. *sanctitati, integritati judiciorum.* J. F. GRONOV.

2. Will you condemn him, before you have heard him, and tho' Justice be on his side (*veritas cum eo faciat?*)

3. I am in hopes, that Justice which has so long been kept down by the Power of Interest, will at last by the Impartiality of such Men be rais'd again (*veritatem.*)

4. Unless you that are Judge shall appear to to have been a defence to Solitude against Interest

rest: if before this Council the Cause shall be weigh'd by Power and greatness, not by impartial Justice: verily there is nothing any longer inviolable, and pure in the State: no comfort to the low Condition of the Poor from the Staunchness and Integrity of the Judge (*non ex veritate causa pendetur.*)

¶ VERNACULUS. 1. Let me die if I have any one left, in whom I can find an Image of the ancient and genuine Wit (*& vernacula festivitatis.*) *quasi intra pomaria Roma aut Athenarum nata.* J. F. GRONOV. *Quem Vide de PEC. VET. L. 4. C. 4. 10.*

¶ VERO. 1. Suppose a Man to sell an House, because of some Faults, which he himself knows of, tho' others do not: suppose it to be unwholsome: Serpents to annoy all the Chambers of it, but no body to know this: made of bad Materials (*male materiata,*) and ready to fall, but no one to discern this except the Owner: I demand, if he sell this for more than he expected, and don't tell the Buyer of these Faults, whether he acts knavishly. *Ay to be sure he does,* says Antipater (*Ille verò &c.*)

2. His Daughter he has debauch'd D. How! H. Hold, you have not yet heard the worst of the thing. D. What is there any thing more still? H. *Ay indeed more* (*Verò amplius*) h. e. *scilicet, utique amplius.*

3. You was often, I suppose, in the Philosophers Schools, when you was at Athens, M. I was so, and with great satisfaction too (*Verò.*) h. e. *utique fui.* TERENTIUS EUNUCH. Act. 3. Sc. 1. V. 11. GN. *Rex te ergo in oculis* TH. *Scilicet.* GN. *Gestare.* TH. *Verò: credere omnem exercitum, consilia.*

¶ VERSOR.

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¶ **VERSOR.** 1. Unless this Point be set right and determin'd, Men must of necessity *be engaged* in very great Errours, and remain Ignorant of what they are most nearly concern'd to know (*versor.*)

2. All Handicrafts Men *are engag'd in a Sordid Calling*; for a Shop can have nothing that's Gentle in it (*in sordida arte versantur.*)

3. Those who at the beginning and entrance of their lives, by reason of their meanness, *are unknown to the World*; as soon as ever they come up to years of discretion, should propose great things to themselves, and bend all their honest Endeavours to the obtaining of 'em (*in hominum ignoratione versantur.*)

4. Before he engag'd in Publick Affairs, *he liv'd in the Country of the Sabines*; his Father having left him an Estate there (*versatus est.*)

¶ **VERSUTIA.** 1. That which the Latins call *Versutia* (translated into English, *Shifting*,) and is a putting off a present Danger, or Inconvenience, by engaging in a greater, as when a Man robs one to pay another; is but a shorter sighted Craft, call'd *Versutia*, from *Versura*, which signifies taking Money at Usury for the present payment of Interest.

¶ **VERTO.** 1. Callicratidas, Admiral of Sparta, in the Peloponnesian War, after he had done many Signal Services, *ruin'd all at last*, in not taking the Counsel of those, who advis'd him to retreat with his Navy from Arginussæ, and not venture giving the Athenians Battle. He utterly refus'd it, and told his Advisers, that if the Navy was lost, the Lacedæmonians could rig out another; but that he for his part could never fly, without an irreparable loss of his Honour (*vertit ad extremum omnia*)

2. *Aur*

2. Augustus vow'd Magnificent Games to Jupiter; if the Republick turn'd to a better State (*vertisset*) *sc nempe.*

3. The Enemies of Religion are afraid, least this unexpected Conjunction of your Arms and Minds, should turn to the Destruction of them that were the Kindlers of the War (*in perniciem vertat.*)

VERUS. 1. It is right and reasonable, to love those who ought to be dearest to us, as well as our selves: but to do it more, is impossible (*verum.*)

2. It is not reasonable that those who are not able to defend their own Country, should seize that of others (*verum.*)

An quodcunque facit Macenas, te quoque verum est?
HOR. SAT. Lib. 11. Sat. 3. v. 312.

3. 'Tis neither fit for me to send you the Accounts of my Quæstor, nor if it were, are they made up (*verum.*)

¶ VETO. 1. Nature can by no means be hinder'd from exerting it self (*vetari*) li. c. *prohiberi, impediri, arceri.*

¶ VEXOR 1. Aspis depending upon his strong Frontier-Towns, not only disobey'd the King's Orders, but harass'd and plunder'd the Neighbour Countries (*vexabat.*)

2. The Protestants under the Jurisdiction of the Emperor, are most grievously harass'd, having much ado to keep possession of their native Homes (*gravissime vexantur.*)

3. What Mortal, that has the Spirit of a Man, can bear, that they should have superfluity of riches, to lavish away in building Sea, and leveling Mountains; that we should not have a supply even for our Necessities? That they should join two, or more Houses together; that we

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should not have a place of abode for our selves, and Domestic Gods? Tho they buy Pictures, Images, pull down New Houses, build others: *in fine tear and harrass their Mony all manner of ways*: yet with the utmost Wantonness and Extravagance they are not able to get the Mastery of their Riches (*Postremò omnibus modis pecuniam trahunt, vexant.*)

4. He is *faln upon and baited* by all for that Book, which he wrote of a Happy Life (*vexatur.*)

¶ VIA. 1. *Which way will you get the Mony?* I'll tell you, as we go along (*quâ viâ*) h. e. *quaratione, quo agendi modo?*

¶ VIDELICET. 1. *Without doubt he had been, a profligate loose Young Fellow: or his Father would never have us'd him so.* (*Videlicet fuisse.*)

VIDELICET & SCILICET *Infinitivis jungi, nihil novi est. Sic. CIC. ad ATT. Lib. 10. Ep. 13. Illud admiror, quod Antonius ad me ne nuntium quidem, cum præsertim me valde observarit. Videlicet aliquid atrocius de me imperatum esse. Coram negare mihi non vult. Hoc est, explicante GRÆVIO, miror, inquit, nullum nuncium ad me mitti ab Antonio, qui me antea colebat. Sed jam mihi subolet hujus rei causa. Nimirum illi imperatum est a Cesare, ne me dimittat, sed vi retineat. Mihi verò facultatem discedendi petiturò non vult coram negare, propter amicitiam quam semper præ se tulit.*

2. *'Tis plain that there are certain Seeds in the Earth, which being set at Liberty by breaking the Clods, spring up briskly, and do their proper Work* (*esse videlicet*) h. e. *Videre licet reperiri &c. Vide SCILICET.*

¶ VIDEO. 1. *Do we not see, that no Pain is declin'd by those who undertake to strive for the Prize*

Prize in the Olympick Games (*Videmusne*) h.
e. *nonne videmus?* *Vide* VOLO.

2. If Sighing did administer any relief, yet we should consider, what were the part of a Gallant and Courageous Man; but since it does not at all abate Pain, why do we disgrace our selves to no purpose (*videremus?*)

3. Epaminondas was never marry'd; for which when Pelopidas (who had a debauch'd Son) thus reproved him, That he took but little care of the Common-Wealth, who would not leave Children behind him to support it after his Death: He replied, Consider whether you do not perform worse Offices to it, in leaving so lewd an Heir, who may help to destroy, but cannot maintain a Common-Wealth: But as for me, I cannot want Issue; the Leuctrian Victory is my Offspring, which must of necessity not only survive me, but be Immortal (*Vide ne in pejus consulas.*)

4. Let us consider, whether this be not the language of such as comply with our Infirmary, and indulge our Softness (*Videamus ne hac oratio sit.*)

5. I shall speak more accurately to this point, after I have lookt into and consider'd the Opinion of Epicurus (*si prius viderimus.*)

6. Consider how many inconveniences follow upon that way of proceeding (*Videte.*)

7. 'Tis to be feared that what Plato says of the Philosophers, will not hold good, viz. that they are therefore Just, because they are wholly taken up in the search of Truth, and perfectly neglect and make light of those things, which the rest of the World contend so much about. They do, I confess, avoid the one sort of Injustice, inasmuch as they actually do no Wrong, but they directly

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run themselves into the other: for being engag'd in their Learning, and Studies, they abandon their Friends to be injur'd by others, whom in Justice they ought to have protected and defended (*Videndum est ne non &c.*)

8. If this be so, as you say, 'tis to be feared, that you give Philosophy a praise that it deserves not. For what greater Argument is there, that Philosophy avails nothing, than that some Excellent Philosophers live scandalous Lives? (*Videndum est, ne*) h. e. *verendum est.*

9. In all Acts of Bounty, care must be taken that they be not prejudicial to those we would oblige, nor to any other Body (*videndum est ne.*)

10. They that lay down this for a Maxim, That Faith when given to those that are treacherous, is not to be kept; had best take care, that this be not made a Refuge and Cover for Perjury (*videant ne.*)

11. Whether Pain be an Evil or no, let the Stoicks look to that (*viderint.*)

12. What Course shall we take to put her out of this Melancholy? Let us seat her in a Down-bed Couch: bring a Minstrel: burn strong perfumes: give her a Cup of Wine: provide a Dish of Meat also (*videamus &c.*)

13. Having spoke to the Hostess to provide us a Dinner, we went to the Port to view Pompey's Shipping (*ut nobis videret.*)

14. This Wine, Father, is rough, look us another sort, I pray, that is softer (*vide*) h. e. *cura, para.*

15. My chief Comfort is, that I was wiser, and had a farther insight into things, than other People, being very desirous of a Peace thô upon never

never so unequal terms (*vidisse me plus.*) *Loquendi genus CICERONI ac TERENTIO familiare.*

15. I remember when I thought you unwise for chusing to live with them rather, than with us. Now contrariwise you seem to me to have consider'd very prudently, in being absent at a time when all things in the State are running to confusion (*vidisse multum.*)

¶ VIDEOR. 1. I have sent you a Sum of Mony, which I desire you to distribute to such as you shall think fit (*quibus tibi videbitur*) nempe distribuendam esse.

¶ VILLA. 1. Where shall we find the Man, that rivals the famous Lucullus in his Virtues: yet how many have done it in the Stateliness and Magnificence of his Country-Houses (*Villarum?*)

¶ VINCŌ. 1. In the mean time their Opinion in the Senate prevail'd, who thought it best that the Goods should be restor'd (*vicit.*)

2. I thought the Remembrance of your last Wife had frighted you from Matrimony; for you ne'r can look upon her Grave but you offer Thanks for her Departure: And truly with reason, since you had the good fortune to out-live her (*vivendo vincere.*)

3. But why do I torment my Old Age for his Madness? E'en let him have her. P. Good Father. S. Good Father? as thō you had need of this Father. You have got you a Family, a Wife, Children, in spite of your Father. Persons are brought, to affirm her to be an Athenian Citizen. Be the Victory yours (*viceris.*) *Verbum familiare iratis.* DONATUS.

4. When Sylla had for some time obstinately refus'd to hearken to the Mediation and Inter-

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cession of Cæsar's Friends, and was at last forc'd to yield to their repeated Importunities, he cry'd out, (whether by a kind of Prophetick Spirit, or meer Conjecture) *Well then, e'n carry your Point, and take him among you; but remember withal, that this Man will one day ruin the State: for there are a great many Marius's in one Cæsar (Vincite.)*

¶ VIOL. 1. He manag'd the affair with as much Prudence as Courage: for *he order'd that such as yielded should not be hurt.* For he thought it but reasonable, that Fellow-Citizens should spare one another (*cedentes violari vetuit.*)

2. There is a Difference between Justice, and Modesty. The Duty of Justice is *not to injure or wrong Men*: of Modesty, not to offend them (*violare.*)

3. If once Men arrive at such a Pass, as to plunder and *injure* one another, for their own Advantage, there must follow of course a Dissolution of Human Society (*violent.*)

4. If it should happen that we are forced to disoblige any Person, we must excuse it as well as we can, by shewing the Necessity we lay under of doing so, and how 'twas impossible for us to do otherwise: and *must* by some services and good turns *make amends for the wrong that is done* (*erit id, quod violatum est, compensandum.*)

¶ VIRES. 1. He represented to the Macedonians their Conquest of Europe, telling them that no *Force* through the whole World was a Match for 'em (*vires*) h. e. *copias, exercitum.*

2. To this Alexander answer'd, that what he had done, proceeded from Greatness of Soul, by which he had learnt to contend against *the Forces*, not *the* Calamities of his Enemies (*vires.*)

¶ VIRTUS

¶ VIRTUS. 1. Fortitude is of all other Virtues the Gallantest and most Noble, and hath always been held in highest Honour and esteem. The Excellence whereof was so rightly apprehended by the Latins, that they gave it the Title of *Virtue* by way of Singularity and Eminence.

¶ VIS. 1. When they found themselves under a Necessity of fighting, a mighty Spirit and Gallantry was inspir'd into the Army (*vis*) h. e. *virtus, fortitudo.*

2. The Egyptians themselves never yet decreed Divine Honours to any Creature from which they receiv'd not some considerable Benefit. Their Ibes destroy a vast multitude of Serpents; for being a sort of tall Birds with rough hard Legs, and a long hard Beak, they preserve Egypt from the the Pestilence, by devouring those Swarms of Wing'd Serpents that are brought, by the South-West-Wind, from the Deserts of Libya. And so, they neither do harm by their Biting, while alive; nor by their Stink, when dead (*maximam vim serpentium consciunt.*)

¶ VISO. 1. I am sadly afraid, least Philumena should grow worse and worse: which that she may not, I beg of you, Æsculapius, and you Salus, Now I'll go and see her (*ad eam visam.*)

2. Is not this Argument enough; that no one would let you in yesterday, when you came to see her (*visentem ad eam?*)

¶ VITA. 1. Aquillius, when he was askt what Knavery was, answer'd, when one thing was pretended, and another droveat. If thent his Definition of Aquillius be good, all Simulation, and Dissimulation must be banisht out of all business and dealings of Men one with another (*ex omni vita.*)

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2. Men are in no one thing more busy, nor take greater pains than about Wine: as if Nature had not given us the Liquor of Water, which of all others is the most wholesome drink (*operosior vita est.*)

3. I question not but you consider, how uncertain the Events of things are, how flexible Men's Inclinations are, how much Treachery, how much false-hood is in the World (*quid vanitatis in vita.*)

4. He was for this reason surnam'd Hierax, because after the manner of that Bird of Prey, he endeavour'd to get his Living by Rapine and Violence (*vitam sectaretur*) h. e. *vitium*.

5. He was a Poor Old Man, that liv'd by his labour, and was for the most part in the Country (*cui operâ vita erat.*)

6. 'Tis not your Mony only that you throw away, but your Reputation (*vitam.*)

¶ *VITIUM*. 1. *Morbus* is a Corruption of the whole Body: *vitium*, when the parts of the Body are disproportionate one with another, from whence Crookedness of Limbs, Distortion, Deformity.

2. Is there any Member, which hath a Rising, or Swelling, that is not out of order (*vitiosè se habet?*) In like manner the Soul, puff'd up or swolln, is not right (*in vitio est.*)

¶ *VIVO*. 1. Those that maintain themselves by Rapine, had rather to be sure get the same things by honest direct means (*raptò vivunt.*)

¶ *VOCO*. 1. The Danger of some Actions only relates to the Person, that undertakes them, but that of others to the whole Republick: And again, some are endanger'd as to their Life, others as to their Reputation, and the Good-Will of their Citizens (*de vita &c. in discrimen vocantur.*)

2. If

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2. If She calls me Daughter, I'll call her Mother: But She disowns me for a Daughter, and I'll cast her off for a Mother (*ego vocem.*) h. e. *erit ut ego vocem. Futuri sensus in Ellipsi latet.*

¶ **VOLO.** 1. If you are seated in a place below your Quality, will you be angry with him that invited you, or with him that sits above you? Will you not bear these things with an even Mind? (*Vis tu pati*) h. e. *an non vis pati? Ecquid dubitas pati? Nonne te pudet non pati?*

2. Will you not refrain your self, Servius, and remember that you was born mortal? (*Visne tu?*)

Vis tu homines urbemque feris praeponere silvis?

HOR. SAT. LIB. II. SAT. 6. V. 92.

3. Can't you be prevail'd upon to lay aside the foolish desire of having a Name with Posterity? (*Vis tu?*)

4. Can't I perswade you not to fear that which you see every day happen to all?

5. Have you any farther service for me? For I must step to the Forum about a little business. R. I'll go along with you (*Nunquid vis?*) *Abeuntibus formula, operam suam ad quaevis ministeria pollicentibus.*

6. Have you any thing more to say? P. Yes, that you love me in your absence (*Nunquid vis?*)

7. All come to you, to know if you have any commands for them (*si quid velis.*)

¶ **VOLUNTAS.** 1. Plato thinks the Philosophers would not meddle with Publick Business, if it was not forc'd upon them: but 'twere better that were done voluntarily (*id voluntate fieri.*)

2. If the Poet has your good will, give a favourable attention to his Play; that we may not meet with the same fortune that we once met with (*si voluntas vestra ad Poetam accesserit*) *propitia nempe.*

3. Plato's

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3. Plato's Eloquence and Authority so much influenc'd Dionysius, that by his persuasion he was resolv'd to restore the Syracusians their Liberty, and put an end to the Tyranny: *from which intension being dissuaded by Philistus, he became more cruel than before (a qua voluntate deterritus.)*

4. He left the Army under the Command of Mandrocles: he himself goes with a Detachment of his own Men into Cappadocia, and seizes Paphlagonia, concealing *how he stood affected to the King (quâ voluntate esset in.)*

¶ VOTUM. 1. A Man is *voti reus*, who has oblig'd himself to the Gods to perform something, provided he attains that, which he desires. And when he has attain'd this, he is said to be *damnatus voti*, that is, condemn'd to the performance of that, which he promis'd by Vow.

U.

1. **U**BI M. Why out of humour, Brother?
D. Do you, at whose House our Æschinus is, ask why I am out of humour (*Rogas, ubi*)
h. e. *tunc apud quem? Tunc qui illum apud te corrumpi sinis? Tristitia causa satis vehemens.*

2. Whose Honesty you have had proof of in the business of Money, him are you afraid to trust with words? *in which* what advantage would it be to me to deceive you? (*ubi*) h. e. *in quibus.*

3. He thank'd the Gods, that an opportunity was put into his hands, of shewing himself as much a Friend to Phædria, as to Antipho (*ubi ostenderet*)
h. e. *in quo.*

4. O

4. O ye Latin Dames, hear all of you where-soever ye are. If you have any regard left for unhappy Amata, loose your Hair, and celebrate the Orgies with me (*audite ubi quaque.*)

5. I hate those Polypus's, that hold fast, whatever they touch any where (*ubi quidque retigerint.*)

6. My Heart and my Brain splits, Nicobulus, whenever mention is made of that Man (*ubi fit quaque.*)

7. Whatever City he enters into, immediately he finds where all the Gentlemen live (*Ubi quamque in Urbem.*)

8. Because certain public Sacrifices had been usually executed by the Kings themselves in their own Persons; that Kings might not be miss'd in any respect whatever, they create a King-Priest (*ne ubi regum desiderium esset.*)

¶ UBIVIS. I. I can bear being trick'd in any thing rather than in this matter (*ubivis.*)

¶ ULTIMUS. I. Factions have been, and will be to most States more destructive, than foreign Wars, than Famine, or Sickness, and whatever else Men attribute to the Wrath of the Gods, as the extremities of Publick Calamities (*velut ultima publicorum malorum vertunt.*)

2. Where there are many of the same Humour, and the same Inclination, every one sees, in the Person of another, his own picture, in a manner, and is accordingly delighted as much with him as with himself; and that's brought about, which Pythagoras thought the Perfection of Friendship, The making one of several (*ultimum in amicitia putavit.*)

3. As soon as Appius heard I was coming, he betook himself to the farthest part of the Province (*in ultimam Provinciam.*) Sic. TERENT. HEAUT.

Est

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Est mihi conclave in ultimis adibus, h. e. in ultima adium parte.

4. What Old Fellow is that, that I see at the bottom of the Street (*in ultimâ?*)

¶ ULTRO. I. P. Because She was left poor, her Father is not known, She her self is disregarded: See the effects of Covetousness! G. If you accuse my Master of Covetousness, you shall have as good as you bring. D, O Impudence! comes he also to accuse me into the bargain? (*etiamne ultro.*) SERVIUS ad illud VIRGILII,

His lacrymis vitam damus, & misereſcimus ultro,
ULTRO, inquit, non est sponte, sed insuper, & venit ab eo quod est ultra, quia plus quam rogaverat praestiterunt.

2. Was it not enough to receive an injury at his hands? *We have thrown* the Varlet a lump of Mony also *into the bargain*, that he may have wherewithal to maintain himself, till he contrives some other roguery (*ultro objectum est*) h. e. in super. ADELPH. 22. V. 36.

Omnes dentes labefecit mihi,

Præterea colaphis tuber est totum caput.

Etiam insuper defrudet? potuisset dicere, etiam ULTRO defrudet?

3. You have fully requited that present: Nay you have over and above oblig'd the Giver (*ultro.*)

¶ UNDE. I. Whence have you that Breath, which you draw? Whence your Blood, by the Circulation of which the Vital Heat is kept up (*unde spiritum, unde sanguinem?*)

2. It was covenanted between the Romans and the Albans, that on which side the Victory was, there should remain the Sovereign Dominion (*unde victoria fuerit.*)

3. Whilst

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3. Whilst we were arguing and debating, about which of the two Nations had broke the League; the Issue of War, as an Impartial Judge, gave the Victory to that side, *where the Right stood* (*unde jus stabat.*)

4. How can I possibly make a suitable return to him, *from whom* I have receiv'd so many, and so great Kindnesses (*unde?*)

5. I am made a Jest and a Laughing-Stock, Father. T. *By whom?* C. By him, that you committed me to (*Unde?*)

6. I never met with any one, *that I left* more willingly (*Unde abierim.*)

¶ UNICE. 1. All are persuaded, and my self especially, that I am *singularly* lov'd by you (*unicè.*) *Sic apud Suetonium, UNICUS IMPERATOR est summus, maximus, præstantissimus omnium, ut notat GRÆVIUS.*

2. I recommend to you Præcilius in a most particular manner, the Son of a Relation of yours, a most intimate Friend of mine, and an Excellent Man (*cemendo unicè.*)

¶ UNUS. 1. I am afraid that when we have once quitted our Piety towards the Gods, the very Faith that we owe to Human Society, and the most excellent of all Virtues, Justice will not live long after it (*una excellentissima virtus.*)

2. Lay down this for a Maxim to your self, that a Largeness and Loftiness of Soul mounted as high as may be above the Common Level of Mankind, is the bravest thing in the World (*unam esse omnium rem pulcherrimam.*)

3. The day before Domitian condemn'd Aretinus Clemens, a Man that had been Consul; he sent for him into his Bed-chamber, compell'd him to sit by his Bed-side, dismiss'd him secure and chearful,

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cheerful, and sent him a Dish of meat from his Table at Supper (*consulare unum*) h. e. *quendam*.

¶ URBANUS. I. Bibulus after this would act no more, and Cæsar manag'd all things in the Government: insomuch that some of the *Wits*, when they sign'd any merry thing, dated it, not when Cæsar and Bibulus, but when Julius and Cæsar were Consuls (*urbanorum*.)

¶ USURPO. I. Caius Lælius, he, that is call'd the *Wise* brought down Viriatus his Courage and Fierceness so low, as to render the War easie to those that came after him (*Sapiens usurpatur.*)
Sic LUCRETIVS Lib. Prim. V. 55.

*Quæ nos materiem, & genitalia corpora rebus
Reddunda in ratione vocare, & semina rerum
Appellare suemus, & hæc eadem usurpare
Corpora prima, quod ex illis sunt omnia primis.*

¶ USUS. I. 'Tis convenient for me so to do. C. What is it convenient for any Man, to torment himself? M. For me it is (*Mihi sic est usus.*)

2. It is not expedient for me to follow him in: for I perceive all our Family is hated by 'em (*mihi facto usus est.*)

3. There is nothing that we more vehemently and cordially desire, than that the Ancient Friendship, Traffick and Commerce that the English and Swedes have had together, may every day encrease (*commercium usumque.*)

4. He so contriv'd his Castle, that he had Sallies on all sides, through which he might escape, if he should have occasion; always fearing least that should fall out, which did at last really happen (*ne usu veniret, quod.*)

5. In Poems and Pieces of Painting, - and in several other such things, 'tis often seen, that those who are not Judges, are pleas'd with, and com^d

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commend those things, which by no means deserve any commendation (*usu venit.*)

6. As soon as he was come on shore, all the People attended him alone: and *what had been never done before*, but to such as had been Victors in the Olympic Games, he was presented by every body almost with Coronets of Gold and Brass (*id quod nunquam antea usu venerat.*)

7. We cannot but with a grateful mind acknowledge your Surpassing Affection for us, which lately your Embassador largely unfolded to us: nor will it be displeasing to us to return the same good Offices to your Majesty, if any Opportunity offers (*si quis usus venerit.*)

¶ UT. 1. If you love me, which you either do, or counterfeit exceeding well: *but howsoever that be*, take care of your Health (*sed ut est*) *pro utut, quoquo pacto se res habeat.*

¶ UTCUNQUE. 1. Had he publish'd in English, *the same things that he has now wrote in Latin such as it is*, I think no Man would have thought it worth while to return an answer to them; but would partly despise 'em as Common, and Exploded over and over already, and partly abhor 'em as Sordid and Tyrannical Maxims, not to be endur'd ev'n by the most abject of Slaves. But since he has swoln the Book to a considerable Bulk, and dispers'd it among Foreigners, who are altogether ignorant of our Affairs and Constitution; it is fit, that they who mistake 'em should be better inform'd; and that he, who is so very forward to speak ill of others, should be treated in his own kind (*hec qua jam latine utcunque scripsit.*)

¶ UTER. 1. Since, not content with certain Liberty; we are running the venture of Empire or Slavery; let us take some course, whereby it
may

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may be decided without great loss, without much bloud of both Nations, *which shall govern which (utri utris impetent.)*

¶ UTILITAS. 1. Within the most inward Caverns of the Earth, a *World of usefull things lie hid*; which, in that they were only made for the good of Man, therefore can they by Him alone be discover'd (*plurimarum rerum latet utilitas.*)

¶ UTIQUE. 1. Latinus, in the presence of his Household Gods, gives his Daughter in marriage to Æneas. *This thing no doubt gives the Trojans good hopes of putting an end to their wandering, in a constant settled place of abode (en res utique.)*

¶ UTOR, 1. In short whether you are in pursuit of Wisdom, or Riches: whether you live upon Mullets, or Leeks; *admit Pompeius Gror-phus into your Familiarity and Friendship (utere.)*

2. When he was drawn to the place of Execution, one Emphyletus, *that had been an acquaintance of his* meets him, and with tears in his eyes cries out; O Phocion, how unjust and unworthy are these things thou endurest! but not unexpected, replies He; for many eminent Athenians have come to this end (*quo familiariter fuerat usus.*)

3. It were a deplorable thing indeed, if that same Reason, *that we are endu'd withal, and which is the Gift of God*, should not furnish more Arguments, for Mens Preservation, for their Deliverance, and as much as the nature of the thing will bear, for making 'em equal to one another, than for their Oppression, and for their utter ruin under the Domineering Power of one single Person (*quo utimur Dei munere.*)

4. *He*

4. He made such quick dispatch, that he was arriv'd with his Forces in Asia, before the King's Lieutenants were set out (*Tantâ celeritate usus est.*)

5. He promised King Artaxerxes that he should conquer all Greece, if he would please to follow his Advice (*si suis uti consiliis vellet.*)

6. The Elderly sort, that had born the highest Offices, assemble in the Forum (*usi.*)

7. Having met with the like success in that affair, he began to behave himself more insolently, and to aim at greater things (*Usus.*)

8. Horses when grown fierce and unruly by frequent Engagements, use to be deliver'd to Breakers, that we may have them more gentle (*quò facilioribus his utamur.*)

9. How unkindly our Fleet was lately treated at Leghorn, how little accommodated with necessary Supplies, in what a Hostile manner twice constrain'd to depart the Harbour; we are sufficiently given to understand, as well from undoubted Witnesses upon the Place, as from our Admiral himself; to whose relation we cannot but give credit, when we have thought him worthy to command our Fleet (*Quam non amicis nostra Classis Liburnensibus usa nuper sit.*)

10. In troth if ever I have a Son, he shall find me a kind indulgent Father (*utetur.*)

11. We cannot have the People any longer our Abettor, as we had before. For Philosophy is contented with but few Judges, studiously avoiding the Multitude, and being suspected and hated by it (*adipiscere populo, quò utebamur antea, uti.*)

12. I was thirty days, or more, on Ship-board; expecting every Minute to be drown'd; we had such bad Weather all the while (*usi sumus.*)

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13. *He had very hard fortune at the beginning of his Youth.* For his Father not being able to pay his Fine to the People, and dying a Prisoner of the State, Cimon was committed to the same confinement; nor by the Laws of Athens could he be released, till he had paid the mulct impos'd on his Father (*dura admodum initio usus est adolescentia.*)

14. Whereas the Athenians *had* before but a small and inconvenient Port, by his Advice they built a Triple Haven at Pireæum, and encompassed it with Walls, so that it equalled the City it self in Magnificence, and excelled it in usefulness (*uterentur.*)

15. *P.* Are you not asham'd to act thus? *R.* This is my way: if you like me, *deal with me* (*utere.*)

16. Sylla's Soldiers, *after they had prodigally spent what they had*, mindful of their antient Plunder and Victory, wish'd for a Civil War (*largius suo usi.*)

17. *To forbid Strangers the use of the City*, and to banish them, is plainly against the Dictates and Laws of Humanity (*urbe uti prohibere.*)

18. Make out, if you can, that the Soul subsists after Death. *M.* We can produce the best *Authorities* for the proving that: in the first place, all Antiquity (*auctoribus uti.*)

19. I think I shall draw up in writing these five days Debates. For *upon what* can we better employ our Leisure (*ubi melius uti?*)

20. Being closely besieg'd by Antigonus, and fearing he should lose his Horses for want of Room to stir them about; he found out a way to warm and exercise them, as they stood in their Stalls; *that they might eat their meat with the better Appetite* (*quò libentius cibo uterentur.*)

21. The

21. The Catuli were reputed to speak the best Latin. The Sound of their Voices was pleasing, and harmonious; they neither slurr'd over things negligently in their Pronunciation, nor yet were too exact in expressing every Letter: the former of which would have made their Speech obscure, the latter affected (*optime uti lingua &c.*)

22. Antigonus is sent back, to tell 'em, that the King would accept the service of but five thousand of their Horse, and that he refus'd the rest (*operâ uti*) h. e. *accipere, admittere.*

23. The Embassadors brought him a vast Sum of Mony, and begg'd of him, that he would please to accept of it (*ut eo uti vellet*) h. e. *accipere.*

CORN. NEP. ATT. C. 3. *quo factum est ut huic omnes honores quos possent, publice haberent, civemque facere studerent. Quo beneficio ille uti noluit.*

24. He'll not accept of Conditions of Peace, who thinks himself superior, nor be contented with an equal share, who is confident he shall get all (*Non est asurus.*)

25. He rejected 'em afterwards, when they sued for peace, because they had refus'd to accept it, when 'twas offer'd (*uti ea.*)

26. He thought it not suitable to the Character of a brave Man, to accept life upon those Conditions (*uti ista conditione vitæ*.)

27. Other things that are desir'd, are serviceable one for one thing, and another for another; Riches, that you may have a supply for your expences; Power and Interest, that you may be respected and honoured; Pleasures, that you may be delighted; Health, that you may be free from pain, and able to discharge the Offices of the Body: but the use of Friendship extends to all things; wherever you turn your self, 'tis ready at hand;

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'tis no where excluded; 'tis never unseasonable, never troublesome (*ut utare.*) *Hac quotusquisque legit adhuc, qui intelligeret, quid esset; UT UTARE: nimirum ut sustineas impendia, ut sufficias sumptibus, ut habeas in sumptum.* J. F. GRONOV. *De PEC. VET. Lib. 2. Cap. 7. ubi vide plura.*

28. Give Syrus, a little Money in hand, to keep him (*unde utatur*) h. e. *quî vitam toleret, sustentet.*

29. I desire you would take care with Terentia, that I may have Money for the support of my ordinary expences (*ut sit quî utamur.*)

30. Assure your self, that my small Possessions are a greater Grief to me than a Pleasure. For I am more concern'd that I have not a worthy Heir to leave 'em to, than I am pleas'd, that I have wherewithal to live (*me habere quî utar.*)

31. A Man that has got a plentiful Estate, may I confess live better and spend more upon himself, yet how is he the better Man for't (*utentior sane sit*) h. e. *plus impendat in cultum vita, pluribus utatur ad vitam tuendam, majores sumptus in se tuendo faciat.* GRÆVIUS.



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